PIEDMONT PUBLISHING COMPANY

WINSTON-SALEM TWIN CITY
JOURNAL AND SENTINEL
MORNING SUNDAY EVENING

WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.

June 30

Dear Mr. Wright-

Somehow I missed that issue of the New South. The Law vs. Practise piece was fascinating and, as you suggest, should be followed up with care.

I talked this morning with Wallace Carroll, my boss. He felt that the follow-up would require a good deal more time than we could afford. Due to certain other commitments that I have made I don't believe that we could take on this assignment. I regret that, too, because it would be a study worth doing.

I read Dr. Johnson's article and, as you say, it was excellent. We reprinted it on our editorial page. There should be no difficulty getting Dr. Johnson time on WSJS--that's our station and it's the largest in this area--; if you or he could give me an idea of just when would be convenient--say, a particular month and week--I could go ahead here and see about the arrangements.

Sincerely

Chesley Dann

Radio Service of the Journal & Sentinel • AM WSJS FM • National Broadcasting Company Affiliate

July 9, 1953

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Guy:

Mr. Chester Davis of the Winston-Salem Journal writes me that his people re-printed on the editorial page your recent article in New South. I have asked him to send me a copy and will forward it to you if he does so.

Mr. Davis and I have been doing a little plotting behind your back. You know his paper controls radio station WSJS, both largely owned, I believe, by Dr. Gordon Gray. Recently I wrote Mr. Davis to learn whether or not it would be possible for you to be given fifteen minutes of radio time to develop the same ideas appearing in your New South article and in your Hampton speech. He writes that they will be glad to do this and asks that you propose a certain date or dates when you might appear.

Of course the principle reason of your appearance would be to develop the thought that the southern states must comply faithfully with whatever the court may order in the segregation cases. You will know what is appropriate.

Will you please write me as soon as possible stating that you will undertake this assignment and proposing some convenient time. I would suggest two or three different dates so that the station may select the one most satisfactory to it.

Many thanks and kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

MAW:raj

July 10, 1953

Mr. Chester S. Davis
Winston-Salem Journal
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Davis:

I am delighted to learn that the Journal re-printed Dr. Johnson's article. If you happen to have an extra copy of the paper, I should greatly appreciate a tear sheet.

I am pleased also to learn that you think it would be possible to secure time for Dr. Johnson on WSJS and I am writing him today to propose a certain date or dates when he thinks he might fill this engagement. Incidentally, I have not broached the matter to him but rely upon his unfailing good humor to secure his acceptance. I will write you again when I have heard from Dr. Johnson.

All of us in the Council are distressed to learn of the resignation of your father as Associate Director of the Ford Foundation. That organization is so vast and its personnel is so constantly shifting that we have difficulty in feeling that our problems are laid upon the proper door step. Your father--probably due to your own residence and aquaintance with our work--presented an exception to that rule. We felt that in him we had one fully appreciative of the importance of what we are trying to do and the difficulties with which we are confronted. It is at least encouraging to note that he will continue for a time as a consultant.

Best wishes and kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

By M. A. Wright
President

MAW/raj

PIEDMONT PUBLISHING COMPANY

WINSTON-SALEM TWIN CITY
JOURNAL AND SENTINEL
MORNING SUNDAY EVENING

WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.

September 14, 1953

RECEIVED SEP 15 SOUTHERN

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your question and answers on the school question. It seems to me that a booklet of that sort will be a real service. I am sure that editors around the country will find it immensely favorable in filling out their own background on this question.

Sincerely,

Chester Davis

Chester S. Davis

Richmond Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED MORNING AND SUNDAY
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

September 15, 1953.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

TELEPHONE 7-1851

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear George:

I am glad you got out the pamphlet concerning the forthcoming Supreme Court decision. I think it will do a great deal to clarify the atmosphere, and to put the approaching event in proper perspective. I am pleased to be quoted in it.

Enclosed are the stories from the two Richmond papers.

Sincerely yours,

Virginius Dabney.

encs.

RECEIVED
SEP 17

Daniel -

October 6, 1953

The New South
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn St.,N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a dollar and a half, ($1.50), which I understand is the subscription price for your publication. If possible Iwould like my subscription to startwith the August issue, which Ibelieve is the issue containing the background of the cases before the Supreme Court on segregation, and which was prepared for clubs and discussion groups.

I read the very excellent article concerning this issue and the work you have done in the N. Y. Times of two weeks ago; the Sunday issue.

Would you advise me of the price of additional copies of this issue as I would like to get some to give to friends.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Yours truly,

B. Minor Davis

(Miss) B. Minor Davis

RECEIVED
OCT 8
Southern

October 9, 1953

Miss B. Minor Davis
304 Woodland Avenue,
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Miss Davis:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 6th and the $1.50 for the subscription to NEW SOUTH. Enclosed is a copy of the August issue. The next one, unfortunately late, will be out early next week and you will get a copy.

We will be glad to send you as many copies of the QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS pamphlet as you may need. Price per single copy of 15¢ or in lots of 25 or more at 12¢ each.

SRC has a number of members in Lynchburg. We would like to have you join us if you so desire. I am sending a brochure that tells what the Council is and does. A membership blank is on the back. If you should wish to become a member, just send an additional $1.50 for this year - the subscription to New South is included in membership.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

December 31, '53

Dear the Davidsons,

Nice to have Christmastime word from you. We survived, though Christmas gets a bit less exciting as the children get older, and find their fun in dates and not around the family hearth!

SRC ends the year in better shape than in other recent years. We pared the deficit from three or four thousand to about one, and their is still a mail or two in this year that may bring in enough to cut the thousand down! The Schools pamphlet has really been a success - nearly 30,000 sold, and to an astonishing variety of outfits - the Baptists, the Methodists, the Presbies (one for each of their 5000 preachers), the 'Piskies, the Romans, the Quakers. AJC and ADL. Miss.State Dept of Education (2000) (we framed the wire). Etc. Etc. Think it really made a dent.

Item. The Atlanta AVC chapter has a scheme for getting a grant of 5000 or whatever from the Committee on Community Projects, which C on CP is sponsored by the United Church Women, the N.C. of Jewish Women and the N C of Negro Women. Scheme is to do a real job of integrating into local life the 270-odd foreign students who are in this city each year. The no. includes twelve or fifteen Africans, who usually get left out of so-called integratig efforts, and these AVC people can be trusted to do an honest job. Institutes, field trips, workshops.

I've written to Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, who is the new President of the NC Negro Women. I thought perhaps Mrs. Bethune would have some vetor power if not more in that other of her children (N.C.C.W.), and precautiously I suggest that if opportunity presents to pther of you Mrs. Bethune be told, what is strictly true, that the Atlanta AVC chapetr has persistently done an honest job of working as a unit without regard to color. Has always had a good many Negro members, and draws not whiff of distinction, social or otherwise. And, has long done a skilful job of getting useful things to happen. Truth is Hrold Fleming is a good deal of its brains.

February 3, 1954

Mr. Paul David
The Brookings Institute
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. David:

I went right upstairs the other day and wrote a note to the Membership Committee, and I hope I effectively praised that excellent man, Alex Heard. I am so glad you and Brownlow have proposed him. Thank you for letting me know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh

February 8, '54

Dear Mr. Chester S Davis,

No more news from you on the roundup of how things have gone where they have Negro members of school boards. That still seems to us a mighty important thing to get out a story on, and our eggs are in your basket!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Dr Alice Davis.
Richmond, Va.

February 11, '54

Dear Dr. Davis,

Thank you for your letter of t'other day, renewing a long and to us pleasing relationship - a good dues-paying member!

You will probably recall that when about 1943-4 the old Interracial Commission (as a Soutwide organization) was preparing to turn over to this Council the Virginia Interracial Commission found some Church aid, and continued as a branch of the Virginia Council of Churches. It couldn't be quite as inclusive as the Council, and quite a good number of our long-time Virginia friends continued to belong both to SRC and to the work of the Department of Interracial Cooperation (now the Department of Christian Social Relations) of the Virginia Council of Churches. We have thought it right to ask the Church group to serve for us as our arm in Virginia, even though formal affiliation wasn't workable. And that is how it has been. On the whole satisfactory, but it imposes some strain on our old-time helpers, who are asked to be active in two shows!

Still there's quite a group who do belong to us. As I flip through the cards I see Belle Boone Beard, at Sweet Briar, Paul D. Williams, in Richmond, Mrs. Sarah Boyle, at the University, Mr. Carroll Brooke, at Satunton, Wilson Brown, in Richmond, Virginius Dabney, Mr. R. P. Daniel at the College in Petersburg, Dr. Day at Randolph-Macon in Ashland, Dr. and Mrs. Ellison at Virginia Union, my cousins Julia Hill and Ruth Hawes, and so on and so on. I hope any of these would gladly put you in touch with others.

We haven't undertaken activities in our own name in Virginia, because we have entrusted action to the Virginia Council group. But it's all in the same cause, and whatever we get done we get done by individual people.

Here's a report for 1953. Do take up, if some way offers, the business of local interracial discussion groups on the Schools and the Courts; quite the most rewarding job for right now.

Sincerely,

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1954
Southern Regional Council

File

Mayesville, South Carolina
March 28, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

It has occurred to me that you might be able to make some use of the enclosed manuscript, which is the copy of a talk I made recently in New Orleans. If so, you are welcome to it--in its entirety, or in such parts as you wish. I realize it is pretty long.

Tell George I had a good time in New Orleans. I had never been there, and, without his recommendation to the New Orleans Interracial Committee, perhaps should have never gone there in this life. (I seem to imply that New Orleans is the Paris of America. Well, it is, in a way.) Tell George also I tried to call him as I returned through Atlanta, just to say hello, but after using two dimes and getting two wrong numbers, I gave it up as a bad job. He should get a simpler number.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs.

May 21, 1954

Mr. Virginius Dabney
Times Dispatch
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Virginius:

Noble editorial on May 18! I am sure that this is the way to work it though none of us see how the law can come around to fitting the geography and the facts. But maybe the Supreme Court will have the wisdom to shape it that way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 1, 1954

Mr. Lambert Davis
University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Davis:

I thank you for your wire about the revised Ashmore Report with the decision in.

We will incorporate notices of the book in these two new forms in our pamphlet, now scheduled for publication June 16.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 4, 1954

Mr. Lambert Davis
The University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Lambert:

Of course. Delighted to send you the names of people who buy Answers for Action in good quantities.

The first two orders are: Georgia State Teachers and Education Association, 201 Ashby Street, N. W., Atlanta; and The Catholic Committee of the South, 512 Ebenezer, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 24, 1954

Mr. Lambert Davis
The University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Davis:

Enclosed is a list of major orders for Answers for Action, which have been filled as of this date, in accordance with your request. As soon as we get others, we will send them to you.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Brantley
Secretary to
Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

eab/

File

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

Chapel Hill, N. C.

August 26, 1954

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1954
Southern Regional Council

Miss Elizabeth Brantley
Secretary to Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Brantley:

Please tell George Mitchell how much I appreciate the cooperation of the Council in supplying me with a list of the major orders for your pamphlet. I hope that at a later date you will give me a supplementary list.

We are working hard to get the book as widely distributed as possible and need all the help you can give us.

Sincerely yours,

Lambert Davis
Director

ld/ac

File

Mayesville, South Carolina
September 7, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

So far as I am concerned you made a good job of reducing my New Orleans talk. Could you send me a few copies for my file and my friends; I mean a half dozen or so. Thanks.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs.

Sent 9/16/54

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

Chapel Hill, N. C.

July 28, 1954

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for sending on to me your pamphlet, "Answers For Action", which arrived yesterday. It is a good job, and I am glad that you have featured the Ashmore book. I am writing to ask whether you will let me have the names of the important bulk order purchasers from time to time. We would like to follow up with letters about the book. This should certainly not interfere with your sales, and it is possible that many of the purchasers will want to order the book in some quantity. Maxwell Stewart of "Public Affairs Pamphlets" has been good enough to give us the names of quantity purchasers of their offering, and I would like the same from you.

Sincerely yours,

Lambert Davis
Director

ld/ac

RECEIVED
AUG
Southern Regional Council

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
800 [redacted] W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
11/29/54
Southern Regional Council

November 24th, 1954.

Mr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I understand that you are to be a speaker at the Richmond Civic Forum on April 25th. I am writing to ask if you could extend your stay in Richmond in order to speak at the luncheon meeting of the Virginia Conference of Social Work, District 5, on April 26th. The subject of the meeting will be around the current issue of racial segregation or integration. We have not focused the purpose of the meeting specifically as yet but we hope very much that you will consent to be the speaker and that we can present to the group generally some of the current thinking on the issues involved. It is possible that this may lead the group to want to take a stand on the issues and to try to formulate some constructive suggestions for social action.

I am sorry we are unable to offer remuneration as we have no funds for this. * However, we feel that this is a very important subject and that you would be an excellent person to speak on it from the experience you have had in the Regional Council. Miss Dorothy Richardson, who is program chairman for District 5 of the Conference plans to be in Atlanta visiting Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin, December 3rd-5th, and will try to telephone you to talk with you further about this. In the meantime, I hope you can give our request favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Betty I. Davis

(Mrs.) Betty I. Davis,
Associate Professor of Social Case Work.

BID.br

* P. S. Miss Richardson says we can at least give you your lunch!

B.I.D.

CC: Miss Dorothy Richardson, Chairman,
Program Committee,
Virginia Conference of Social Work,
Y.W.C.A.
6 North 5th Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

November 30, 1954

Mrs. Betty I Davis
School of Social Work
Richmond Professional Institute
of the College of William and
Mary
800 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Delighted to stay in Richmond for the 26th and the luncheon. Hope you do get to Atlanta, and we can discuss it, but in any case I'm available for the 26th of April, and at your service.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
901 W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED 12/20/54
Southern Regional Council

December 14th, 1954.

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am happy that you will be the speaker at our District Virginia Conference luncheon on April 26th. I am sorry Miss Richardson, who is Chairman of the Program Committee, could not get in touch with you when she was in Atlanta. I understand that you travel up this way and, if you are in Richmond before April 26th, I hope you will get in touch with me or with Miss Richardson (at the Y. W. C. A.) so we can discuss the program.

Sincerely,

Betty I. Davis

Betty I. Davis,
Associate Professor of Social Case Work.

BID.br

If we do not talk with you before then I will get in touch with you by letter regarding the program time -

B. I. D.

December 22, 1954

Miss Betty I. Davis
School of Social Work
College of William and Mary
800 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Miss Davis:

I expect to drive to Williamsburg in the course of Sunday and Monday, January 2 and 3, to lodge my freshman daughter back into the College. So I ought to be able to be in Richmond, Tuesday, January 4, and to call on Miss Richardson of your Program Committee at the YW in Richmond that morning. If I can't find her, I will hunt for you.

If you need last minute communication with me, I am certain to be early in touch with Emerson Smith at the Virginia Council of Churches, 109 West Grace Street, Telephone 30274.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

January 17, 1955

Miss Betty I. Davis
School of Social Work
College of William and Mary
800 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Miss Davis:

I was to send you some outline or precis of my April 26th Richmond talk.

As things look today I would describe briefly the upward drive of Colonial and dark-skinned people the world around, and contrast the violence and radicalism of that effort in the outside world with the loyal and lawful and orderly efforts of the Negro people in this country to bring about a full enforcement of the Constitution of the United States.

Then some discussion of the nature of this demand at home: essentially one for recognition of equal human dignity. The granting of that demand, incidentally, will release an ambition for achievement and a sense of community responsibility the force of which has hitherto hardly been known.

How to do it?

By admitting Negro Virginians to the Degree of Citizen of Virginia, with all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining.

Encourage the vote. Assist appointment and election of able, courageous, representative Negroes to Board and Commissions. Be glad if some Negroes reach the legislature. Where able Negroes offer for City Councils, elect them. Open the courts. Here's a fourth of the State, knocking at the door. Admit. And long before the youngest of us here are dead Virginia as a whole will be proud to carry the names of some of her distinguished Negro citizens on those lists of the Virginia great which as school children we learn to roll from our tongues. My daughter may be some such Virginian in bronze on a marble column, somewhere out that part of Monument Avenue which thrusts up toward Goochland Courthouse.

More immediately, local discussion meetings, of white and Negro citizens, most often perhaps of Church women, gathering by eight or nine; making friends on the issues involved in the school matter, finding the exact facts, and arriving at a plan of how it could be done. Again, if such meetings occur without tincture of patronising or inequality, if full mutual respect, it will be found that a problem looked on as a problem for the total community can be solved.

Lastly, the one chemical that dissolves race prejudice.

Peroration. Finis.

If that isn't near it, tell me, and I'll try again.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
901 W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

January 27th, 1955.

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

JAN 31 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the outline of your ideas for your talk to District 5 of the Virginia Conference of Social Work. I think it sounds fine and just what the group needs. (?)

I note you refer to the date as April 25th*, but it is luncheon at 12:15 at the Y.W.C.A. on April 26th. I will be at the School of Social Work that morning in case you want to call me. I would be glad to pick you up if you would find that convenient.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Betty I. Davis,
Member of Program Committee, District 5,
Virginia Conference of Social Work.

BID.br

*Apr. 25th - Richmond Public Forum "Future Racial Relations in the South"

February 1, 1955

Mrs. Betty L. Davis
School of Social Work
Richmond Professional Institute
of the College of William and Mary
800 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of January 27th, re Dr. Mitchell's participation in the District 5 Virginia Conference of Social Work. The date of April 26th has been set aside on his calendar for quite a while, and I confess to typographical error (in his letter to you of January 17th) on the date.

Dr. Mitchell is today in Richmond, and from there he goes to Norfolk, Petersburg, and on to Washington. He will return to this office on Monday, February 7th.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Brantley
(Secretary to
Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director)

eab/

February 8, 1955

Dictated February 7th

Mrs. Betty I. Davis
School of Social Work
Richmond Professional Institute
of the College of William and Mary
800 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I got mixed up on what I was to send you. I forgot that it was the speech for the Virginia Conference of Social Work, and thought I was to send you what I was to do for the Forum on the 25th.

So you had better leave me that carefully Virginia'd speech for the Forum on the 25th.

I guess what I will do on the 26th is talk about that bottle of goo and how to open it. But I think you ought to have a longer outline. Tell me a little more about the occasion and I will try to scratch an outline together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
901 W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 16th, 1955.

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

FEB 18 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The group who will be at the meeting of District 5, Virginia Conference of Social Work, will be both social workers and other professional as well as lay persons interested in the welfare of Virginia. I would guess there might be around 75 present at the meeting. It will be inter-racial. We have not discussed or faced as a group before this the topic of segregation.

I liked your outline for the Forum and I doubt if many, if any, of our group will have been to the Forum, so I'm wondering if your talk to us can't be more or less the same - with perhaps some emphasis on the fact that a group such as ours needs to (1) have some convictions about the subject based on facts rather than prejudice and (2) take some leadership in helping to work out problems involved.

Sincerely,

Betty I. Davis

(Mrs.) Betty I. Davis,
Member Program Committee,
Virginia Conference of Social Work.

BID.br

February 18, 1955

Mrs. Betty I. Davis
School of Social Work
Richmond Professional Institute
of the College of William and Mary
800 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Davis:

All right. I will do what you say and that makes it easy to present.

I would like to contrive some way for a good many of those who come to the meeting to have done a little homework ahead of time. Specifically, I would like a lot of them to have read our pamphlet, Answers for Action, and I would like some of them to have read the new one called Changing Patterns in the New South. Unfortunately, the first one costs 20¢ and the second one costs 50¢. I have a leaflet to plug the 50¢ one, but I haven't got anything to describe the 20¢ one.

Puzzle about that for two minutes, and if you can solve it, solve it. And if you can't solve it, skip it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - two promotion leaflets for Changing Patterns
Under separate cover:
Changing Patterns in the New South
Answers For Action: Schools in the South

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
820 901 W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

March 2nd, 1955.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

MAR 4 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for the pamphlets; they are excellent and I think too it would be very helpful if people could read them before the meeting. At our meeting of the same group this month, we will announce them as suggested "homework",,take orders for them, and, if possible, make some available. However, I'm sure you can't assume that the majority will have read them! And it seems to me that many of the points made in the pamphlets could be made by you verbally at the meeting.

Sincerely,

Betty I. Davis

Betty I. Davis,

GTK.br

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
800 WEST W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

March 28th, 1955.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

APR 1 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In preparing to send out notices of Virginia Conference of Social Work District Meeting for April 26th, I wonder if you have any ideas as to what we should say is your subject. I'm tired of just "segretation" or "de-segregation" and such. Inspired by your pamphlet (which by the way is getting to some of the group) I thought of "Race Relations in the Changing South". How does that strike you? Or do you have another suggestion?

The meeting will be at the Central Y.W.C.A., 6 North 5th Street, at 12:15. I will be at the School, 800 West Franklin Street, telephone 5-9133 that morning if you wish to call me. If I can pick you up somewhere and take you to the meeting, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Betty I. Davis

(Mrs.) Betty I. Davis,
Member, Committee on Program, District 5,
Virginia Conference of Social Work.

BID.br

April 1, 1955

Mrs. Betty I. Davis
School of Social Work
College of William and Mary
800 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Queer title. "Pride and Progress."

Coming.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
800 [redacted] W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 5th, 1955.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

MAY 7 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you again for your very effective talk to our Virginia Conference of Social Work District Meeting on April 16th.

I have heard many favorable comments and I believe that some of that group may make some real practical use of your suggestions and ideas toward better race relations.

I enjoyed meeting you and I hope Imay see you again sometime when you are in Richmond.

Sincerely,

Betty I. Davis

(Mrs.)Betty I. Davis,
Member Program Committee,
District 5, Virginia Conference of Social Work.

BID.bm

May 10, 1955

Mrs. Betty I. Davis
School of Social Work
Richmond Professional Institute
of the College of William and Mary
800 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I had a mighty good time in Richmond, and I am grateful to you and everybody for the opportunity to be with so many friends again.

It is mighty encouraging to see the School of Social Work doing what it should.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 5, 1955

Mr. Richard P. Daniel
Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Dick:

While I have been gone, my secretary talked with Mr. E. J. Brantley, the Registrar at Clark, about Miss Bessent's problem. It is entirely cared for now, and the transcript has been sent to her. The hitch was that some payment to the college was outstanding on the books of Clark College against Miss Bessent's account. But the sum has now been paid, and she has been sent the transcript.

We are all grateful to you for behaving like Dick Daniel.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Not mailed

August 5, 1955

Mr. Richard P. Daniel
Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Dick:

The Registrar at Clark, Mr. E. J. Brantley, has written Miss Bessent in detail. The problem seems to be that some further sum is outstanding on the books of Clark College against Miss Bessent's account, and Clark College has handled the matter in accordance with its rules.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Talked with the Registrar at Clark re this -- Mr. E. J. Brantley -- and he says that they have written to Miss Bessent. If there are further questions, Mr. Brantley suggests that you call him.

EAB

LAW OFFICES
DANIEL, WAYMAN & POUCHER
FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

RICHARD P. DANIEL
JAQUELIN J. DANIEL
ALLEN L. POUCHER
JACK F. WAYMAN

July 25, 1955

JUL 26 1955

call

Registrar Clark College
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Miss Hattie Bessent informs me that several weeks ago she wrote you asking that you send a transcript of her grades at your college for the Second Semester in 1955 to Mr. F. J. D. McKinney, Chairman of Admissions, Tennessee A. & I. State University, Nashville 8, Tennessee.

Miss Bessent is presently employed at Brewster Hospital in this City and I am a member of its Board of Directors. Miss Bessent desires to enroll as a student at Tennessee A. & I. State University and her application is being held up until they receive a transcript of her grades at your college for said Semester.

I would, therefore, greatly appreciate your courtesy in promptly sending a transcript of Miss Bessent's grades as previously requested.

Yours very truly,

Richard P. Daniel

RPD/s

CC: Mr. S. V. Jeter, Business Manager, Clark College, Atlanta
Mr. F. J. D. McKinney, Chairman of Admissions, Tennessee A. & I. State University, Nashville
✓ Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta

George

Dear ~~Dr. Mitchell~~: Hattie is transferring to Tennessee A.&I. so she can get part-time work at Meharry Medical College. Won't you please telephone the Registrar, and also Mr. Jeter, at Clark College and request prompt action on the above?

With my very best wishes, as always,

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Copy and pamphlet to Marion Wright

February 6, 1956

Mrs. Elvert M. Davis
Mountain Sanitarium
Fletcher, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I was greatly pleased with the Case in Court, and do warmly thank you for sending it. I had not known at all of that quite early case, on just the right track. And how wise and accurate was the opinion of the learned Judge Morse!

It is a hard matter to get good warm and fairminded views abroad today; we all try, with too little success, but we all hope for the day when brotherhood and equality will be an achieved reality.

You would enjoy the acquaintance of Marion Wright, the President of the Southern Regional Council. He lives at no dreadful distance from you, at Linville Falls. I hope you will arrange to drive over on occasion, and seek him out. He is a lawyer, and will enjoy recollection of cases that involved these issues. And you should hook on to our North Carolina Council on Human Relations, the address of which is:

121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

Mrs. Elvert M. Davis
Mountain Sanitarium
Fletcher, North Carolina

RECEIVED JAN 31 1956

Southern Regional Council in Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs —

Thinking this may be of some use to you, I am sending it with that hope. I had it printed for the descendants of my father who wrote it and who wore all his life after the Battle of Missionary Ridge, with the handicap of only one arm. He was fighting then that the colored people might have a better existence and he never missed a chance to help them.

Yours sincerely,
Marion Morse Davis
(Mrs Elvert M.)

ABE MARTIN

These are dandy times t' allus have two or three good alibis handy.

Mrs. Elvert M. Davis
Mountain Sanitarium
Fletcher, North Carolina

RECEIVED FEB 15 1956

February 9/56

Dear Mr. Mitchel-

Thank you so much for your kindly letter.

I can't go about much as I am nearly 80 but I will do whatever I can to help the colored people wherever I am. My nativ state is Michigan, and I have lived in Iowa, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Florida — there is a lot of prejudice in New Mexico toward Indians and of course in Florida. No person to my mind is very admirable

who depends on his birth or social circumstances for support. As to matters of tradition, we should be able to cut loose from those.

The Erinkés and Dr. Horse Harry didn't regard race when it came to descendants, did they? I was never fearful that either any of my brothers or sisters should marry colored people but it did seem to bother folks down here. I had several colored pupils when I taught and they were very bright and interesting. It is so odd to me that people should think I don't know that sort of people, but I do and I really like them. All I can do to make life easier for them I will always do. Yours sincerely,

Marion Morse Davis

"Mongrels"

October 1, 1956

~~Clipped~~

Miss Constance E. H. Daniel
1311 Girard Street, N. E.
Brookland, D. C.

Clips all to Hef

Dear Constance:

They have just got me tied up too tight to do it, though I wish I could.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED SEP 18 1956

Constance E. H. Daniel

1311 Quiard St. NE
Brookland, D.C.

Sept. 17, 1956 –

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., S.W.
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell –

Greetings.

I don't know whether or not you are familiar with "Capital Close-Up," a column now ending its second year, which has done fairly well and is fairly well established in a dozen-odd stronger Negro weeklies.

Constance E. H. Daniel

In case you have not, here are some clips, and memos of back columns as distributed to the papers. (The column is not distributed as a "news letter.")

Task, as a preface to inviting you to guest-columnist an early "Close Up," speaking as you wish re Deep South integration.

As I have to mimeograph (downtown) before mailing out, which I do on Thursdays, I would appreciate having

Constance E. H. Daniel

your copy on this end, by Tuesday, September 25 or Tuesday, October 2.

It would then be mailed out (by air) two days later, with a "week ending" dateline for the next week -- this to accommodate the papers that make-up on Fridays and Saturdays.

The space is as you see it on the numbered releases -- double-spaced half-way through page 2. Single-space (if you wish) the rest of the way.

Constance E. H. Daniel

I do hope that you will feel disposed to take over one of these issues, or one to reach here October 9 for publication during the week ending October 20.

Sincerely and with best wishes,

Constance Daniel

January 11, 1957

Miss Mary Davis
Box 382
Longwood College
Farmville, Virginia

Dear Mary:

It was good to be with you at the Davidson conference of the U.S.C.C. You asked about the statistics I used in my speech. I am not sure to which statistics you refer, but assume you meant those pertaining to IQ test results.

I am enclosing our magazine New South for November, 1956, which contains some information you will find useful. I would refer you also to An American Dilemma, by Gunnar Myrdal, Harper & Bros., New York, 1944 (with particular reference to Chapters 4, 5, and 6).

Also see Research Reports, November, 1956, Vol. 3, No. 2, published by the Anti-Defamation League. In this you will find a report by Dr. Robert D. North, who was born in Pascagoula, Mississippi. In contrasting attainment on IQ tests, he bears out what I said, that Negroes from some Northern states scored higher on an average than whites from some Southern states. "Not only had Negroes from some Northern states scored higher than Southern Negroes; the Negro recruits from three of the highest scoring states had higher averages than whites from the lowest scoring southern states. The figures for the Alpha test (given to literates) are:

WHITES			NEGROES		
State	No. of Cases	Median Score	State	No. of Cases	Median Score
Arkansas	618	41.0	New York	850	44.5
Kentucky	832	41.0	Ohio	152	48.8
Mississippi	665	40.8	Illinois	578	46.9

This would bear out the belief of most prominent psychologists that race in itself is not a factor in intelligence; that attainment in intelligence tests is largely dependent upon environment and good education.

I hope this helps you, and if you need any more information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

enclosure

January 22, 1958

Mr. John Darragh
Co-Operative College
Stanford Hall
Loughborough
Leicestershire
E N G L A N D

Dear Mr. Darragh:

Please send us a copy of your pamphlet titled "Colour and Conscience." We are enclosing twenty-five cents to cover cost.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Encl.

LAW OFFICES
DANIEL & DANIEL

RICHARD P. DANIEL
JAQUELIN J. DANIEL

206 WEST FORSYTH STREET
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

July 11, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
New South
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed letter from my young cousin Henry Augustus L'Engle Taylor, who enters Princeton this Fall, and my reply.

RKA 7/16/58

I enclose my check for $10 for past and future subscriptions to your valuable "New South". If you think of any other copy that would be of interest to young Taylor, please send it to him. Please also send me three more copies of your May issue.

With kind regards, as always,

Sincerely yours,

Richard P. Daniel

Richard P. Daniel

RPD/s

Encls.

LAW OFFICES
DANIEL & DANIEL

RICHARD P. DANIEL
JAQUELIN J. DANIEL

208 WEST FORSYTH STREET
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

Copy

July 11, 1958

Dear Gus:

Many thanks for your interesting letter of "Monday Night".

The pamphlets you enclosed are similar to thousands of others mailed to people all over the country by the Citizens Councils of Mississippi and a few other Southern States. St. Louis seems to be the headquarters of another group whose literature is even more mendacious. The St. Louis people so deluged Jacksonville's merchants with race-hatred literature that the Community Chest was forced to drop the Urban League while I was President.

I enclose the May number of the "New South", published by the Southern Regional Council, of which I am a member and was also a member of its Board of Directors in years past. Be sure to read the articles in this issue, particularly those by the Gainesville-Hall County Ministerial Association, the Editor of the famous Delta Democrat-Times and the Editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

I think the segregationists' argument that school integration would bring out a rash of interracial marriages, is entirely untrue. My three children went to public schools here with Jews, Syrians, Greeks, Italians, Lebanese and Chinese. No interracial marriages resulted, that I know of, nor did my children select their intimate friends from such groups.

Of course there will always be a small percentage of interracial marriages or at least of interracial breeding. Southern plantation owners' sons started it by straying down to the Quarters and producing an occasional mulatto infant and a little of it has gone on ever since, both in the North and South. But it has never become epidemic or endemic. Nor will it ever be so, in my opinion.

I don't mean from all that I have said in this letter that I especially relish the idea of school integration. But we have never had "separate but equal" schools in the South. In common with Christian justice, our Negro friends are entitled to educational advantages equal to those enjoyed by our race.

Thanks again for your letter.

Affectionately,

RPD

Mr. Henry Augustus L'Engle Taylor
209 Oakdale Road
Baltimore 10, Md. RPD/s Encl.

COPY

HENRY AUGUSTUS L'ENGLE TAYLOR
209 Oakdale Road
Baltimore 10, Md.

Monday Night

Dear Cousin Richard,

Last week I received these three pamphlets in the mail, addressed to me, without the sender's name. I am sending them on to you because I should like to have the opinion of a Southerner who has had some experience with the problems of races in education. I am interested in hearing what you think of them and also from whom you might think or guess they have come.

I hope you are not having trouble with my writing - I tried to write this on the portable typewriter I received as a graduation present, but after I made several mistakes wasting four sheets of paper in the process, I was forced to concede and use a pen. I hope that I can learn to use the machine, so that the money isn't wasted.

I am sorry to hear that you have been in the hospital - maybe these pamphlets will be interesting enough to make the time pass a little faster.

I hope to be able to see you again as soon as possible.

Affectionately -

Gus

Separate mailing to Mr. Daniel's Cousin:

Mr. Henry Augustus L'Engle Taylor
209 Oakdale Road
Baltimore 10, Maryland

New South, April/1958 (2 copies)

" " , May/1958 (1 copy)

" " , June/1958 (1 copy)

Mr. Daniel placed on New South mailing list for three years.

July 16, 1958

Mr. Richard P. Daniel
206 West Forsyth Street
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Mr. Daniel:

It is pleasant indeed to hear from you again. I have read with great interest your exchange of correspondence with your young cousin. I am sending him some back issues of New South which he may find interesting, and I am enclosing the additional copies of the May issue which you requested.

Your generous check is more than sufficient to keep New South coming to you for the foreseeable future.

With my warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 3 (New South, May/1958)

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MILDRED FLOWERS**

July 16, 1958

RHA:

Please detach check in the amount of $10.00 from Mr. Daniel and see that New South is sent to him for three (3) years.

Mr. Richard P. Daniel
206 West Forsyth Street
Jacksonville 2, Florida

November 25, 1958

Miss Zenobia Davis
1319 Reynes Street
New Orleans 17, Louisiana

Dear Miss Davis:

Thank you for your recent letter asking for help in research you are doing in desegregation or "Integration in the Catholic and Public Schools in the South."

We will be glad to assist in any way possible. To be of any real help we would need to know the focus of your proposed study. Do you have an outline of the project?

Another invaluable source of information for your study is:

The Southern Education Reporting Service
P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 5, Tennessee

They publish the very excellent Southern School News each month. It summarizes developments in school desegregation.

Hoping to hear further from you,

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

UNIVERSITY 6-5471

REV. L. J. TWOMEY, S. J.
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

1319 Reynes Street
New Orleans 17, La.
November 23, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.,

Dear Sir:

I am doing research work on Integration in the Catholic and Public Schools in the South. I talked with Father Twomey on the subject. He helped me, but advised me to contact you because you would have current material on the topic. I am enclosing the card Father Twomey gave me. I would appreciate any help you can give me.

Thanking you kindly, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Zenobia Davis

February 9, 1959

Dr. Frank Daniels
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Dr. Daniels:

We see by the letter that we received from a Mr. I. J. Scott of Opelika, Alabama, that he has mailed you a copy of the same letter. Our policy here is to ignore such correspondence as it ~~seldom~~ does do much good to engage in controversy with this type of person.

We have had many good comments concerning your article and are putting it to good use.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

VIA AIR MAIL

April 9, 1959

Mr. Peter H. Davison
Associate Editor
The Atlantic Monthly Press
8 Arlington Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Dear Peter:

It's good to hear from you after all the lapsed years and to find your recollections of Leverett B-11 so vivid and clear.

Nothing would please us better than an evening with you while you are in Atlanta. There's a complication, however, which distresses me -- I'm scheduled for a dinner flight on the 20th, to New York of all places. This means I will have to head for the airport at about 5:00 PM.

Will you have any free time during the day Monday? I dearly hope you will and that we can get together for lunch or at any other time you can manage it.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

OFFICE OF THE
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly Press

March 31, 1959

Dear Hal Fleming:

I hope you remember me from the days when you were at Harvard in a room at Leverett House full of such talkative people as Harold Smith, Paul Des Marais, and others. Somehow you managed to make your voice heard, and I remember it well.

I am about to take an editorial trip through various southern centers in order to find new authors for the rapidly expanding Atlantic-Little, Brown book imprint, and I am planning to be in Atlanta on Monday, April 20. Could I possibly induce you (and your wife if she would enjoy it) to have dinner with me that evening? I have never been in Atlanta, but I am fascinated to find out more about the city.

I expect to be staying at the Biltmore, and I do hope that we can arrange a meeting. There are a number of matters I would like to talk with you about.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Peter

Peter H. Davison
Associate Editor

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED APR 14 1959

OFFICE OF THE
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly Press

April 13, 1959

Dear Harold:

Thanks so much for your cordial letter. It's too bad that you will be leaving for New York that afternoon, but I am very eager to see you while I am there. Unfortunately, however, I have invited Ralph McGill to lunch on Monday the 20th, and have not yet heard whether he will be free or not. On the chance that he may not be available, would you be kind enough to keep lunch open on that day? I will telephone you as early in the morning as I can either to confirm our lunch date or to arrange to come and see you at your office before you leave.

With all best wishes.

Yours,

Peter

Peter H. Davison
Associate Editor

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 15, 1960

Miss Osceola A. Dawson
West Kentucky Vocational School
1400 Thompson Avenue
Paducah, Kentucky

Dear Miss Dawson:

The enclosed envelop came in the mail with nothing enclosed. We wonder if the information was inadvertently left out.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec
Encl.

December 11, 1959

Miss Osceola A. Dawson
Registrar
West Kentucky Vocational School
1400 Thompson Avenue
Paducah, Kentucky

Dear Miss Dawson:

Thank you for letting us see the manuscript. We like it very much but unfortunately it is too lengthy for NEW SOUTH.

I suggest you might try the Christian Century and/or World Outlook. I believe I would revise the portion concerning Secretary Dulles if you feel you can do so without hurting the article too much. I believe it reads rather awkward now that Secretary Dulles has passed away.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec
Enclosure

West Kentucky Vocational School

1400 Thompson Avenue
Paducah, Kentucky

December 9, 1959

New South
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is an article entitled "The Racial problems As I See It." This article was published in the Christian Evangelist February 8, 1957.

If you can suggest a magazine that might be interested in using the article, I shall be very happy to submit to that magazine; or if you can use it or any portion of the publication, I will be glad for you to do so. I like your publication, "The New South" very much.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Osceola A. Dawson

Osceola A. Dawson,
Registrar

OAD:WM
Enclosure

May 6, 1960

Mr. Neil Davis
Lee County Bulletin
Auburn, Alabama

Dear Mr. Davis:

Mr. Nat Welch of the Alabama Council was in our office yesterday and spoke well of your participation at the Presbyterian Regional Meeting in Jacksonville. He thought you might be willing to send us copies from the resolutions passed there.

You may be interested in seeing some of our material from time to time. If so, we would be willing to put you on our list for news releases and our publications.

Mr. Welch speaks most highly of you and considers you as a good spokesman for a saner approach to the problems confronting us at present.

I am enclosing a copy of our latest NEW SOUTH for your information. If you would care to receive additional pamphlets and/or news releases, please let me know.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Encl.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

239P EST SEP 5 63 AH261

OB126 O RMA053 NL PD 11 EXTRA RICHMOND CALIF 5
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, LESLIE W DUNBAR
5 FORSYTHE ST NORTH WEST ATLA
WE ARE A PRIVATE SOCIAL GROUP WORK AGENCY SERVING AN ALL NEGRO COMMUNITY. WE WERE FOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' SERVICE COMMITTEE IN 1950. ALL OF OUR ADVISORY BODIES AND STAFF ARE INTERRACIAL. DUE TO OUR APPRECIATION OF YOUR POSITION IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS BOTH PAST AND PRESENT, WE EARNESTLY REQUEST YOUR OPINION ON: WHAT SHOULD BE THE ROLE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL GROUP WORK CENTER IN THE OVER ALL PRESENT ACCELERATED RACE RELATIONS ACTIVITY? WE HAVE EXTENSIVE SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING ONE OF THE BETTER KNOWN EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH. URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR BRIEF OPINIONS BY SEPTEMBER 11. WIRE OR CALL COLLECT

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

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O RMA053/2

DAN DANIELS NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE DIRECTOR JOB UPGRADING PROGRAM
1707 TRUMAN STREET RICHMOND CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE 233-2656.

Community problem
1. Essens of present crisis
Ought not to feel useless
~~program~~

A- 58232

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired, otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1207 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired, otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE SHIP	

open-carrier

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to TELEPHONED IN.

To Mr. Dan Daniels, Director Job Upgrading Program Sept. 10 1963

Street and No. Neighborhood House, 1707 Truman Street

Care of or Apt. No. *Destination* Richmond, California

HAVE DISCUSSED YOUR WIRE SEPT. ~~2~~ 5 WITH OTHER INTERGROUP RELATIONS PEOPLE AS WELL AS THOSE ON OUR STAFF. ALL, INCLUDING MYSELF, ARE DEEPLY HESITANT TO ADVISE REGARDING A LOCAL SITUATION WITH WHICH WE ARE UNFAMILIAR. IN GENERAL, I WOULD SUGGEST THAT IN ANY COMMUNITY AN AGENCY NEEDS TO START WHERE THE COMMUNITY IS, AND THAT YOU SHOULD BE IN CLOSE COMMUNICATION WITH YOUR LOCAL ACTION GROUPS. HAVE YOU ALSO CONSULTED MISS JEAN FAIRFAX OR OTHERS AT A.F.S.C.?

LESLIE W. DUNBAR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Senders's name and address (For reference) *Sender's telephone number*

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

L F
please reply

March 15, 1965

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

For an article I am preparing I would like to know how many Negroes were registered in the South, by states, in 1964. I shall be most grateful for the information.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. S. Dawidowicz

Mrs. S. Dawidowicz

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LSD:ew

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RALPH FRIEDMAN, Chm., Executive Board
PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Chm., Board of Governors
NATHAN APPLEMAN, Chm., Board of Trustees
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NORMAN S. RABB, Boston, Vice-President
JOSEPH ROSS, Detroit, Vice-President
MELVIN M. SWIG, San Francisco, Vice-President

March 16, 1965

Mrs. S. Dawidowicz
The American Jewish Committee
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mrs. Dawidowicz:

Leslie Dunbar has asked me to answer your recent request for information on Negroes registered in the South.

Enclosed is a data sheet issued by the SNCC's Voter Education Project, "Southern Negro Voter Statistics." It gives the figures you asked for, and a good deal of other data, too. (I have inked in some corrections made in the Arkansas, Alabama, and total figures since the release date.)

Let us know if you need any additional information of this nature that we might have.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd J. Elliott
Staff Economist

LJE:nm
Enclosure

From the desk of
OLIN W. DAVIS

October 15, 1965

MJ

Dear Mr. Anthony -

Thank you for your letter of October 4th. We cannot express how grateful we are for the assistance that you have given to us.

Dr. Davis goes to New York on the 25th. When he returns, he should have a fairly concrete idea of whether the Southern Project is to remain a dream or become a reality.

Thanking you again, I am

Sincerely,
Maxine Heinze

COLLEGE IS NAMED FOR HAMMARSKJOLD

'International' School Set for Washington Area

By BEN A. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 26—Organization of a four-year "international" liberal arts college named for Dag Hammarskjold, the late Secretary-General of the United Nations, was announced here today by the founders.

Dag Hammarskjold College will be erected at the privately developed "new town" of Columbia, Md., midway between Washington and Baltimore.

It will be "a polycultural institution" with an unusual curriculum and an international faculty and student body, officials said. It expects to enroll its first students in 1970.

Plans call for a faculty and student body about 60 per cent from other countries.

Dr. Robert L. McCan, the president-designate of the college and the chief organizer of the "polycultural" idea, said the institution would be guided by "three simple but fundamental premises."

'A Global Village'

"They are that we live in a global village, that reason requires that we learn to deal more effectively with rapid cultural changes, and that higher education can be made more relevant to our world situation," he said.

Dr. McCan is a 43-year-old Baptist clergyman who left the parish ministry in 1963 when he was forced to resign as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Danville, Va., in a dispute with the congregation over his liberal racial views.

He later took graduate studies at Harvard and became an official of the United States office of Education and the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington.

The organization of Dag Hammarskjold College, he said, was taken up in 1966 "as a challenge" by members of a small, ecumenical congregation in Washington, the Church of Our Saviour.

Several members of the church also are members of the college board of overseers, which met here today.

The board chairman, James D. Grant, a Washington specialist in urban problems, said that the group would begin immediately a campaign to raise $6-million for initial construction and administrative costs.

Land for the campus was donated by James Rouse of Baltimore, the developer of the new "model community." The city of Columbia is planned to have a population of 110,000 by 1980.

Dr. McCan said the college hoped to have an enrollment of 1,440 by 1980. Students are to be "recruited," he said, from Sweden—Mr. Hammarskjold's country—and from Colombia, Egypt, Germany, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Nigeria, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, as well as the United States.

At least one-third of the student body will spend the middle two years traveling and engaging in "practical work experience" in preparation for a vocation.

Dr. McCan said students would be housed in "modular units" of 120, each with four resident faculty members. He said the college would be "on the creative frontier but not so far out as to be lost in the wilderness."

See page 11

COLUMBIA TODAY

JULY/AUGUST/1968

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD COLLEGE
2025 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

ROBERT L. MCCAN
PRESIDENT

(202) 462-6749

Dr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

3 September 1968

Dear Dr. Anthony:

Our mutual friend, J. Martin England, sent me a carbon copy of his letter to you dated 5 August 1968 in which he suggested that you might like to know about our plans for a new cross-cultural college.

Dag Hammarskjold College is designed to provide a maximum cross-cultural understanding. The faculty and student body will be composed of persons from ten major cultures. To the maximum extent possible, we want the campus to be a miniature world community in which we learn from each other by way of the ethos of the campus culture as well as from textbooks.

The college is scheduled to open in September 1970 at Columbia, Maryland with 240 students. I am enclosing a copy of the New York Times story at the time of the official announcement, and a brief article in Columbia Today.

When you are in Washington, D. C. I should be pleased to have you come to my office or to meet you somewhere else. When I am in your city, I should like to visit with you there, if you are not coming soon to Washington, D. C. To the extent that this effort is "good news" to you, we should like your support and assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Robert McCan

encl.
RLM:dcu

September 17, 1968

Mr. Robert McCan
President
Dag Hammarskjold College
2025 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. McCan:

Thank you for sharing the information about Dag Hammarskjold College with me. I am certainly interested, and would like to know more about your work.

It looks as if it will be several months before I get to Washington, but I shall certainly attempt to see you when I do. In the meantime, if you have any opportunity to be in this area, I hope you will plan to visit us.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

... and then they said this about Dag Hammarskjold College ...

"I wish to extend to you my very best wishes for the success of your new enterprise. It is a highly original educational plan, deserving warm support."

Andrew W. Cordier
School of International Affairs
Columbia University

"You certainly have your hands full establishing the new college, but I can't imagine being involved in a more worthwhile and satisfying experience."

Wayne Thompson, Vice President
Dayton Corporation

"It is an exciting concept, responsive to the pressing needs of the United States and the world beyond."

James W. Rouse
Developer of Columbia, Maryland

"I think it is enormously exciting, enormously appropriate... One of the basic and pervasive standards we set for Columbia was that it was to be an educating environment for all of those who lived and visited there. I can't imagine a single greater contribution to such an environment than a world college expressing the values that are set out for the Dag Hammarskjold College."

Donald M. Michael, Chief
Consultant, Columbia
Director, Center for Research
on Utilization of Scientific
Knowledge
University of Michigan

"I believe that the post-doctoral years which you spent at Harvard and the experience which you have gained in top level positions in government in Washington have added to the wisdom of your proposal."

J. Earl Williams, Director
Human Resources Center
University of Houston

"There is no question that the concept is not only good but important."

Sidney J. Weinberg, Jr.
Partner, Goldman, Sachs and Co.
New York, New York

... and then they said this about Dag Hammarskjold College ...

"You propose to turn 'the dynamics of change into the stability of peace' and you advance the thesis that 'whatever is conducive to freedom is worthy of study.' Go to it!"

Roger W. Jones
Special Assistant to the Director
Bureau of the Budget

"The need for additional educational facilities is great, as is the need to pay greater attention to cross-cultural affairs. In his combined response to these needs, Dr. McCan has the potential for a major contribution to higher education in the United States and in the nine other countries he proposes to include."

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman, United States
Civil Service Commission

"I am tremendously impressed with everything you tell me about this enterprise as well as by the fact that James W. Rouse has proposed to make a site available for the college."

Edward Burling, Jr.
Covington and Burling
Washington, D. C.

"It offers a vision and a promise that arouse all sorts of positive emotions. Dr. McCan has presented the proposal in a balanced and provocative style."

Adrian M. McDonough
Professor of Industry
Wharton School of Finance
and Commerce
University of Pennsylvania

"In my view the proposal is sound educatioanlly. It is experimental and innovative and will encounter difficulties which are expected for any bold program. However, there will be excitement and attraction as there was in the case of St. John's and the University of Chicago's Great Books programs.

Paul F. Geren, President
Stetson University
Deland, Florida

... and then they said this about Dag Hammarskjold College ...

"It seems to me that the plans have been made with careful attention to detail and to broad future goals which will have a strong appeal to students and faculty."

Livingston L. Biddle, Jr.
Chairman, Division of Arts
Fordham University

"One notes the contribution of the past, but at the same time the imprint of the future is most evident. I have nothing but praise for the curriculum..."

James M. Spillane
Chief, Arts and Humanities Branch
Division of Program Administration
U. S. Office of Education

"The proposal for Dag Hammarskjold College and the Projected Income-Cost Analysis are masterpieces... I sincerely trust that we have among us enough able minded people to grasp the vision and the necessity for such a venture."

Heslip Lee
Vice President for Development
Shaw University

"I believe a campus community provides a unique 'ecological niche' where freedom of expressing genuine cultural differences in the spirit of deep respect for cultures and traditions besides ones own can exist."

Abner B. Lall
Research Associates
Institute for Behavioral Research, Inc.
Washington, D. C.

"My present duties with the East West Center at the University of Hawaii have convinced me of the fruitfulness of the cross-cultural approach."

Paul Walsh, Assistant Professor
University of Hawaii

... and then they said this about Dag Hammarskjold College ...

"For most of us who have been on the firing line in university administration, the past year has been filled with tension, frustration and indeed soul-searching concerning the very future of higher education in the United States... In such a frame of mind I have been reviewing the Dag Hammarskjold College proposal and discussing it with my professional colleagues. We all feel that here is new hope for higher education. We also feel that the hope is more than a dream but a realistic proposal for a new college that could serve as a prototype for the future."

Dorothy Lipp Harris
Dean of Women
Pennsylvania State University

"I am deeply impressed by... (1) its great potential in the area of cross-cultural understanding and (2) its potential capacity for developing the personal qualities of youth."

William L. Cash, Jr., Chief
Counseling and Guidance Section
Behavioral Sciences Branch
U. S. Office of Education

"Evaluation is planned as an integral part of the program - not as an afterthought. There is a refreshing realism about the plan of operation. Controlled enrollment and modular units provide for meeting the objectives of close faculty-student involvement. In my judgement Dag Hammarskjold College has the potential and promise of fulfilling an unmet need in the arena of American higher education."

J. Ned Bryan, Director
Special Study on Talent Development
U. S. Office of Education

It is a magnificent conception, well worthy of investment. You have done your planning well, consulted with a wide variety of professionals, and incorporated some of the latest and best thinking about higher education... As former Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, I know that counselors throughout the world will want to guide students to Dag Hammarskjold College."

Phillip R. Harris
Psychological Consultant
School of Business Administration
Temple University

... and then they said this about Dag Hammarskjold College ...

"I am impressed with the spirit of experimentation, the commitment to academic excellence, and the creative vision which pervades the entire proposal."

Joseph C. Hough, Jr. Director
Department of Religion
Graduate School
Claremont University

"My involvement in international education, primarily through the Peace Corps, would lead me to believe that the citizens of other countries of the world are eager to see us take a more positive leadership in the development of higher education opportunities with a truly international orientation."

Robert O. Stripling
Director of Counselor Education
University of Florida

"We have much which we can teach Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, but, we also have much to learn. I submit that the United States will not be able to exert the full potential of its leadership until our major universities build into their curriculum the kind of emphasis which is at the core of Dag Hammarskjold's philosophy and objectives. Hopefully, through your example other institutions in Academia will awaken to the opportunities which will derive from this approach."

James R. Noland, Jr.
Administrative Assistant to the President
Prairie View A. & M. College
Prairie View, Texas

"Many years ago when I lived in Asia, Mahatma Ghandi wrote 'the great fact of the next century is the coming together of the cultures of the East and West.' Educators in all parts of the world have been slow in realizing the meaning for education of this great sociological fact. Congratulations on the courage which you and your Board have in creating a center which in its atmosphere, its philosophy, its integrated curriculum, and especially its person-centered program will be bringing to the experience of outstanding students of today an international education for living."

DeWitt C. Baldwin, Director
The Lisle Fellowship Inc.
(An international program in human relations)
University of Michigan

... and then they said this about Dag Hammarskjold College ...

"The innovative spirit in the conception of this new institution makes us all part of a wonderful, exciting adventure."

Herbert E. Striner
Director of Program Development
The W. E. Upjohn Institute for
Employment Research
Washington, D. C.

"This strikes me as a very worthy enterprise. It is conceived to serve unique purposes in unique ways, and is very suitably named in honor of Dag Hammarskjold."

Robert E. Slaughter
Executive Vice President
McGraw-Hill, Inc.

"I find the plans very interesting and promising and wish you every success in carrying them out."

Charles J. Hitch, President
University of California

"The idea of a polycultural college is long overdue and you and your associates are to be congratulated for the care and imagination with which you have developed it."

Richard J. Barnet
Co-Director, Institute for
Policy Studies

"I hope that the undepartmentalized structure and the heavy emphasis on science as part of liberal education will never be lost... As they are both your most distinctive and important features."

Rustum Roy, Director
Materials Research Laboratory
Pennsylvania State University

Dallas Committee

for

Foreign Visitors

Community-Wide Volunteer Committee

sponsored by

The Dallas Council on World Affairs

2727 Oak Lawn Ave., Dallas 19, Texas

advice please.

BETTER SCHOOLS

A CLEARINGHOUSE FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL CITIZENS COUNCIL FOR BETTER SCHOOLS, 9 EAST 40 ST., NEW YORK 16

Dear Friend:

I'd like to call your attention to a special article in this month's issue of our newspaper, BETTER SCHOOLS.

On page 6, you'll find a Spotlight Report on segregation in the non-South and how various communities are coping with the problem. Because of your interest in this topic, I wanted you to get a special copy.

We'd be pleased to make copies of this issue available to those you think would find the article of interest. If you'd like, we can ship directly to your headquarters whatever quantity you need. Or, if it would be more convenient, you can send us your mailing list on gummed labels, in duplicate, and we'll use one set of labels to mail out this issue. The second set of labels we'll use to send out our full February issue.

We appreciate your cooperation in helping us distribute these issues widely.

Sincerely,

Gloria Dapper

Gloria Dapper
Director of Communications

October 4, 1963

Lieutenant James Dabbs, Jr.
1731 New Hampshire Avenue
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear James:

Your father told me of your interrogation, and he and I agreed that it would be a good thing for us to file with the appropriate people some material about the Southern Regional Council. My thought would be that we should do this with the offices which questioned you and with Mr. Hoover.

Your father gave me the name of Lt. Gen. Carroll, Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington 25, D. C. I always think it is best, when you are addressing such people, to get the name and address down exactly right, and I am wondering if you can tell me General Carroll's front name or initials. The name of that agency looks deceptively simple and unadorned. Is there more to it or to the address?

And are you sure that our doing this will not be an embarrassment to you?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

James Dabbs Jr
Lt Col

1731 New Hampshire Ave
NW
Wash 9

Lt Gen Carroll
Defense Intelligence Agency
Washington DC

Tu 5 - 7034

Tu 8 - 8600

PAV advice, please
VJV
File
Dabbs, James M., Jr
(Mike Fielder)

1731 New Hampshire Ave, NW
Washington 9, D. C.
October 7, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie,

I think the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) should not be contacted about the matter in question. DIA maintains no dossier on SRC and only knows about SRC what it learns from the FBI and the State Department. For this reason you could hardly correct any misconception regarding SRC by writing DIA. If DIA is concerned with Communist infiltration of SRC (if this is indeed what concerns them, and I suspect it is), it is because FBI provided them with this information. DIA does not have the authority or the operational capability to investigate domestic civil rights organizations. Any question you might raise with DIA would have to do with the legitimacy of their security clearance procedures. I think this problem is beyond the scope of our present concern. DIA may be getting its clearance standards too high or may be using the wrong clearance criteria; but if so this is a general problem not specifically related to SRC.

It would appear that SRC should be concerned instead with information which the FBI may possess but at the same time be withholding from it. Since my clearances finally were granted I am no longer certain, but for awhile it looked as if SRC might be on some kind of "grey list," or unpublished black list. A letter to FBI, with perhaps a carbon copy to State (which I think through their Protocol section also provided information to DIA), might be most effective in obtaining an explanation or at least in bringing the matter out into the open.

That pretty well outlines my position on the matter. SRC could hardly gain anything by writing DIA, and such action might create a bigger disturbance than I care to become involved in. I would reccommend a letter to FBI.

Bear in mind that we do not know for sure why these agencies have acted as they have, and what is needed is clarification of the whole matter. I myself was treated courteously at all times and have no reason to be personally antagonistic toward these organizations. Please let me know if I can help you further in any way.

Sincerely, James M. Dabbs, Jr.

202/223-1212

DAVID APTER & ASSOCIATES
1145 19th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Calvin Kytle
Senior Associate

THE BUSINESSMAN OF GOOD WILL

Is He SRC's Forgotten Constituent?

An informal report to the

Southern Regional Council

David Apter
Calvin Kytle
May 2, 1967

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

and

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COMMUNITY

"I see the Southern Regional Council, potentially, as the Brookings Institution of the South," said a Texas oil-firm executive.

"I'll tell you why businessmen here don't call on the Southern Regional Council," an Atlanta-based spokesman for Georgia manufacturers told us. "You're tainted. They're scared to death of you."

"Most businessmen never heard of the Southern Regional Council," said a trust officer for an Atlanta bank. "Not only that -- I get the impression that the Council doesn't want businessmen to know about it. It seems to me that the first thing you have to do, before you ask businessmen what the Council can do for them, is to explain yourself so they'll know who you are, what you're trying to do, and what you've got to offer."

"There are all kinds of businessmen in the South," said a newspaper editor. "One way or another, they have to be concerned with civil rights and the race thing, but they've come to the problem pretty late and there's a lot of naivete among them. At the same time, many of them have been introduced to some pretty sophisticated concepts of management and, largely because the home office is pushing them, are in a mood of openness. They're willing to learn, and they can be taught -- if the auspices are right."

"Businessmen are dragging their feet, as usual," said the regional director of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. "They don't move until they're pushed, and what I'd like to see SRC do is to help us push them."

"Of course we'd be willing to sit down with Negro businessmen and Negro economists and work with them on a plan for the South," said the president of a South-wide insurance company headquartered in Nashville. "We got over that sort of thing a long time ago."

"Why ask us?" said a spokesman for a Georgia business group. "The important business decisions aren't made down here. They're made up North at the home office. By and large, Southern businessmen will do what their bosses tell them to do."

"We need all kinds of information before we decide to locate in the South," said an executive for a multi-purpose corporation headquartered in New York City. "And our managers need a lot more orientation, more facts about the communities they'll be working in, before we send them down there. If your Southern Regional Council can help us collect the right data, or show us where to go to get it, and help us make our Southern managers behave more sensibly and efficiently, we'd be <u>delighted</u> to work with you."

* * *

During the past three months, in the course of this assignment, we have talked with 53 people. While of different occupations, status, and geographical base, all 53 are in positions to say something instructive about the ways that business in the South is responding to the civil-rights movement.

We have talked with corporation executives both North and South, some from heavy industry, some from the service industries, some from retailing, some from financial institutions. We have

talked with key executives in six Federal agencies, the stick-bearers as well as the carrot-holders; the ones concerned with broad economic policy for the South as well as those immediately concerned with problems of race relations. We talked with chamber-of-commerce secretaries and with directors of trade associations. Along the way, almost incidentally, we talked with a smattering of newspapermen and college professors.

Our stated purpose was to identify those unfilled needs among Southern businessmen -- or, to be more precise, among businesses operating in the South -- that the Southern Regional Council, because of its special competence, might legitimately serve and still be true to itself.

Our unstated purpose was broader: it was to gather whatever information we could that might be relevant to consideration of a more programmatic effort by the Council to influence Southern economic development.

In addition, we wanted to assess how businessmen perceive the Southern Regional Council. Though we never made a point of it, we also hoped to learn something that the SRC Executive Committee might find useful as it set about answering what apparently have been some recurrent and vexing questions: Do private business corporations represent a significant but untapped source of financial support? Is the potential sufficient to justify the investment in staff, time,

and cultivation costs required to tap it? What does the Council risk in asking business for contributions?

To date, we have reached a few conclusions. We can make a few recommendations with confidence. But what follows is in no sense a final report. It is submitted, rather, as a guide for discussion, as an agenda for policy review. With respect to the Council's future direction, this paper will be of greatest value, we think, to the extent that it helps raise the right questions.

* * *

Three observations:

1. There is as much diversity of attitudes about race among businessmen as there is diversity in the American business system. Indeed, there is considerable evidence that a businessman's willingness, or unwillingness, to accommodate his enterprise to Federal law and/or the Negro protest has a great deal to do with the sort of business he's in. One can say with reasonable accuracy, for instance, that heavy industry is the least sympathetic and consequently the most resistant. With equal accuracy, it can be said that consumer-oriented industries are the most enlightened and susceptible to change.

Within such broad generalizations, however, one must be careful not to stereotype individual companies. Even more, one should avoid pre-judging the individual businessman, for his attitude,

like that of any other human being, is conditioned not only by his job but by education, geography, income, family -- by God and by glands.

A scientific sampling of business opinion in the South would undoubtedly show a spectrum spreading from outright bigotry to practiced, compassionate non-discrimination. At one end is the small-town farm-supply dealer who is prepared to do what his culture has always expected white men to do, which is to preserve "the Southern way of life," but who has occasion to wonder, every now and again, whether International Harvester's problems in integrating its work force might eventually have some effect on his ability to get tractors when he needs them. At the other end of the spectrum is the Industrial Relations Director for the big building-materials manufacturer headquartered in Chicago. For the past six months he has been on indefinite assignment at the branch plant in Laurel, Mississippi, where the FBI suspects that the murder of a local Negro was not only committed by employees of the company but plotted in the factory wash room on company time. Through the bold exercise of economic power and the most sophisticated skills in human relations, he has almost succeeded in reforming the local police force as well as the plant's supervisory staff.

It is difficult, and perhaps impossible, to know how often businessmen intervene constructively in racial disputes or -- more important -- the extent to which they are working positively to

improve the racial climate. Most often, their "good works" go unreported. That's the way they want it. They are publicity-shy for several reasons: 1) it is the nature of business to avoid controversy; 2) the racial issue is not only controversial but, as we were reminded by one association executive, among many anxiety-ridden, Southern-born businessmen, the subject of race is still not a fit topic for polite conversation; 3) race relations is regarded by many companies as an "in-house" subject, to be dealt with only as an internal personnel problem; and 4) most businesses operate under a management directive which says that the cause of integration is best served when it proceeds quietly and without public notice. For all these reasons -- and also perhaps because they do not want to expose their ignorance to outsiders -- many businessmen are reluctant to take their civil-rights problems to non-business organizations, preferring to work through their own trade or professional associations.

The truest thing to be said about white businessmen in the South is that, though all are being touched by the revolution in white-Negro relations, they are moving at different speeds -- some of them compulsively, some even convulsively, but a great many by management plan. They are also -- and this, we submit, is a particularly important point for anybody to bear in mind who would attempt to communicate with them -- moving at widely different levels of awareness.

One can generalize usefully by putting some ceilings on this awareness. It is true, for instance, that a majority of white businessmen still react as if "race" were synonymous with "Negro." To most, "the problem" is at the work place or on the other side of the counter -- which is to say that their concerns are primarily with the Negro as an employee or as a customer. That some Negroes are businessmen like themselves seems to be consciously perceived only by the white bankers and insurance men. They are opposed to open housing, fair housing, or any other kind of housing policy that would be directed toward the integration of neighborhoods. Their opposition is as rooted as much in their confused feelings about property as it is in their ambivalent feelings about race. Only at the higher executive levels, where, encouragingly, there is a growing and disciplined interest in such things as corporate accountability, social responsibility, and public policy, is business beginning to relate to Negroes as citizens whose needs and aspirations deserve business support.

The point: To be effective, any organized effort to influence businessmen directly on matters of race has to be selective in concept and rifle-shot in technique. It has, first, to reach businessmen where they are and connect at their own point of readiness.

2. The vast majority of white businessmen are not familiar with the Southern Regional Council. Among those in Atlanta who are

familiar with it, it seems to have as many supporters as detractors. It is respected by some for its objectivity, fair-mindedness, scholarship, leadership, and, to quote a prominent Atlanta architect, "its consistent, all-round good sense." To others it is a far-out, radical, integrationist group ("It came out for integration two years before the Supreme Court decision. I wouldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole.").

3. Whether businessmen know of the Council or not; whether they like the Council or not, regardless of their different levels of perception, regardless of their value as a prospective source of funds -- there is an opportunity, if not an obligation, for the Council to help improve the quality of business decisions on matters of race. Similarly, the Council has an opportunity to help fix and establish concern for both races as a natural factor in decisions affecting South-wide economic development. The relevant question, therefore, is not whether the SRC should try to relate to the business community. The relevant questions are how, in what role, in what posture, and with what programs?

* * *

If SRC were to undertake a program addressed to businessmen and the economic needs of the South, what would such a program include?

In framing the outline that follows, we have drawn not only on what businessmen told us they need and would use. We have given

equal weight to what government officials, academicians, and planners told us ought to be done about business.

Understand, too, that in making up a list of feasible projects we have not concerned ourselves with questions of price, priority, or present staff capabilities. We have been interested, rather, in providing concrete examples of things that need doing to help the South achieve equal economic opportunity, of things that no other organization is now doing and which SRC, for reasons of tradition, commitment, and accumulated knowledge, is uniquely equipped to do.

I. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

A. NEW SOUTH. SRC's quarterly magazine is presently of dubious value to businessmen. We believe firmly, however, that a significant readership among influential businessmen could be obtained if:

1. The typography were improved so that, in legibility and readability, it came up to the quality of Harper's;
2. More articles dealt with the civil-rights problems of the business community. (Case histories and how-to-do-it stories would be especially welcome by executives in the government-contract companies who are being paid to engineer compliance with Title VII.)

3. A mail solicitation were directed to a select list of businessmen, executives of business organizations, and business libraries. (Promotion material should be especially written to call attention to articles like Jack Patterson's "Business Response to the Negro Movement" in the Winter 1966 issue, and M. A. Wright's "Private Enterprise and the Great Society" in the Fall 1966 issue.)

In our opinion the editorial content of NEW SOUTH is of a particularly high order. Furthermore, NEW SOUTH meets the essential criterion of any successful specialty magazine -- it is distinctive both in range of subject matter and in point of view. It deserves a wider audience. It warrants the expense of a major, professionally conducted promotion campaign.*

Its importance to and symbiotic relationship with SRC's research program go without saying.

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* Although it is not germane to the subject of this report, we believe that SRC should do much more generally to promote the excellent brochures and reports it now publishes. Why should an organization that invests so much of its time in research, writing, and production of literature do so little to create an audience for its message? Our review of SRC's recent publications clearly indicates that many could serve as a base for syndicated feature stories, editorials, and comment by columnists and commentators. Radio and television producers would be receptive to program suggestions based on these materials. If SRC wants to influence opinion, it needs to develop a communications program aimed at creating greater impact for its publications.

B. "TITLE VII: The Record so Far." Without exception, every government official we've talked with has pointed out the need for a comprehensive and timely evaluation of business compliance in the South to Federal regulations on equal employment opportunities. This would constitute a major research effort of very sensitive design, requiring a team of field investigators. Cooperation of the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is assured for such a project, including access to company compliance reports.

Publication of a study like this could be expected to raise the hackles of some businessmen; on the other hand some of the most influential among them would welcome the survey -- as long as it maintained a scrupulous objectivity in the handling of data, was careful to report the good along with the bad, and included an evaluation of the Federal efforts to enforce compliance as well as business efforts to comply.

C. "A DIRECTORY OF CIVIL-RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS." Many young executives in big corporations are being assigned civil-rights responsibilities. Most of them are bright, willing, interested, and a little bit scared. For one thing, senior executives are always asking them questions about people and organizations in the civil-rights movement as if they should have the answers in their heads. A specific request from one such junior executive: an alphabetized directory of all the groups -- public and private, national and local -- concerned with race and civil rights. The directory should

be factual, listing for each group the principal officers, a statement of purpose as contained in its charter, address, phone number, size of membership, and so on. An SRC-sponsored directory probably should be limited to organizations operating in the South; it should be put together as if to answer the question "Where do I go for help?" Such a directory would have wide utility.

D. TWO MOTIVATIONAL STUDIES

1. The Negro as Consumer

2. The Negro as Employee

These also represent major, continuing avenues of research. Briefly, what is suggested is that SRC bring all its expertise to bear, in a form familiar and acceptable to the corporation executive, on a question raised by white businessmen at virtually every step along the unfamiliar path to integration: "Why do they behave like Negroes?"

One can despair at the ignorance of such businessmen, as one can be offended by the question. Yet, in our experience, we have found that many of the men who ask it are genuinely searching for answers -- often in a pin-pointed, businesslike way, for business reasons. To ignore the question, we feel, is not only to miss an opportunity to help businessmen relate more intelligently to Negroes in a business setting; to answer the question is also to help white businessmen break through to a new level of self-awareness. For what is happening is that for the first time in their lives white

executives are being introduced to Negroes as human beings. The process is full of surprises, and it is often painful. But the process is also inevitable -- and the one thing sure about it is that in the act of discovering the Negro the white man cannot help discovering something about himself.

We believe, therefore, that any skillful analysis of the Negro's behavior in the marketplace and on the job is bound to cast a reverse image of the white boss-man. To conduct such analyses would, in our opinion, constitute one of the most important contributions to white-Negro understanding that the Council could make.

Around each of these subjects could be mounted a series of studies. Just one example of each:

a. The Negro as Consumer. Marketing directors in the South are in sore need of reliable guidance on the use of Negro models in advertising, on when and what to advertise in Negro media, and on a whole range of decisions centering around "good taste" in appealing to an integrated market. The president of the South's largest advertising agency (Tucker-Wayne, Inc., Atlanta) says that what information the industry has available on this subject is so contradictory as to be virtually worthless. ("Nothing, to my knowledge, has been done on this problem except by the pitchmen and media people -- and they've all got axes to grind. If the Southern Regional Council is the independent, qualified, respected research group you say it is, and if it

were to come up with a decent, useful study on this problem, we'd be forever grateful.")

b. The Negro as Employee. Some white employers -- the C&S Bank in Atlanta, for instance -- have gone beyond concern over hiring Negroes; they're now bothered about keeping the ones they've hired. ("Why, for instance, are we able to keep Negroes in our branch offices but can't keep them in our downtown office? We don't fire them. They just work four, five, six weeks, collect their pay and never show up again. Why?") A study of the turnover rate among Negroes in non-menial jobs would be interesting to a growing number of personnel officers.

E. A SURVEY OF PRE-EMPLOYMENT TESTING -- WITH GUIDELINES.

F. GUIDELINES FOR THE MERGING OF DUAL SENIORITY SYSTEMS.

Plans-for-Progress companies agree with the Office of Federal Contract Compliance and the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on one thing -- that the "two toughest nuts to crack" are 1) testing and 2) dual seniority systems. The special need, as they both see it, is for an independent, non-partisan group like SRC to examine the problems, review and evaluate the techniques, and come up with some guidelines that industry and the Federal government would both find acceptable.

II. CONSULTING SERVICES

What is proposed here, essentially, is nothing more than that the Council make available to business the same information services it has so long and so well provided reporters, publishers, church groups, public officials, researchers, and the like. This, as we see it, is largely a matter of acquainting businessmen with what the Council has to offer and staffing up to take care of the increased volume of requests that would be generated.

Two specific needs that the Council thus might fill:

1. Information on the racial climate in Southern communities under consideration as plant locations by Northern industries.

2. Guidance on how to deal with the Federal civil-rights and anti-poverty agencies. ("Where do I go for help in developing an on-the-job training program? What's the Federal Executive Board -- would they be interested in helping me organize an accelerated training school for Negro clericals?")

III. TRAINING AND EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT

In our talks with businessmen, we were told over and over again that their greatest problems centered around the recruiting and training of qualified Negro personnel.

We do not propose that SRC set up a placement service, nor that it attempt to establish a program in skills training. It is our understanding that a policy decision has been made which, in

a sense, assigns these two functions to the Urban League and/or local human relations councils.

What we do propose is that SRC consider a specialized training program for business leaders. As we see it, the program should have as its base a week-long seminar on "Social Issues of the South." The seminar would be held once a quarter in a retreat setting. Businessmen would attend at company expense. The curriculum would cover such things as education, penal reform, urban planning, public welfare, and farm mechanization -- presented in such a context that race would be a natural and prevailing theme.

We would also encourage the SRC staff to explore affirmatively the possibilities for participation (as lecturers, as resource persons, or merely as the suppliers of literature) in the hundreds of management development courses being conducted regularly throughout the South, under both company and university auspices. Some such courses, we've discovered, already deal spottily with subjects like, "Business Reaction to the Civil Rights Act of 1964;" "The Changing South;" and "Race Relations on the Job."

A few Northern executives have suggested that an SRC-planned orientation course would be especially helpful to their managers awaiting assignment to Southern branches.

IV. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NEGRO ENTREPRENEURS

Our study so far has permitted us to explore only superficially the need to encourage more Negro entrepreneurship. We list it here for two reasons: 1) it should be tagged for further study by the staff; and 2) in the perspective of overall manpower development it deserves special, concentrated attention.

For an effort aimed in this direction, SRC could expect support from a few white businessmen -- those who have come to see some correlation between the historic lack of opportunities for Negroes in the free-enterprise system and the growing signs of anti-business bias among Negro voters.

V. REGIONAL PLANNING

The big businessmen of the South are ready now to do something that twelve years ago they would not do. They are willing to work with Negro leaders in the development of a socio-economic plan for the South.

We believe that there is much merit in SRC's taking the initiative in assembling an ad hoc committee to consider the development of such a plan. It would be our hope that this committee would then recommend the creation of a Southern Regional Development Committee. Its purpose: to undertake a study of the South's regional problems -- mostly as problems in the utilization of human resources -- timed to draw on the findings of the 1970 U. S. census.

What we contemplate is a two-year study costing about $500,000, conducted by an inter-disciplinary team of economists, sociologists, engineers, agronomists, political scientists, and urban planners. The study would be supervised by an inter-racial board representing business, agriculture, labor, and the academic community. It would be funded in part by Federal agencies, in part by private foundations.

The study would focus on:

1. Manpower needs (Almost synonymous with educational needs).
2. The patterns in the movement of Northern industry into the South (An updating of the old Committee of the South studies).
3. What's happening to Southern agriculture?
4. What's happening in and to Southern cities? (What are the implications of increased urbanization in the South?)
   a. In this context, the committee might explore feasible locations for ten or so New Cities in the South. What would the effect of these New Cities be on the Southern economy? On the nation?
5. Transportation. (According to John Miller, head of the National Planning Association, the South's requirements for transportation, as a factor in economic development, have <u>never</u> been adequately analyzed.

In our opinion, a plan of these dimensions -- especially if it were accompanied by a comprehensive communications program -- would have even greater impact than the old Economic Report on the South that was comissioned in the thirties by President Roosevelt. It would have the special virtue of calling Washington's attention to the nation's most underdeveloped region at a time when, in the absence of such a highly visible statement, Washington is likely to be preoccupied with its understandable concern for the big cities of the North.

* * *

Plainly, if the Council hopes to influence the business community it must be willing to talk to the business community. It must, in addition, expect to be talked back to.

An organized communications program -- including, at a minimum, such things as descriptive leaflets, solicitation letters, and personalized follow-through letters -- will be mandatory should the Council decide to seek dollar contributions from business. Company treasurers do not give to organizations they do not know. ("If you ask a corporation for money, don't be surprised if the corporation asks for a look at your books.").

It is possible to separate a fund-raising campaign addressed to businessmen from a research-and-information program aimed at influencing business behavior. It is not possible to do either, however, unless the Council commits itself to open-spirited conversations with the business community. Such conversations are costly. What's more, to carry them on effectively requires personnel of special talents who may not be easy to find. Finally, as has been intimated, the dialogue represents a considerable emotional investment, from which there can be anticipated a certain emotional return.*

* * *

This assignment has been governed, implicitly, by a certain assumption about the Council's view of the business community.

This philosophy, as we understand it, holds that businessmen only accommodate themselves to social change; they do not initiate it. Over the years, SRC has sought to influence the conduct of

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* A few professional men who are both friendly to and knowledgeable about the Council, argue that while many informed executives would come to respect SRC, few would lend their names to its support -- even those who might be persuaded to give it money. "What will they think when they're reminded that it was the Southern Regional Council that blew the whistle on Plans for Progress a few years ago? How will the real estate interests react when they discover the Council advocates open housing?"

business but it has felt, understandably, that a direct approach to business would be inefficient --more, that such an approach would be rejected. (Indeed, we have been told, it was rejected.) For this reason, SRC's strategy has been to try first to produce change in political, social, and religious institutions, in the conviction that change in business practices would inevitably follow. Thus, although historically SRC has provided many information, counseling, and action-supportive services to church, labor, media, academic, civic, and civil-rights groups, it has never seriously regarded business groups as a relevant part of its constituency.

In a sense, by asking us to undertake this study, the Council has chosen to reexamine this assumption.

Obviously, it is for the Council to decide whether a business-oriented program should now be mounted and, further, can be mounted within the scope of SRC's objectives and resources.

We suggest, however, that the Council will find the answer as much in how it perceives itself as in how it perceives business. And in this connection, it may be helpful to consider an observation by one of the Council's good and influential Atlanta friends.

"For years," he told us, "most of the white South has been sweeping things under the rug. The special thing about the Southern Regional Council is that it has made its business not just to lift up the rug but to pick up the rug and throw it out of the room."

The burden of this report is simply that we have found a goodly number of businessmen who, increasingly since 1960, also have been lifting up the rug. We've even found a few who, if asked, might help pick up the rug and throw it out of the room.

EXHIBIT A

WHOM WE INTERVIEWED

Note: Of enormous help in the conduct of this assignment were some members of the SRC family whose names will not be found on the list below. Among them are Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC's executive director; Mr. John Wheeler, president; Miss Josephine Wilkins, vice president; and Dr. Raymond Wheeler, chairman of the executive committee. For background on the Council's activities, we are grateful to the entire SRC staff. For guidance of a special sort we are indebted to the Council's former director, Mr. Harold Fleming, now president of the Potomac Institute in Washington; and to Mr. Philip Hammer, president of the Washington firm of economic planners, Hammer, Greene & Siler.

CHARLES CRAWFORD, executive director, Charlotte Area Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N.C.

WATTS HILL, Jr., president, Home Security Life Insurance Company, Durham, N.C.

CHARLES LOWE, president, General Appliance Company, Charlotte, N.C.

JAMES MADDOX, professor of economics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK WILSON, president, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce and president of Cherokee Insurance Company, Nashville.

ALEXANDER HEARD, chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

SAM ZAGORIA, member, National Labor Relations Board.

ED SYLVESTER, director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance, Washington.

ABRAHAM VENABLE, assistant director, Office of Equal Opportunity, Office of the Under Secretary, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington.

ARTHUR DAVIS, deputy assistant secretary, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington.

JOHN HENNEGHANK, deputy regional director, and HAROLD KRAMER, assistant director for technical assistance, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Atlanta.

WALTER PHILLIPS, regional director, National Labor Relations Board, Atlanta.

HIGH GORDON, wage and salary manager, office of personnel, Lockheed, Atlanta.

CLIFFORD CARTER, director, and FOY HOOD, counsel, Associated Industries of Georgia, Atlanta.

WILLIAM COLLINS, director, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens.

GEORGE GOODWIN, president, Bell & Stanton (public relations), Atlanta.

MICHAEL GEUERON, real estate developer, Atlanta.

FRANK BLOCK, trust officer, Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta.

DAVID ABRAMS, broker, Atlanta.

MATTHEW CONNOR, president, Tucker Wayne Advertising, Atlanta.

JAMES HALL, president, Independent Garage Owners' Association, Atlanta.

ROBERT WAGER, staff assistant to the Ribicoff Committee, Washington.

WRIGHT ELLIOTT, director of industry programs, National Association of Manufacturers, New York.

G. A. LLOYD, coordinator of public affairs, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston.

"Pat" PATILLO, builder, Atlanta.

"Pete" McNIGHT, editor, The Charlotte Observer.

RICHARD CLARKE, Richard Clarke Associates, New York.

THOMAS SHARKEY, Office of Personnel, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York City.

ELY CALLAWAY, executive vice president, Burlington Mills, New York City.

PAUL STUBER, director of industrial relations, Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond.

DEAN TUCKER, administrative assistant, regional office, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Atlanta (formerly field officer, U. S. Community Relations Service).

JACK SPALDING, editor, The Atlanta Journal, Atlanta.

REESE CLEGHORN, editorial writer, The Atlanta Journal, Atlanta.

RALPH McGILL, publisher, The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta.

CECIL ALEXANDER, architect, Atlanta.

ROY REED, political writer, the New York Times.

MONROE KIMBRELL, first vice president; CHARLES T. TAYLOR, vice president for research; and HAROLD PATTERSON, president, Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta.

ANDREW BRIMMER, governor, Federal Reserve System, Washington.

STEPHEN SHULMAN, chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington.

WARD McCREEDY, assistant director, Office of Federal Contracts Compliance, Washington.

JOHN MILLER, executive director, National Planning Association, Washington.

JULES PAGANO, director of adult education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington.

ROBERT PITCHELL, executive director, National University Extension Association, Washington.

WILLIAM SALMAN, vice president, Canadian Gulf Co., Houston.

DR. STEWART WILBER, chairman, Houston Human Relations Council, Houston.

BURT WIANDT, vice president, Cities Service Corp., New York.

EUGENE HELLER, industrial employment policy specialist, DOD, New York.

ARNOLD ARONSON, executive secretary, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, New York.

DR. PHYLIS WALLACE, chief of technical studies, EEOC, Washington.

EXHIBIT B

WHAT WE ASKED THEM

A Guide to Interviews

Note: It is not to be assumed that we asked all these questions of all persons we interviewed. We tried to keep the discussion open-ended, modifying the questions as the setting, personalities, and responses indicated.

1. Are you familiar with the Southern Regional Council?

2. How do you assess the general attitude among businessmen of your acquaintance with respect to issues of race and civil rights? Are they more willing now than they were, say, five or so years ago to work with Negroes on programs directed toward the achievement of equal opportunity?

3. What aspects of the racial problem concern you most in the conduct of your own business?

4. How do you regard the quality of Negro leadership in your community?

5. What do you consider the most troublesome community problems related to race or civil rights? (School de-segregation? Equal employment? Voting? Justice in the courts? Police methods?)

6. Is your company (organization) working on these community problems? If so, how?

7. We are told frequently that Southern businessmen are now willing to hire Negroes on a non-discriminatory basis, that the problem is no longer getting business to open its doors to Negroes but to find Negroes who are qualified to fill the jobs available. Do you agree?

8. What jobs do you have open in your own company that you've been unable to fill with qualified Negroes?

9. Are you conducting any special in-plant training programs for the purpose of making more Negroes eligible?

10. Does your company conduct a regular course in executive training or management development?

11. If so, does the course deal in any way with such things as community relations; the corporation's social responsibility; the impact of Federal civil rights laws on business conduct; race as a factor in decision making; or social change in the South?

12. Are there any problems incidental to business compliance with civil rights laws that you would like to see more thoroughly researched? (Testing? Seniority systems? On-the-job training? Business-community relations?) Would research in these fields be helpful to you in your own decision-making?

13. Is the racial climate in a community a conscious factor in your company's search for desirable new plant locations?

14. Do you regard the Negro as a significant market for your product or service?

15. Do you have an integrated sales force?

16. Many white businessmen tell us that they would like to see more emphasis on programs aimed at getting Negroes to help themselves. In this connection, would you be willing to work with other white businessmen, say on a management advisory council, on programs to help Negroes go into business for themselves?

17. Do you feel that the general lack of successful experience in business is likely to have any significant influence among Negro voters and Negro candidates? Do you feel that there is a natural anti-business bias among Negroes which might be translated into support at the polls, and in the state legislatures, for more restrictive regulation of business activity?

18. If you do see this as a problem, now that Negroes are voting in increasing numbers, are you doing anything to acquaint Negroes with the U. S. business system and its relevance to national goals? If so, what?

19. What would you see as problems that the Southern states have peculiarly in common? (Education? Transportation? Attracting new industry? Mechanization of agriculture? Urbanization?)

20. There has been no systemative effort at Southern regional planning since 1954, when the Committee of the South folded. Do you feel that it might be useful to organize a new committee of this sort, perhaps keying its work to the 1970 census?

21. To consider the feasibility of such a project, the Southern Regional Council is thinking about convening a small group of leaders, drawn from business, labor, and agriculture, with representatives of both races from each category. If a meeting of this sort is called, would you like to get an invitation to participate?

22. Could you suggest the names of other business leaders whom we should consult?

File
Apter Report -
See Title of Report

May 9, 1967

Mr. Calvin Kytle
David Apter & Associates
1145 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Calvin:

Paul is in the last throes of getting away and has asked me to send you the enclosed two copies of your report.

He has today sent copies to Leslie Dunbar, Harold Fleming, Philip Hammer, David Freeman and Christopher Edley.

He asked me especially to let you and Josephine know that all of the copies went out in plastic folders like the ones enclosed.

If you need additional copies we will be happy to get them up to you.

Sincerely,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

Enclosures

cc: Miss Josephine Wilkins

May 9, 1967

Mr. Philip Hammer, President
Hammer, Greene, Siler Associates, Inc.
1413 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Phil:

We thought you might be interested in the enclosed report done for us by Calvin Kytle. Certainly we would be interested in any comments you have on it. The Executive Committee heard the report yesterday and referred it to the staff for further consideration before taking any final action.

Some of these days when you get to Atlanta we would welcome a visit from you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

file cc

May 9, 1967

Mr. David F. Freeman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020

Dear Dave:

You may recall last year our efforts to get information on the southern businessman were not productive. This year we have attempted the same.

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed report which was considered yesterday by our Executive Committee. No final action was taken. While I am not altogether happy with this report either, it is a beginning.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

file cc

May 9, 1967

Mr. Christopher F. Edley
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Chris:

Calvin Kytle tells me he has informed you of the consultative work he and David Apter have done for us. Enclosed is their final report which you may find of interest.

No final action was taken by our Executive Committee which considered this document for the first time yesterday.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

File cc

May 9, 1967

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Les:

Sometime ago your Development Committee at SRC decided it needed professional help. The results were that we commission Calvin Kytle and David Apter to do some research for us. A copy of their final report is enclosed.

This is one of the several things I have wanted to discuss with you and never got around to. Should you have time, I would appreciate your reaction to this report. The Executive Committee considered it yesterday but took no action upon it.

Frankly I am very disappointed in the report, as is the rest of the professional staff. (One of the passing problems is that Josephine is very much in favor of it; John Wheeler is very much opposed to it.)

The members of the Development Committee met recently for the last time. They were brought

up-to-date on events and informed that until the Executive Committee made certain of basic policy decisions the Chairman of the Committee would not for this year appoint a special Development Group. This has caused some unhappiness and Dave Scull has written a long letter of protest to Raymond.

I leave on vacation on Thursday, but in early June will bring you up-to-date on our fund raising efforts for the Voter Project. By that time we should know about New York, New World and Babcock.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

File cc

May 9, 1967

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President
Potomac Institute
1501 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is the summary Apter-Kytle report. I would be very interested in your reaction to it. Frankly, I am very disappointed as is all of the professional staff here. In fact, "disappointment" does not accurately reflect the unanimous reaction of the staff. The Executive Committee yestereday did as I had hoped. They referred the report to the staff for further consideration, and at least for the time being withheld any further arrangement with Apter and Associates. Undoubtedly, Calvin and David were somewhat unhappy about this and it was basically the results of a decision reached by Raymond and John Wheeler. Josephine is very strongly committed to the report and to the quality of the work. With different degrees of emotion, Raymond and John are equally opposed to it.

My greatest concern here is that Josephine is so committed to Calvin and to this report that

she will view anything other than enthusiastic endorsement of it as rejection of her work and concern. I will really appreciate any help you can give me on this.

I leave for London on Thursday, and if I had an extra $500 I would go into exile! As it is I will be back May 29th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

14

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Subject: Interview with Edward Sylvester, director, Office of Federal Contracts Compliance (OFCC), Washington, D.C. March 14, 1967

OFCC has taken over the job of the former President's Committee on Government Contracts in coordinating the federal government's efforts to secure equal employment compliance on the part of government contractors. It is taking a much harder line than the committee and has forced a number of companies to take affirmative action rather than risk losing their contracts.

Sylvester believes that management is beginning to pay a great deal more attention to the racial situation in the South and believes that SRC is in a position to do a number of things that government could not undertake.

Three of the most difficult problems of management are in employment entrance and testing requirements, restructuring the seniority system, and community relations.

He told us that many companies were having to rethink their entrance requirements and validate their tests on the basis of local conditions, and hoped that SRC would provide a research input. There are suits before the courts on discriminatory testing procedures and many employers under OFCC jurisdiction are looking for answers to these problems.

Business, he feels, wants to solve the seniority problems that come up when unions are integrated and when white and Negro production lines are merged. This involves union attitudes and collective bargaining. Case studies are needed, a "how to" approach for both management and labor.

Sylvester finds that he is being asked for advice on how a company can become more closely related to the Negro community, how it can become involved in finding solutions to local social problems. This, he feels, is a third area where SRC has the competence to be of assistance.

He believes that we should test some of these ideas with the managers of Southern branch plants, rather than relying on corporate heads. "It is better to have the manager ask headquarters for SRC help."

OFCC will give us all the help we want, he promised. Its files will be open to us. Before leaving, he asked Ward McCreedy, OFCC's assistant director, to develop a suggested interview list for us, and asked that regional compliance officers be requested to give us any assistance needed.

Apter
May 2, 1967

5

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Interview with Ward McCreedy, Assistant Director of OFCC for Contract Compliance, and his assistant, Ed Pina.

The meeting with McCreedy and Pina was a follow-up on our earlier meeting with Edward Sylvester, Director of OFCC.

McCreedy said that he and his staff had identified seven companies for us thus far and would continue digging for more prospects. These seven were:

Cities Service Co. - Lake Charles, La.

Ford Motor Co. - Atlanta, Ga.

Hunt Foods & Industries, Inc.
(Blue Plate Foods Div.) - Atlanta, Ga.

International Harvester - Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans

* Lockheed Aircraft Corp. - Atlanta, Ga.

Masonite Corp. - Laurel, Miss.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. - West Monroe, La.

He also suggested that we meet with four field compliance officers whom he described as the most knowledgeable resource people for our project. These four would be in a position to provide more background on the programs and key officials on the above companies and would suggest additional companies. He agreed to call each of these people to explain our mission and ask that they "level" with us. They are:

Frank Fager - DOD in Chicago - (312) 939-6000 Ext. 391

Gene Heller - DOD in New York - (212) 264-7767

John Hennigan - EEOC in Atlanta - (404) 526-5581

Frank Ridley - DOD in Tampa - (813) 876-8747
in Largo - (813) 584-1469

* Attended meeting on Empl. & Housing by AFSC, Atlanta, Also Western Elec (?)

McCreedy was enthusiastic about the potential of an organization like SRC directing its attention toward employers because "there are so many things government can't do." He asked that we keep in touch with his office and promised to give us all the help he could.

In commenting on the companies listed above, he had this to say:

Cities Service. Has changed its testing procedure and its seniority structure. It now employs Negroes "across the board" in Lake Charles and uses testing only for the highly technical job openings. This is not a result of pressure from the government. The company was one of the few large employers that never had much faith in the validity of many of the tests being used. It takes the evolutionary approach of a man learning a job by doing it, by trial and error. Cities Service would be an important ally for SRC, he believes, because of its leading position in the petrochemical and oil refining industries. It is the largest employer in the Lake Charles area.

Contact: Burt Wiandt, Vice President, New York City headquarters.

Ford Motor Co. The third largest employer in Atlanta, Ford "has taken the bull by the horns" and is in the process of changing its seniority rules, changing testing procedures, and desegregating production lines. It is working with the UAW. (McCreedy thinks it would be useful to touch base with the UAW people in Detroit on the Ford experience in Atlanta.)

Contact: Ask Hennigan.

Hunt Foods & Industries, Inc. The corporate people came in from California to straighten things out at the Blue Plate Foods division in Atlanta. They say "we are going to do more than the government wants us to do." McCreedy was impressed with their approach, recognizes that the company is in a competitive position in the consumer market and is anxious to prevent the alienation of any important segment of its market. It has a testing and seniority problem and has issued a series of orders thus far in attempting to solve them.

Contact: Ask Hennigan.

International Harvester. This company is experimenting with a wide range of new employment concepts. It is hiring "undesirables," people with prison records, all minority groups. It has thrown out its old testing procedures and is taking new approaches to both testing and training.

Contact: Mr. Betz in Chicago.

Lockheed Aircraft. Company is working with OFCC on testing problems. Howard Lockwood, vice president for industrial relations, located in Los Angeles, has taken the lead in this. He is chairman of California's FEPC Technical Advisory Committee on Testing, which has issued "Guidelines for Testing and Selecting Minority Job Applicants." (copy attached) The company still has many problems in Atlanta but seems to be trying to solve them.

Contact: Eugene Mattison may still be in Atlanta but first call should be made to Lockwood before anyone is contacted.

Masonite Corp. This plant has many problems, including discriminatory testing, dual production lines, etc. The Chicago headquarters seems to be making a real effort to correct conditions and make these changes stick.

Contact: Frank Fager will suggest the best contact.

Olin Mathieson. The company is dragging its feet in the West Monroe plant and is not yet fully geared in on equal employment. It does have problems with the community. It has eliminated testing thus far on all internal job transfers.

Contact: Tom Sharkey, personnel, in New York, is "good man" and can be helpful on what we might expect from his company as well as petrochemical industry.

McCreedy also provided a "confidential" briefing on what was going on in other companies as background for Apter-Kytle interviews with other companies.

He said that the four compliance officers he suggested should be important resource people:

Fager in Chicago - DOD's top trouble-shooter. He handled the Motorola and Masonite cases.

Heller in New York - DOD corporate headquarters contact. Knows Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. situation in South.

Hennigan in Atlanta - Formerly with DOD and now with EEOC, fully informed on all basic industries in the south.

Ridley in Tampa - Knowledgeable and resourceful, knows most about Southern companies. He and Hennigan are the two top compliance officials in the South.

Follow-up: Names and companies listed above.

Apter

March 30, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Subject: Interview with Dr. Phyllis Wallace, Research Director, and Dr. William Enneis, Staff Psychologist, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1967

Drs. Wallace and Enneis believe that industry needs to reappraise its hiring standards and testing procedures. They feel that research would show that present standards are not realistic, that industry is demanding overqualified people for many job openings. These standards, which tend to screen out Negroes, cause a morale and turnover problem because many employees are overqualified and seek other jobs.

In addition, SRC should consider conducting a definitive study on the employment of minorities in the South.

Dr. Wallace suggested that we would get a good insight on this by attending a national conference of leading social scientists in the field of race relations on April 7-9, at the Center for Research on Conflict Resolution, University of Michigan and the seminar on Education and Training of Racial Minorities on May 11 and 12, at the University of Wisconsin's Center for Studies in Vocational and Technical Education.

David Apter
May 2, 1967

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CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Subject: Interview with Watts Hill, Jr., president, Home Security Life Insurance Co., Durham, N.C., March 20, 1967

In reviewing how he had integrated his company, Hill said that it was all done by trial and error. "There was nobody to turn to for advice." Because of this experience, Hill finds that his guidance is now being sought by other companies. These queries are coming in from many areas of the South.

SRC would have much to offer a company that wants to integrate successfully. It should organize seminars in which company executives could share their experience and get the help of experts. This, he believes, should be extended to working with the business departments of Southern universities and by being a resource to graduate students in business schools.

Business will ask for advice on the methods and techniques of employment integration once it knows that SRC has the competence and resources to be of assistance. There is a need for a non-governmental information center. It should offer advise, publications, refer the company to other sources, suggest consultants, etc. "Each company needs to understand that there is not one answer, but that with advice it will find its own answers."

He suggests that SRC first organize a seminar for a selected group of Southern businessmen for the purpose of examining their needs and advising how SRC could be most helpful. He suggested that working papers be developed in advance and that the Conference report be printed and widely distributed. If SRC is interested, he would try to get the Quail Roots Conference Center for this meeting.

Hill was candid in evaluating the business climate. "Businessmen don't think much about preventing fires. They just try to put them out. They think the pressure is off now, but if EEOC gets its enforcement powers they'll begin to move more rapidly."

He believes SRC should be in the field now, countering the "pressure is off" mood, ready to take leadership in guiding business decisions on race.

In discussing management training, he said that only a few large corporations conducted their own training programs, but that many did take advantage of the facilities offered by university extension departments. The textile and banking industries are in the latter category.

Hill has heard that the American Management Association is planning a Southern program. If so, it would be a natural tie-in for SRC. He suggested that Asa Spaulding, who has just gone on the AMA Board, would be worth contacting on this possibility.

He gave us a list of people who should be interviewed and said that we could use his name when contacting them. They were:

R. Peyton Woodson, chairman of the board, Occidental Life Insurance Co., of N.C., Raleigh, N.C.

Jack Quaratius, president, Peninsula Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Florida.

Charles Womack, the Womack Company (electronic parts wholesaler), Danville, Va.

Herbert Carroll, education director, Young Presidents Organization (YPO runs a school for presidents once a year, also seminars).

John Saunders, Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (he will know names of people interested in regional planning).

Frank Devyper, American Assembly, Duke University, (h e has built a list of 450 top people in the South. The Assembly does not discuss regional questions. "Can SRC be an American Assembly on Southern problems," Hill asked).

Richardson Preyer, senior vice president, North Carolina National Bank, Greensboro, N.C. (was Terry Sanford's candidate for Governor).

W. Griswold Smith, Cavanaugh-Smith, Inc. (financiers), Greensboro, N.C.

Addison Reese, president, North Carolina National Bank, Charlotte, N.C. (interested in the region).

Charles Crawford, executive director, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N.C.

Hill offered to furnish additional names if we are interested.

Note: Of the above, Crawford was the only one who could see us on short notice in our two-day trip to Durham, Raleigh and Charlotte.

Apter
May 2, 1967

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED: Monday, March 20, 1967

INTERVIEWER: Calvin Kytle

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina
(Also President of SRC)

file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Interview with John Wheeler, President, SRC, Monday, March 20, 1967, in his office in Durham

Wheeler began by telling us how glad he was that we'd been hired to explore the program potential in SRC-business relations. Despite the fact that previous efforts had been discouraging and that some staff members were disturbed by the idea, he felt that the time had come for the Council to make an earnest try at bringing the business community into its constituency. In an even broader sense, he said, there was a need for the Council to establish for itself a role in the region's economic development. "I've suggested to Paul that we hire an economist," he said, "and I want to talk seriously with him about it the next time we get together."

Wheeler said that white business leaders were "beginning to move" in the right direction, but they still had a long way to go. He recalled a meeting in Atlanta where the then mayor, William Hartsfield, got a bit liquored up and forgot that there were a couple of Negroes in the audience and said: "We're trying to have just enough integration to keep our business climate attractive."

Wheeler also cited the fact that the textile industry had boycotted the recent EEOC workshop in Charlotte and referred to some recent experiences with the state unemployment commission. "The commission may be our biggest obstacle," he said. "Although they've

finally agreed to let the North Carolina Fund do a manpower study, it's still impossible to get a referral from the commission of a minority-group person. They also fight promotions of Negroes from within."

I asked him if he thought there was any possibility of organizing a regional planning group on an inter-racial basis. He nodded but was immediately reminded of the old Committee of the South. "They tried to put something together," he said, " -- back in '51 or '52. As far as I know, they never even published a report. The whole thing collapsed because the members couldn't agree on a place for the Negro. I remember talking to Edgar Stern (Sr.) and he told me, confidentially, that the consensus among white businessmen was that the only place for the Negro in the Southern economy was as a service worker. I guess that point of view wasn't acceptable to the National Planning Association, which was sponsoring the Committee, or maybe it ran into tough opposition from some of the Committee's own members. Anyway, the Committee dissolved and I believe that was the last attempt anybody's made to consider regional planning for the South." He was quiet for a moment, then said matter-of-factly: "Stern told me, 'Our friends have decided that we need to help Negroes but we're going to confine our efforts to giving to Negro colleges and charity.'"

White business leaders may talk somewhat differently now, Wheeler went on, but even the best of them were having trouble in thinking of Negroes as individuals, much less as equals. "They've been accustomed too long to telling us what to do and where to go and where we belong -- to making our decisions for us."

I told him that some of the people we'd talked with were of the opinion that Southern regional planning didn't make sense on economic terms, regardless of the race issue. The usual argument, I said, was that with the passing of the cotton economy and the growth of industrialization the South had ceased to be a region. "Atlanta, for instance, is said to have almost nothing in common with the rest of the South."

He scoffed. "Atlanta has everything in common with the region -- simply because it's a distribution center." He said he agreed that the concept of regional planning had to be reviewed in a new context but that he would not agree that the concept had no validity. He suggested that maybe one of the most constructive things the Council could do would be to initiate such a review. A bit later, he may have put his finger on the one thing that the Southern states still have in common, thereby cluing us to the proper focus for such a review: "Certainly the South will never do as well as the rest of the nation until we learn how to make full use of Negro manpower."

Asked what he thought might be the most persuasive argument for getting white business leadership to move more affirmatively, he said: "Maybe you should take a hard-headed approach and point out the cost of maintaining 'wards.'"

A great deal more ought to be done to encourage Negro entrepreneurship, he said. "Here's an area where I think the Council might be in a better position to assume leadership than any other agency I know of. The Federal government is funding some projects to train Negroes to go into business, but they're very timid about it -- mainly because there's a prevalent notion that tax funds should not be used to put a man in business in competition with a man who's already in business. I'd like to see the Council get some substantial Foundation funds and develop a whole range of programs that would have the effect of setting up young Negroes in business. Also, we should do something to upgrade the management skills of those Negroes who're already in business." He referred to a shopping center that he and some other Negro businessmen were trying to develop in a Durham renewal area. "This is the sort of thing the Council might do if it had a qualified economist on its staff -- help put enterprises like this together on an inter-racial basis. Things like this would not only create more jobs for Negroes and provide a facility for management training, it would give Negro businessmen a chance to run a complex enterprise, to be in on something fairly big from the beginning at the policy level."

One of us asked him if he thought the Council's role might also be to persuade white businessmen to support such efforts. He said yes. "Now we're back to where we started, and that's what place the white man sees for the Negro in the economy. The majority may feel simply that the Negro should not be an entrepreneur."

Wheeler gave us the names of a number of businessmen he thought it would be appropriate for us to interview. He urged us especially to talk with Edward Wayne, head of the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond; he's "very liberal" and would be interested in talking about regional economic development.

Among the others:

Archer Davis, chairman of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Winston-Salem. ("Davis is Bob Haynes's protege, a great student of the Confederacy; has hired a Negro boy * on his legal staff.")

Charles Lowe, president of an appliance business, and

Charles Ervin, head of Ervin Construction Company, both in Charlotte.

Caesar Cone of Cone Mills in Greensboro. ("He's a Mormon and has hired some Negro chemists.")

George Herbert, director of research at the Triangle Institute, Raleigh.

*Please note: This is John Wheeler's word, not mine.

We told him we were on our way to have lunch with Watts Hill, Jr. He suggested that sometime later we might want to compare notes on Hill with Tom Pettigrew. "Hill brought Tom down to 'prepare' his personnel for integration." It was clear that Wheeler had some reservations about Hill's sincerity.

Follow-through:

1. Ask Anthony: Has SRC considered doing a study on state unemployment commissions, with a view toward issuing a policy recommendation that they be Federalized? The idea, as I recall, was advocated by the Commission on Technology and Automation and has since been picked up in a couple of speeches by Willard Wirtz.

2. Check with the National Planning Association in D. C. to see how their current thinking runs on the validity of regional planning for the South.

3. Seek reactions in subsequent interviews to the idea of promoting Negro entrepreneurship.

Calvin Kytle

April 7, 1967

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED: Monday, March 20, 1967
INTERVIEWER: Calvin Kytle

Dr. James Maddox
Professor of Economics
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Interview with Dr. James Maddox, professor of economics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, Monday, March 20.

Maddox's primary concern is with unemployment in the South. He said, chuckling, that he hardly considered himself qualified to talk about anything else.

As he talked, it became clear that he was giving us highlights from a book on unemployment he had just completed. He said he couldn't remember the title exactly but it has to do mostly with problems of the poor whites and Negroes who've been forced off the land. It will be published "sometime soon" by the Twentieth-Century Fund, which had commissioned him to do it. (Although Dr. Maddox was quick and precise with his economic data, a certain vagueness was evident whenever he referred to himself or his work. He reminded me a little of George Mitchell -- not only because of this air of calculated modesty but because, like Dr. Mitchell, he seemed to be at one with the New Dealers and Populists.)

He said that white Southern business leadership was divided in its thinking about equal job opportunity. "The big national firms are anxious to hire Negroes, but they're finding too few Negroes who can qualify. On the other hand, you'll find the traditional hesitancy among the small, independent service-type firms -- appliance repair, some forms of transportation, insurance, the wholesale and retail trades, and the like."

He said almost nothing has prepared the Negro farm-worker for life in the city. "Farm work can hardly be considered an apprenticeship for a job in a factory or office. It's not merely a matter of skills. It's also, and importantly, a matter of getting accustomed to the disciplines of an urban job -- of getting to work on time and working under a new kind of supervision, that sort of thing. The Negro obviously suffers, too, from his poor schooling. Even if he's managed to graduate from high school, the quality of that school is such that his education is truly equivalent only to that of the average white eight-grader. So -- even if there wasn't the white employer's prejudice -- the Negro would be handicapped. He's not genuinely qualified to work in a non-farm job."

Maddox said he was not optimistic about the future of Negro employment in the South. He sees a further decline in employment in agriculture and a continued migration of poor whites and Negroes into northern and western cities. Moreover, he foresees no great increase in jobs for Negroes in Southern cities.

He thinks several things could be done to improve the situation, some of them under auspices of SRC:

1. Launch a campaign to revamp the entire educational system, starting with day camps for three-year-olds.

2. Get school integration started at the early grades instead of high school.

3. Identify the service industries that are expanding. "Get them to recognize that they have an obligation to give Negroes some special training and get them to accept the notion that they shouldn't expect Negroes to perform perfectly."

Maddox said that perhaps a great deal more could be done to promote equal job opportunity if, under leadership of the churches and service clubs, businessmen could be organized to tackle the problem as a group. "The fear of ostracism by their peers still inhibits a lot of businessmen who might otherwise be willing to open up their firms to Negroes."

The total situation calls for nothing less than a massive Federal effort, he said. "It's a matter of job-creation and job-training and all that they imply. It's also a matter of finding work for those whom the normal market simply can't accommodate, primarily those older people who've been forced off the farms by mechanization. The only hope for them, probably, is public works." Until the Federal government moves and attacks the problem comprehensively, he thinks that our best efforts will probably amount to little more than a holding operation.

About regional planning: "Nobody quite knows what regional planning means; it's a cure-all phrase. For instance, we've divided North Carolina into 13 regions and we're very busy doing

regional planning -- but that's hardly what you mean when you talk about Southern regional planning -- or is it? Anyway, we've got 13 planning associations organized, each around a growing trade center. What I'm afraid we need, as well, are action organizations."

He said that he and his colleagues, most of whom had traditionally been concerned with rural economics, were paying more and more attention to urbanization problems. He gave us an advance copy of a program for a conference that NC State would be holding in Atlanta over May 28-31, in cooperation with the University of Georgia. The theme: "Impending Urbanization of the South."

He said that to his knowledge nobody in the South was thinking in terms of New Towns. "Perhaps we should be."

NOTE: Maddox suggested that if we want to explore what's being done Southwide to train Negroes for jobs in cities, we should talk with Al Bagdon, Regional Director, Department of Labor, Atlanta.

Calvin Kytle

April 7, 1967

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED: Tuesday, March 21, 1967
INTERVIEWER: Calvin Kytle

Mr. Charles Lowe
President
General Appliance Company
Charlotte, North Carolina

(Also, Chairman, Mecklenburg Fund)

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES - Southern Regional Council

Interview with Charles Lowe, president, General Appliance Company and chairman, The Mecklennburg Fund, Charlotte, N. C., Tuesday, March 21.

Lowe sees SRC, potentially, as the agency that could "make it popular for the business leadership to do right by the Negro." He believes further that no group in the South occupies a more pivotal position affecting social change. "When business says, 'We should hire Negroes,' Negroes will be hired."

How to do it? "I guess you have to sell it on the businessman's terms. The line I use -- I say, 'You support him (the Negro) now; why don't you make him self-supporting?'" He smiled. "Some times it works."

Lowe does not agree with Pete McKnight, editor of the Charlotte Observer, nor with Charles Crawford, executive secretary of the Charlotte Area Chamber of Commerce. Earlier in the day McKnight and Crawford, in separate interviews, had told us that the problem in Charlotte was not that businessmen wouldn't hire Negroes but that business couldn't find qualified Negroes. "They're kidding themselves. It's easy for them now. We've got a tight job market and it doesn't hurt them a bit to put up a sign, 'We are an equal opportunity employer.' But to put up that sign and then turn Negroes away on grounds that they're not qualified, that's a stall. If they were serious, they'd

be willing to train Negroes on the job. They'd be willing to review their testing procedures, things like that. Those men -- they're people with convenient memories. They fret me."

Calvin Kytle

April 7, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Subject: Interview with Charles Crawford, Executive Director, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C., March 21, 1967

Crawford said that the labor shortage in Charlotte was a recognized problem and that business is trying to do something about it. "We need the colored people. We need them bad. We need production. We need manpower."

There has been a heavy influx of industry and the Westinghouse Corporation had just announced that it will build a turbine manufacturing plant outside the city. "It's our first heavy industry," said Crawford.

He reported that employers are willing to hire Negroes, not because of civil rights, but because they need them. The problem is getting qualified people, training, and "making them productive."

Local business has not taken advantage of government training programs but is primarily working through Central Piedmont College. Like Pete McKnight, he is concerned that "good welfare, job opportunities, and this is a good place to live," is bringing an influx of untrained Negroes from the rural areas of South Carolina.

In discussing Negro business, he said that the Chamber had 25 Negro members, and that their problem was "being displaced by urban renewal."

There is a good deal of regional planning going on now for the "Piedmont-Crescent" area. Duke Power Co. is paying the bill and the Brookings Institute is doing the job. In fact, Crawford had to limit the time he could spend with us in order to attend a Brookings-sponsored Urban Policy Conference at the University. If SRC becomes involved in regional planning, he suggests that we talk to Paul Lucas, vice-president, and Creed Gilley, director of economic development, at Duke Power. Crawford does not believe that the South should be considered a region for planning purposes but that we consider defining "market areas" as the subject of exploration.

He agreed with the assessment given us by others that corporate management training in the South is usually organized by university extension departments and mentioned courses being offered by the University of North Carolina, in Charlotte, and in Chapel Hill.

Crawford was friendly, but obviously had his guard up. He had not previously heard of SRC.

David Apter
May 2, 1967

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CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Subject: Interview with C. A. (Pete) McKnight, editor, Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N.C., March 21, 1967

McKnight feels that by and large, there are few race problems in Charlotte. Employers, he says, want to hire Negroes. The problem is how does one find qualified people? He gave as an example his efforts to find a Negro reporter, a search still without success.

Charlotte has a job placement bureau for Negroes and an active vocational training program at Central Piedmont College. He felt that business should have financed the placement bureau, but it was finally done with foundation (Stern) support.

The city has an acute labor shortage but there are few jobs for the unskilled. Something must be done about the untrained and illiterate Negroes coming in from rural areas. This is a common problem among all southern cities and one that might be considered by SRC, perhaps in thinking about the New Town concept.

McKnight agreed that to be effective in the South today, SRC should address itself to the business community. If done on a geographical basis, the target areas need to be carefully defined. He questions the concept of a regional approach in economic or social planning, pointing out that "some North Carolina counties are like Mississippi and have nothing in common with Charlotte." He suggested that we consult utility companies, banks and universities in the framing of a regional economic program.

In the progressive Southern cities, race is no longer the dominant factor and a direct civil rights approach would not be productive. The focus in these cities should be on education and training. Charlotte, for example, needs more production workers. General Tire and Westinghouse recently announced that they will build plants there which will employ more than a thousand people.

In discussing the vocational training being provided Negroes at Central Piedmont College, it became clear that there is not matching between industry's needs and the training being offered. He was not aware of any literacy programs which would prepare new arrivals from rural areas to take the skills training at Central Piedmont.

This, it seems, could be a fruitful role for SRC. Though a good deal is being done at Jobs Corps centers and other institutions in literacy training, little information on new educational techniques seems to be getting to those who, because of labor shortages, might be willing to finance local programs.

McKnight believes that corporations moving into the South are now beginning to consider local race relations as one of the factors (education, climate, cultural activities, transportation, labor supply, power, recreational facilities, etc.) in making a decision on where to locate. He believes that SRC would be used by corporations, or by the consulting firms they employ in selecting plant sites, if it were known that such an advisory service was available.

He made the point that there is no more Southern businessman. The influential community leaders today are the branch managers of national corporations. This is where the power rests in many Southern cities.

Departing from the discussion of business, McKnight made two other suggestions of how SRC could be of additional service. First, a community relations program for local police departments. Second, more leadership training for Negroes.

He suggested that we also talk to George Esser, director of the North Carolina Fund, and Jim McDonnell, in charge of the Fund's manpower program. Both are in Durham, N.C.

Apter
May 2, 1967

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED: March 28, 1967
INTERVIEWER: Calvin Kytle

Mr. Andrew Brimmer
Member of Board of Governors
Federal Reserve System
Washington, D. C.

3

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files: Southern Regional Council

Interview with Andrew Brimmer, Member of the Board of Governors, the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1967.

Brimmer said, right off, that he saw almost no hope for the Ribicoff proposal to create a facility for regional economic development within each district Federal Reserve Bank. The reason: the board of governors could hardly care less and, with two exceptions, the district presidents are either indifferent or actively opposed to it. *

Traditionally, the System has concerned itself almost exclusively with national economic policy and generally speaking, it has given little support to the idea that national policy might best derive from regional needs.

There are two notable exceptions: the bank in Boston, whose president, George Ellis, uses his research department as an active champion of area development, with the conviction that New England is a region; and the bank in Minneapolis, whose president, Hugh Galusha, keeps promoting the idea with the hope that the five-state territory he serves will be. Discouragingly for our purposes, the two bank presidents most strongly opposed to the Ribicoff idea are Harold Patterson of the Atlanta bank and Edward Wayne of Richmond. However, Brimmer said that their objections may be founded less on principle than on "scarce resources"; good economists are hard to find these days, especially in their districts, and they almost instinctively resist any suggestion that would have them staff up for a major new responsibility.

At a slightly lower level in the System's heirarchy -- that is, the staff level -- the attitude is somewhat different. Brimmer said that quite a few of the vice presidents in charge of

* Note: This implies that nothing can be done to change the Federal Reserve System except on initiative of the System. I suppose that Wright Patman, for one, would have cause to agree, since for years he's been trying to change some things about it and has been conspicuously unsuccessful.

research were interested in area development and, in their several ways, kept advocating it as a legitimate function of the district banks. Since publication of the district bulletin (in most districts they're called "Monthly Review") comes under the research directors, articles on various aspects of regional economic planning appeared rather frequently.

Brimmer said to let him know just before I made my next trip to Atlanta and he would give Patterson a ring, telling him to expect a call from me. He thought it would be a good idea for me not only to talk with Patterson but also with the research director, Charles Taylor.

Brimmer's secretary rang, telling him he was late for a 3:30 appointment. As he accompanied me to the door, I asked him if he thought there was a role for SRC in the encouragement of entrepreneurship among Negro businessmen. He answered yes with real enthusiasm. "Let's get together some weekend soon when we can talk about it without being interrupted every five minutes." He also said, hurriedly, that he would be most obliged if we would let him know whenever we came across the name of a promising young Negro. "We can integrate the professional staffs of the district banks if we can find qualified people, but I'm afraid there's a prevalent idea, even among Negro professionals, that we hire only economists. That isn't true. We hire all kinds of people."

He introduced me to his assistant, Mrs. Mary Ann Clements, who gave me a fistful of relevant publications, including copies of Andy's speech before the Urban League last fall. Among the publications was the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Prominently featured on the cover was an article entitled "Regional Corporate Financing: Regaining Its Importance?"

Follow-up: 1. I will set up an interview with Bob Wager, Ribicoff's aide, for a fill-in on the proposal to use the district banks as the catalysts for regional planning.

2. I'll phone Andy as soon as I have fixed my next visit to Atlanta and remind him to make the phone introductions to Patterson and Taylor.

3. Some weekend soon, I'll invite him and Mrs. Brimmer for Sunday brunch or something. She, by the way, is quite a person in her own right; she works for the State Department and shares a lot of Andy's concerns and enthusiasms.

C. Kytle
3/30/67

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED: March 30, 1967
INTERVIEWER: David Apter

Mr. Stephen Shulman
Chairman
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Washington, D. C.

Xerox'd copy to ED - asking his reactions 4/3/67 mj

CONFIDENTIAL March 31, 1967

Memorandum for the files: Southern Regional Council

Subject: Interview with Stephen Shulman, Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D. C., March 30, 1967

Shulman believes that there is a real need in the South for a "bridge" between the civil rights groups and the business community and hopes that the Southern Regional Council will accept this responsibility.

In discussing various roles for SRC, he was most enthusiastic about the suggestion that the Council provide lecturers and material for management courses conducted by companies as well as those being run cooperatively by University extension departments and corporations. "It's a wonderful idea," he said, adding that education of middle management people on civil rights, race relations, minority hiring practices, etc., would have a long-range impact, even if there were no immediate visible results. "It's a job government cannot do, and just right for SRC."

He offered the assistance of EEOC and suggested that we meet with two of his two top staff people to develop a list of individuals to be interviewed.

1. Al Blumrosen, chief of conciliation, has been in charge of the face-to-face meetings with companies against whom complaints have been filed. He will know the names of the companies that are serious about changing their employment practices and the officers whom we should contact.

2. Bill Kendrick, in charge of technical assistance, runs the Commission's affirmative action program. He will be able to identify companies in the South who are participating.

Shulman doesn't believe that we will run into a large number of "prospects," but thinks that there are enough for SRC to get moving in this program area.

He also recommended that we talk to Bob Choate in Washington before beginning the field trips. Choate, who comes from a prosperous Massachusetts family, is seriously concerned about the problems of the disadvantaged. He is working out of the offices of the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty, trying to identify businessmen across the country who have a concern about the problems of poverty. Shulman believes that Choate may be able to identify some businessmen in the South, as he has been on field trips there.

On the relative merits of contacting corporate headquarters officials vs. managers of their Southern plants, he does not believe that much will be accomplished by hitting the northern headquarters first. Plans for Progress experience demonstrates the huge gap between the policy statements by top executives and the follow-through by the Southern branch manager. He reported on his experience with one corporation, with four plants in the South, that did all the right things in headquarters. Despite this, only one of the four plants is carrying forward a positive compliance program. The man to see, he suggests, is the manager of that one plant. We can go to headquarters later, if necessary, to get approval on any program the branch manager wants to implement.

The experience with the Commission's recent hearings in North Carolina on the textile industry leads him to the recommendation that we stay away from that industry at this time. The Commission intends to move against this industry with some force but right now the climate is not right for the positive approach we want to make.

His final suggestion was that we consider whether SRC could help in maintaining a roster of people interested in employment. Southern plants always say that they can't find people, don't know where to get qualified Negroes. The NAACP and the Urban League are trying to meet this by providing names, but more is needed. Would it be a role for SRC, he asked?

FOLLOW-UP: 1. Meetings with Blumrosen and Kenrick at EEOC

2. Meeting with Choate

D. Apter

D.A

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Interview with David Kirkpatrick Wilson, president, Nashville Chamber of Commerce, Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. Wilson is the president of Cherokee Insurance Company, and is a director of several other substantial corporations, including the Commerce Union Bank in Nashville and the Liberty National Insurance Company in Birmingham. He is also a trustee of Vanderbilt University. We talked for about two hours in a small conference room -- a walnut-paneled, expensively but comfortably, quietly, and unself-consciously furnished, office -- in the headquarters building of the Commerce and Union Bank. For anybody looking for symbols: this fine, solid, old building stands in an urban renewal area and is scheduled to be torn down later this year.

Mr. Wilson is an open, friendly man, obviously but inoffensively proud of Nashville and his role in it. He is equally proud to be listed among the "enlightened" businessmen of the South. (It may be that Wilson will turn out to be the "model" of the enlightened Southern businessman, one whose pride, self-deception, capacity to grow, lingering and unacknowledged prejudices, and admitted sensitivity to the liberalizing influences of his children ((he has two, both either midway in college or just graduated)), will all have to be taken into account in the realistic conception of any SRC program addressed to business.)

Wilson did not want to discuss white reaction to the two-day riots in Nashville, the news of which still dominated the pages of the town's two quite dissimilar newspapers. "It's too early to say," he commented. "There's so much emotion right now, it's --". He smiled and gave a wave of his hand to signify he'd prefer to change the subject.

He said he was not familiar with the Southern Regional Council. Until I explained otherwise, he had confused it with the Southern Education Reporting Service, which he knew about because of his association with Vanderbilt. He kept nodding throughout my account of SRC's history, smiling noticeably at the mention of Howard Odom, Ralph McGill, and Charles Johnson. He was especially vigorous in his assent when I suggested, following Les Dunbar's line, that perhaps the time had come for SRC to extend itself beyond race relations and to focus on the broader, substantive problems of the South (economic development, penal reform, education, manpower needs, and so on), as Dr. Odom had originally envisaged for it. I asked him if he thought businessmen in the South were ready now to approach such problems on an interracial basis.

"Oh yes," he said enthusiastically. "We've come a long, long way since 1954." I asked him if he meant that perhaps they would be willing to work now with Negro leaders in a planning effort like that of the old Committee of the South.

"Indeed I do," he said. "They'd be eager to do it now, primarily because they pulled out and wouldn't do it in 1954." I wasn't quite sure what he meant. "They've -- I mean we've -- learned a lot in the past ten years. That's all." (He meant more than that; what he meant, I think, was something deeply personal -- that he and his "friends" would welcome a chance to make amends, to demonstrate in some mildly cathartic way just how far they'd come.)

As an example of the new attitude among businessmen, he cited the experience of Liberty National Insurance Company in Birmingham. "They used to have two distinct operations," he said. "They had a Service life program for Negroes * and a general life program for whites. Had separate staffs; even kept their records in separate buildings. But a couple of years ago the Board voted to integrate everything -- and it's worked out fine. For one thing, we came to recognize that the market for life insurance among Negroes isn't confined just to service policies and that if we were going to reach middle-class Negroes we had to use the same marketing approach we used on whites." He urged me to visit the president of Liberty National ("Talk with Samford, Jr., not the old man.") and get the full story.

By way of summary: "I can't think of a single enlightened businessman in this area who doesn't recognize that the Negro's got to be treated like anybody else."

* Usually known as industrial life

He said he thought the Southern Regional Council could perform a real service "if you could promote economic development in the South on a regional basis. Nobody's doing it, so far as I know. And the need, especially, is to get some industry into the smaller towns -- the ones of 10,000 population." He said he thought a study of New Cities for the South ought to be done but "it'll primarily interest the planners and academic-types. If you want to appeal to businessmen, you ought to concentrate on economic development. If you could announce yourselves as in a position to help smaller communities grow -- like those in North Carolina have been stimulated to grow -- you'd find that towns the size of Sparta would beat a path to your door. You wouldn't have to provide specialized technical assistance, although it might be good if you kept a stable of consultants. Just say, 'We are the catalyst,' and these towns would start looking to you as a friend. Lord knows they don't have many friends now. Except for what's been done in North Carolina, towns that size aren't getting much help from anybody. The chambers aren't helping them at all; about the only outfits that are are some of the power companies."

He said the crucial thing to remember in setting up a regional planning board is to remember "You just have to have the right men on it, from the beginning. You'll have to have the big men in the South working for you, 'cause they're the only ones who can attract other big men." He said, "By all means," when I asked him if he'd be willing to join some of us in a meeting in Atlanta to explore the idea.

He said that "more Southern companies than you think" conduct management development programs "of one sort or another." "We're not so different from the rest of the country. You'll find corporations here are doing what corporations in the North are doing." I asked him if he thought these corporations would be receptive to offers from SRC to provide lecturers on race, civil rights, social change and so on. "Maybe," he said; clearly the idea was a new one for him. "It'd be worth a good try."

In his opinion, of all the problems that might be said to be sourced in race, white businessmen are most concerned with their inability to get qualified Negro personnel. "How do you get a decent one? How do you keep him once you've hired him and he does turn out to be a good worker? How can we make them responsible?" He said management would be willing to pay extra to help train Negroes but "many times the Negroes won't go for it. We tried to start a training program for Negro women. We need more nurses and Lord knows Negro women have a natural aptitude for nursing. But we ran smack into the Mammy syndrome. They wouldn't have any piece of it; said it was demeaning. They don't want to be nurses."

On Negro entrepreneurship: "Negroes just don't have any inclination for it. I've got a man now -- a good, well educated Negro; lent him money to set him up in business. He's made such a mess of it, the only way he can be saved is to have him go into

bankruptcy and start all over again." He shook his head. "Maybe more of them ought to be in business for themselves, and I guess that man in North Carolina who's done so well in the insurance business has proved something about the Negro's ability, but I can't see much hope really. By and large, Negroes just don't have any inclination for business."

Finally, in answer to a direct question: "White businessmen will cooperate with you on employment, education, law and order. On everything but open housing. We -- they -- won't go that far."

Calvin Kytle

4/12/67

6

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Interview with John Miller, Executive Director, National Planning Association, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1967.

Note: The National Planning Association describes itself as "...an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit organization established in 1934 to bring together leaders from agriculture, business, labor, and the professions and draw on their experience in developing workable plans for the nation's future. The Association is supported by individuals, by business, labor, and form organizational members, and by grants from foundations in support of special research projects."

From 1946 through 1954 NPA, through its Committee for the South, was engaged in a systematic study of the Southern economy. The tangible result was a series of 11 books or pamphlets, most of which had to do with the movement of industry into the South. Six (one book and five pamphlets, all spun from the same study) dealt directly with the impact on Negro employment. (For titles, see list attached, as carried in NPA's current catalogue.)

Since the end of 1955, NPA has conducted no systematic research on problems of the South from a regional perspective, nor does Miller know of any organization that has. He said that, in view of the obvious and dramatic changes that have occurred in the past 12 years, the time had undoubtedly come for "somebody to take another look", although such a project now would undoubtedly have a different

focus and have to be approached from a new angle. The Southern Regional Council, he said, would be a logical agency to organize and sustain such a study. Indeed, in his opinion, it represented perhaps the best opportunity for the Council "to serve Southern businessmen", even though businessmen might not immediately appreciate how much they were being served. (Miller's judgment here may have been based more on his enthusiasm for the study than on his knowledge of SRC. At one point in our conversation, he confused SRC with the Southern Regional Education Board.)

This last -- the need for "another look" under SRC sponsorship -- emerged only after about two hours of talk, during which Miller expressed himself roughly as follows:

ON NPA's EXPERIENCE IN THE SOUTH: The inter-racial Committee of the South was founded on "the erroneous assumption" that unless some planned effort was exercised the South would return to its old agricultural base after World War II. Quite the contrary happened: Under the impact of the post-war market economy, the South changed without any help from the Committee. Its role, therefore, shifted quickly from one of advocacy to score-keeping. Its primary concern was with the attraction of new industry into the undeveloped areas of the South, and some of its best work was on the motivations behind the decisions of Northern businessmen to re-locate in the South

or to expand operations there. After the Korean War, the Committee shifted emphasis slightly, to consider the influence of the South on the national economy, but by that time the research director, Calvin Hoover, of Duke, began to feel that he was beginning to re-work the same old ground. "He decided he's like to interest himself in some new and broader areas of economic research, and his restlessness coincided with two other things -- the termination of the Rosenwald grant that had supported the Committee, and the death of the Committee Chairman, Col. Palmer, of Kingsport." So, the Committee "just ran out of steam." That was in 1954. Before the year was out, however, an attempt was made to revive the Committee, largely due to the enthusiasm of a Charleston lawyer, Charlton Ogburn. It was given a new name, the Committee for Southern Development, and Phil Hammer was retained as staff director. Rufus Harris, then at Tulane (now president of Mercer College in Macon, Georgia) was among its most active supporters. Miller does not recall the exact date of its re-activation but he thinks the first meeting may have been held shortly after the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. The business people there were "r'aring to go. They wanted to rally the good people of the South to support the decision. They talked about bringing the two races together to talk out their problems. They talked about getting up a statement and publishing it. The American Jewish Committee offered to put up some money, and for a while it looked as if what had

been conceived as a research group was going to turn activist in a very surprising way. But at the second meeting, the business people walked out. They just walked out. The pressure apparently was just too great for them -- and the Committee broke on the issue of integration. NPA then decided that if the Committee couldn't function on an inter-racial basis there was no point in having a Committee for Southern Development at all."

Miller remembers that throughout most of this period, up until the Supreme Court decision, the attitude of Southern business with respect to employment of Negroes was largely one of indifference. Management saw it as no great ideological issue. If the labor unions wanted to integrate, they'd go along with it, but they never took the leadership. The CIO was pushing equal opportunity pretty hard back then, sometimes quite successfully -- for instance, at International Harvester.

ON THE SOUTH AS A REGION: During the New Deal days the South could probably be thought of economically as a region, but even then it was not a coherent region and was now obviously even less so. Miller said he had never found any clear-cut cause for Southern area development. (" 'What is a region?' is one of those theological arguments anyway, like how many angels can dance on the head of a pin.

The proper question is, 'What are the regional problems?' ") At present, he went on to say, the great change in the South is the mechanization of agriculture and the migration of displaced farmers to the cities. Other economic change, he said, does not seem to be very pervasive. There are still precious few national companies headquartered in the South; the growth since World War II is largely expressed through Southern branches of Northern-based companies.

IS THE TIME RIPE FOR SOME NEW REGIONAL PLANNING FACILITY IN THE SOUTH? Yes, Miller said, "very likely." Enough change has occurred that white businessmen would agree to work on an interracial board with the understanding that the planning would have to address itself to white and Negro needs alike. Mostly in response to questions, he then checked off five areas of inquiry, each related to an identifiably regional problem:

1. Manpower needs. ("Almost synonymous with educational needs." What has to be done for the South to capitalize on its human resources? How can its under-utilized Negro manpower be developed?)

2. The patterns and motivations in the movement of industry into the South. (An updating of the old Committee of the South studies.)

3. What's happening to Southern agriculture? (Extend Jim Maddox's study through primary research.)

4. What's happening in and to Southern cities? (What are the

implications of increased urbanization?)

A. In this context, do ~~on a site~~ a site analysis of the region that would state the case to the Federal government for directing its policy toward the creation of ten or so New Cities in the South. What would the effect of these New Cities be on the Southern economy? On the nation?

5. Transportation. (The South's need for transportation, as a factor in economic development, has never been properly explored.)

To organize such a project, Miller suggested that a governing board be constituted of representatives from (1) business, (2) labor, (3) agriculture, with both Negro and white members in each category. He said two years should be allowed for the project; it should be budgeted for about $500,000. We should, by all means, touch base with the three Federal Reserve banks in the South, and also with the schools of planning which, he said, are now putting emphasis on people in addition to engineering, economics, and architecture.

He said, too, that we shouldn't be worried about getting competent research people to staff the project. The idea itself is so exciting that, assuming that salaries are decent, we would have no trouble in attracting the most competent professionals in the South. Also, he said, and with great conviction, we should not overlook the great good that would come about simply by bringing together a board of diverse

leaders and having them apply themselves to the problems of Southern development. "Never underestimate the leavening power of a project that commands attention to a matter of common concern."

CALVIN KYTLE
4/11/67

8

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the Files - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Interview with Richard Clarke, New York, N. Y., April 14, 1967

Mr. Clarke operates a highly successful employment agency keyed to supplying corporations with Negro job applicants. He organizes job fairs in a number of cities, recruits on college campuses, and has an extensive publication program. He is now planning to open branch offices in many cities on a franchise basis.

Clarke believes that something must be done to stem the tide of talent from the South, both Negro and white, and suggests that SRC consider what it can do to make employers aware of the need to give more support to Southern education. He talks about the Southern Negroes who go north to get into good colleges and stay there to work, while Southern companies have to come to his firm in New York looking for Negro college graduates.

He was familiar with SRC and reported how it had "pulled the carpet" on Plans for Progress. That report, he said, "saved Plans for Progress from itself."

SRC might want to consider a survey of business, detailing what kinds of firms were in the South, where they are located, their employment patterns, etc. He believes there is a need for more precise information on the Southern business community.

Clarke recognizes that many of his clients are only interested in window dressing, that they still have a fixed quota on the number of Negroes they will hire. "In spite of what they say, we have more applicants than there are jobs they are willing to have filled by Negroes."

He believes SRC could make a contribution by working in the area of testing. If so, he suggested that contact be made with Dr. Kersey at the University of Chicago, who has conducted some testing studies. Otis Elevator, he reported, has stopped giving tests but many companies are still using them as a "tool for the exclusion of Negroes."

Clark reported that he had recently been interviewed by a Mrs. Drucker of Time Books for a book on Negro employment in the South. If SRC has information this subject, he suggests that we contact Mrs. Drucker.

David Apter
May 1, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to the files: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Subject: Interview with Arnold Aronson, Secretary, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, New York, N. Y., April 14, 1967

In discussing the SRC project with Aronson, he saw SRC playing the "honest broker" role between employers and government.

On one hand, agencies like CRS, EEOC, OFCC, Labor, etc., have the resources and capacity to be of real help to the employer, but are inhibited, as government agencies, from "advertising" their product.

Business, he believes, is really not aware of the range of services and aids they can get from government in solving racial problems.

Though the Leadership Conference includes most private organizations with a civil rights concern, he knows of none who are playing this honest broker role.

David Apter
May 2, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Subject: Interview with Wright Elliott, Director of Industry Service Programs, National Association of Manufacturers, New York, N. Y., April 14, 1967

Elliott is one of the new breed at NAM, working to change its image to that of a progressive "problem-solving" representative of American business. He has been involved in the creation of STEP (Solutions to Employment Problems), the MIND program - training of illiterates in Harlem and in Appalachia, programmed skills training, etc.

He knows and respects SRC. In reviewing NAM programs for possible SRC input, he mentioned the following:

NAM has been working in North Carolina with the North Carolina Fund, OEO, and the Ford Foundation in the development of a state-wide human resources corporation. NAM brought presidents of seven large corporations to the three meetings held thus far and, though the new corporation has not been named, all the preparatory work has been done. The meetings were useful in getting agreement that manpower development alone would not do the job. Housing, transportation, child care, basic education, etc., all have to be part of the human resources mix. He believes the North Carolina Fund, the Ford Foundation, OEO, individual corporations, and the NAM will be part of the total package.

The same approach has been taken in the San Francisco area, where after eleven months of work with seventeen top business leaders, a Bay Area Management Council is being formed. For example, Lockheed Aircraft is now doing manpower studies for the Council.

NAM plans to try this approach next in New Orleans. The thinking there is that the high rate of Negro illiteracy makes MDTA programs of little use. The proposed corporation would move into basic literacy training. Elliott is working with Edgar Stern and David Hunter of the Stern Family Fund on this project.

Elliott first suggested that SRC take the initiative in developing the same kind of human resources approach for the entire region or other Southern states. My reaction was that SRC should not have a "me too" role, that the NAM should continue taking the initiative. I did indicate that SRC should be looked to as a possible

resource. Elliott picked this up, said that there would be a need for a lot of quiet research to provide the data these human resources corporations would need, and suggested that this be considered.

Another NAM approach, which was outlined on a confidential basis, concerns how the corporation executive views "social responsibility." NAM is working with Lou Harris in developing a plan for interviewing 400 executives of large and small companies on this subject. On the basis of the findings from the Harris survey, NAM would then invite the executives who show a real concern about social issues to a seminar, perhaps at Aspen. The third step in this plan would be to get 100 companies to agree to give a year-off to an executive interested in solving social problems. NAM would provide the first month's training and then the executive would be free to choose how he would spend the next eleven months: back at his desk in the company, but given full time to devote himself to his area of interest; back to his hometown, but not to work, so that he could concentrate on local problems; or anywhere else he wants to go. For example, he said, some might like to spend time with SRC in Atlanta learning more about race relations. The latter idea has been discussed with ten companies thus far.

On the question of businessmen we should interview for the SRC project, he agreed to review the attendance list at conferences he had conducted in Greensboro, Atlanta, and New Orleans and will suggest names of those he believes would be receptive to our approach. (Mr. Elliott has since had a death in the family and has not returned to the office to do this.)

He suggested that Hodding Carter III be asked for names in Mississippi, and that we review the names on the Advisory Council to OEO (he thinks that three are Southern businessmen).

He believes that Texas Instruments and the forty other Texas companies involved in the Gary, Texas Jobs Corps Center would be helpful to us. The key man to see is Al Galvani, president of Galvani Industries, who is chairman of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce's education committee.

Elliott made it quite clear that he would like to have a closer working relationship with SRC.

David Apter
May 1, 1967

Rec'd 5/1/67 wj File Appleard Assoc Interviews

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for theFiles: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Re: Conference with Clifford Clarke, executive director, and Foy Hood, general counsel of the Associated Industries of Georgia; and Hugh Gordon, wage and salary manager, Lockheed Aircraft. In offices of AIG, Atlanta, April 19, 1967.

1. About SRC: Clarke said "The race thing is like a fart in church and so is the Southern Regional Council. It's just something nice people don't talk about. At least, you don't dignify it by public discussion." After reflection, he said: "What I mean is, that's the way most businessmen feel. The Southern Regional Council has always been a bit ahead of the times. It's known here among those of us who know it at all -- as the avant-garde on integration. Our members won't use you. They're scared to death of you ....Most companies think that what SRC is interested in are matters of internal company concern, like industrial relations. They don't want you coming to them making suggestions or offering to help. If they need help, they think they know where to find it. Every company nowadays is being assaulted by nonprofit organizations that say business doesn't understand....The Southern Regional Council's first obligation is to communicate who you are and what you're doing."

Clarke said he knew of SRC because of Pat Watters. He and Pat were fraternity brothers at Emory and he spoke very fondly of him. "I used to agree with him until he changed his style."

Clarke was not unfriendly. In fact, later on, after learning of our interest in pursuing the problems of economic development for the South he gave me the names of two "experts" -- one in the state government and one with the Power Company -- and told me, "By all means tell 'em I sent you."

2. On Business Efforts to Comply with Title VII. Hood said that "Business knows there's been a history of injustice and that something has got to be done to correct the situation. But it can't be corrected overnight, yesterday, or tomorrow -- and they get a little unhappy with people who think that it can."

Publicity about business-and-race worries them. "There's no question but that integration proceeds more peaceably in the absense of publicity," Gordon said. He said that Lockheed had taken the lead in setting up Plans for Progress and had made a policy of public disclosure. "But the result has been to make us the first target of attack for all the government agencies, as well as for every civil-rights group. There are more complaints lodged against us at the EEOC office here than there are against any other company in town. I guess the lead dog should always expect to be exposed, but sometimes it's tough."

Clarke said the companies generally shied from publicizing their "good deeds," and consequently came in for unjustified press attacks. The business editor of the Journal, he recalled, had published a story saying AIG members had a pretty bad record on compliance. The record may not be perfect, he said, but "it's not that

bad, so I invited this reporter to attend our next meeting where we had a presentation on Title VII scheduled. He came, was impressed with the positive tone of the presentation, and left saying he'd do a story. Well, no story appeared. The reporter called, finally, and he was embarrassed. He said he'd done a story but his publisher had killed it. It seems that the Atlanta papers were under pressure to hire some Negro professionals like reporters. They felt that if they ran a story saying what a good job AIG was doing it would make them look bad and as a result the Urban League and the NAACP and groups like that would increase the pressure."

3. On What SRC Might Do. Gordon suggested a directory of civil-rights organizations. "I'm always getting calls from groups I never heard of, or being asked at the plant about groups I never heard of."

In addition: (1) "A seminar on civil rights, sponsored by the Council, might be welcomed by the defense contractors. We don't have many opportunities to get together and ask questions of people who're supposed to know what's going on among Negroes."

(2) An evaluation study of training methods. "The Urban League got Massey & Co. to put on an eight-week training course in typing for Negro girls. It was a wash-out. Although the conclusion was that the course didn't run long enough, I'm not sure that's the only reason it failed. To qualify a Negro girl to work as a

typist in an office, you've got to teach her more than typing. She's got to know something about how to get along with the other girls, what it's like to work in an office, that sort of thing. Why don't you consider doing a wrap-up on all these special training programs? I should think it would be very helpful."

Two final notes: Gordon heads an organization called Atlanta Employers Voluntary Merit Employment Association. He said he was only vaguely familiar with SRC. "Do you find that people confuse you with the Southern Christian Leadership Council?"

Clarke said: "You shouldn't be coming to us with questions like this. The South is now a branch-plant region. The important decisions are being made elsewhere. If you want to influence business decisions, talk to the people in the home offices up North."

Calvin Kytle

May 5, 1967

Anthony

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the Files: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Dinner conference, Cherokee Country Club, Atlanta, Ga.
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Attending: George Goodwin, vice president, Bell & Stanton
Michael Geueron, real estate developer
Frank Block, trust officer, Citizens & Southern National Bank
David Abrams, securities dealer
Matthew Connor, president, Tucker Wayne Advertising Co.
James Hall, president, Independent Garage Owners' Assn.

This was a meeting arranged at my request by George Goodwin, an old schoolmate, a former Pulitzer prize-winning reporter for the Atlanta Journal, a former vice president (for public relations) of the First National Bank, and now regional vice president for Bell & Stanton, a national public relations agency headquartered in New York City. I had told him I wanted to talk with some members of the coming take-over generation in Atlanta -- men who were viewed as successors to chief executives in established business firms and/or were slated to move into important policy positions in Atlanta's business community. He had invited eight: five were able to make it.

After dinner, our discussion broke in two: during the first half, we talked almost entirely about the prospects of a revival of the old Committee of the South or of reconstituting its equivalent with a new theme and under different auspices (see interview with John Miller, NPA director). During the second half, we talked about SRC and what needs businessmen in Atlanta had that SRC might help meet.

To summarize:

1. SOUTHERN REGIONAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. They're all for it. They think the study should be focused on urbanization problems, with farm mechanization, transportation, Northern industrial movement, and manpower introduced as they appear to be relevant. The only serious dissenter was Connor, the advertising man, who said that a study of the potential for "new cities" in the South might tend to divert population away from Atlanta. "We need 250,000 more people in Atlanta right now," he said. He seemed satisfied, however, when Goodwin and Block pointed out that one big purpose of the study would be to find ways to encourage the "right kind" of growth for Atlanta and to make it possible for Atlanta, and other major cities in the South, to accommodate new population groups as they came. All said that they'd be happy to cooperate in such a venture and they saw no problem in establishing a governing board on an inter-racial basis.

2. THE SRC IMAGE. Goodwin says that he's "sort of lost touch with the Council" since the days of Harold Fleming. He has the impression that whereas SRC used to turn out "booklets and papers" that were of a how-to nature (he referred flatteringly to the old "Race in the News" as an example), the emphasis now seemed to be on "pointing the finger." "I have the feeling that maybe they're spending too much of their time being critical and not as much as they could be, or used to be, being helpful." I told him of some of

the recent studies and booklets SRC had done. He said maybe it was only that he'd been out of touch; he probably didn't know what he was talking about. Anyway, he thought very highly of the Council and he wanted to see it flourish.

He and Block were the only two in the group who were familiar with SRC. Block said: "It's not known to businessmen. Every now and again we read in the papers that it's made some sort of pronouncement and my impression is that the pronouncements have some sort of political connection. There's no church orientation, so far as I know. The Council has obviously never made itself known to us. I almost get the feeling that it doesn't want us to know about it."

I gave my usual description of the Council. They all reacted as if they were pleased to be introduced to it, that it represented a resource in the community that they might have need for on occasion.

3. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION NEEDS SRC COULD SERVE.

A. Connor said he could use some reliable motivation studies on the Negro market. "We're in desperate need of some guidelines on how to use Negro model and Negro media -- almost anything we can get our hands on that will help us understand the psychology of the Negro as a consumer."

B. Abrams, the securities dealer, said he'd like to see a serious study of the Negro securities market. "I've been talking with Negro professional men. They've got money and they'd like to invest it. But like a lot of my white customers, they haven't had any experience in the market and they need some counseling, which our firm would be happy to supply. The trouble is, unlike my white prospects, most of the Negroes think that they ought to know about the stock market and they're embarrassed to let you know right off that they could use some advice. So -- maybe the Southern Regional Council could put out a booklet that would explain the stock market to middle-class Negroes; if not that, help us distribute to middle-class Negroes the booklet we've got for middle-class whites. Anyway, what's needed is something that will be helpful but not ego-threatening. Also, maybe you could do a study explaining what happens to the money that Negroes do invest. A lot of Negro investment money -- I'd say the most of it -- goes out of the South into the North. Why?"

C. Block and Geueron would like to see a Council study on turnover among Negroes in clerical and semi-professional jobs. "It costs us about $7,500 to hire and train a new employee," Block said. "We hire Negroes on a non-discriminatory basis. What we find is that we're able to keep them in the branch offices but not in the main office. Why? They stay four, five, six weeks and then leave,

sometimes without even telling us. We don't understand this and we don't know what to do about it. Maybe you could find out and tell us how to keep them. What's happening now is that a lot of white supervisors whom we had some trouble persuading to hire Negroes are now getting frustrated."

D. They all said they'd like to have a directory of civil-rights agencies.

E. They all thought it would be appropriate for the Southern Regional Council to have its representatives participate in management development courses, lecturing on various aspects of race and social problems. It was suggested that we call the Atlanta Personnel Club for a list of companies that were sponsoring such courses.

* * *

NOTE: At Goodwin's suggestion, I called "Pat Patillo, a prominent developer whom he had invited to our meeting but who had business elsewhere and couldn't accept. My conversation with Patillo was interesting only because he provided me with a good example of the pragmatic, up-and-at-'em, non-ideological business type, of whom Goodwin says there are an increasing number in the South. "You guys have to dream," he said, "so guys like me can know what to do." He said that he wasn't "fighting change." "I'm looking every minute for new techniques that'll cut costs and make me a few more bucks. If integrating my work crews will help me get a few more warehouses built and make it possible for me to increase my profits, I'm all for it. You tell me."

Calvin Kytle
May 5, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Meetings in Houston, Texas, April 25, 1967, with:

George A. Lloyd, Coordinator of Public Affairs, Humble Oil & Refining Co.
William Salman, Vice President, Canadian Gulf Co. (shipping)
Stewart Wilber, M.D., Chairman of the Houston Human Relations Council

George Lloyd is an enthusiastic man - about his adopted city of Houston and its budding cultural activities, the role of the corporation in modern society, the importance of businessmen participating in the political process, and the race relations work of the Houston Human Relations Council.

These were but a few of the subjects we covered in more than two hours of private conversation before joining Mr. Salman and Dr. Wilber for a luncheon meeting. Though there was some defensiveness at first by all three, this disappeared when they learned that I was not there as a fund-raiser. Mr. Lloyd had received this impression from Mr. Stanfield of SRC, and all three thought I had come to town to tap HHRC's financial sources in the business community for SRC.

Lloyd's enthusiasm for and involvement in HHRC's mission came through as he talked about the Negro community in Houston. This businessman has gone out of his way to learn what is going on; has met with small neighborhood groups, with postmen, housewives, barbers, etc. He is remarkably "savvy" and would be disturbing to anyone who had a fix that all businessmen are "bad" on civil rights. At the same time, he would vehemently deny that he was a "do-gooder."

He believes that he and some of the other businessmen he has involved in the Houston Council have contributed most by bringing the businessman's approach to its work: by making it define its goals - short and long term, by continually reevaluating what progress is being made to meet these goals. This, he says, is what a businessman has to do to survive. From his experience, this planning and evaluating function does not exist in most social service agencies.

Lloyd is quite pragmatic about why he and his president, M. A. Wright (outgoing president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce), are concerned about social issues and in particular, the plight of the Negro. In a nutshell, better education, better housing, better health, better jobs add up to a higher standard of living, a healthier economy, more customers for Humble Oil, less tax dollars going down the drain.

10

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Subject: Telephone Conversation with Mr. Wiandt, Vice President, Cities Service Corporation, New York City, April 21, 1967

As Cities Service had been highlighted in previous discussions as an example of a company doing a constructive job in equal employment, I had made a number of unsuccessful attempts to see Mr. Wiandt. This time I did reach him by phone and, after a background conversation on SRC and our assignment, requested an appointment.

The entire tenor of the conversation on his part was one of extreme caution. Until he realized that I knew a good deal about his work he had been entirely non-committal, for example: "Each of the refineries is independent; we don't have anything to do with their operations."

"Yes," he finally admitted, he had been involved in working things out in Lake Charles. However there is nothing unique about Cities Service, it simply obeys the law, just like everyone else, he said, pointing out it had been doing this since the days of the old Nixon committee.

It was obvious that Mr. Wiandt had his guard up and was not about to confide in a stranger. He hinted at local community problems if the company's activities were publicized and finally, when I suggested a date for a meeting, got off the hook gracefully by saying it was the day of the company's annual stockholders' meeting.

He assured me that there was nothing lost, that he really didn't know enough about what was going on in the field, but turned stone deaf when I asked him who I might talk to in Lake Charles!

Apter
May 1, 1967

There is some question in my mind that he would be so involved if this were indeed the whole story. It sounded more like an argument being rehearsed for stockholders. One reason for being skeptical that his is entirely a dollars and cents rationale comes from hearing him explain why he went to the mat to get a large corporate gift for NAACP while, at the same time, he resisted Whitney Young's plea that Humble help establish an Urban League in Houston. "The NAACP is trying to do something for the man on the street. The League only reaches middle class Negroes, many of whom in Houston have a personal stake in the status quo."

Humble Oil, he says, has taken "equal employment" seriously. He admits that it still has far to go, but reported on the recruiting programs underway for Negroes and Spanish-Americans for job openings at all levels. This is not confined to recruiting on college campuses. Special training programs have been instituted for clerical and production workers. Humble took the lead in organizing a summer workshop for junior and senior high school counselors and administrators at Texas Southern University in 1965 and 1966. He gave me a copy of the report on last summer's experience.

The company's main problem is that most of the job openings put a premium on technological skills. He was very critical about unequal education in the South, which produces people who have a problem competing for jobs. From the standpoint of public relations and employee morale, the company doesn't want to take a public position that it is "lowering its standards." But on an off-the-record basis, he admitted that they had adopted an unofficial policy of accepting Negro applicants with lower than standard qualifications and test scores.

We discussed the problem of how a big company gets its branch managers to follow headquarters policy on equal employment. He admitted that this was a problem in a company which traditionally gives great autonomy to its district and branch managers where the test has always been how much profit the district produces. The company has been forced to move recalcitrants to other jobs when they fail to follow EEO policy, but men with otherwise good records "get a promotion" to a post where employment decisions are not made.

Humble has learned that more is needed than an official company policy on equal employment. To make it work, he says, there must be:

1. A firm pronouncement from management that the policy must be followed.

2. A man in headquarters "to mind the store," an executive who has EEO as his only responsibility.

3. Accountability. This means that each division must report every six months. Then the manager knows that he is being judged by "the numbers," that each report must show an increase in minority employment.

Probably because of Humble's attitude, Lloyd doesn't feel that SRC can contribute more in helping solve employment problems. He questioned the need for programs on testing, seniority rules, integration of production lines, etc. These are hurdles Humble has past, separate unions have been eliminated, etc. He assumes that all companies have done this. "It's the law, isn't it?" was his reaction to my comment that not all Southern-based companies had done as much as Humble.

The one idea that stuck fire with Lloyd, and later with Salmen and Wilber, was the concept of management training.

Lloyd said that he is called in to give a lecture in Humble's training programs, "but it doesn't amount to much." He believes that an in depth curriculum should be developed on social issues of the South, rather than just on civil rights.

Before we finished, he was describing SRC as a Brookings Institute of the South, where companies could send managers for a week of training, just as they send men to Brookings. It was clear that he would be willing to be involved in planning such a program.

In our luncheon discussion, Salmen and Wilber suggested that SRC go further by "putting the show on the road." They visualized SRC developing a training competence to the extent that it would conduct similar seminars in every state. If you come to Houston, they said, the Council could issue the invitations and suggest a few people in local universities to be added to the faculty. "You should be talking about the situation in Houston, while you are here, as well as the entire region."

Wilber hopes that such a training program would be open to more than company representatives. "Many of the members of our Board could use it," he said.

Lloyd suggested that we study the program of the Public Affairs Council (formerly The Effective Citizens Organization), a business-supported organization which concentrates on political education. Companies send representatives to seminars and workshops in Washington, and the PAC goes out to the states, where it conducts executive seminars on state and local government.

There was a good deal of discussion on the work of the Houston Council and I was given a copy of its report on Housing for Low Income Families, which had just come off the press. This was produced under a $5,000 grant to the Council's Housing Committee. It is an impressive document.

David Apter
May 1, 1967

16

CONFIDENTIAL April 27, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES: Southern Regional Council

Subject: Interview with Thomas Sharkey, Director of Employment Compliance, Office of Personnel, Olin-Mathison Chemical Corporation, 460 Park Avenue, New York City, April 25, 1967.

There is a quiet, antiseptic, unhurried atmosphere about the Olin Building (or at least there was on this particular day) that's worth noting. There were no people in the lobby, not even an elevator starter. The elevators are automatic, I went up alone, and I got off on a floor that seemed to be untenanted. There was a reception desk but no receptionist. For a moment, I stood trying to decide where to go, half expecting to be given directions by a recorded voice through a speaker in the wall. After a moment, though, a pleasant middle-aged woman appeared, although I'd heard no sound of her coming. She took my name, spoke something code-like into an inter-com, and then instructed me to take the elevator to the next floor where "somebody will escort you to Mr. Sharkey's office."

Next floor, same routine, only this time it was Sharkey's secretary who materialized. She smiled, asked for my coat, took me through a door which I didn't notice until she was at the point of opening it; it was flush with the wall, painted the same color as the wall, the seams were hardly discernible, and the doorknob was in-

conspicuous. Then she led me down a carpeted corridor where, at intervals of about twleve feet or so, there were pretty, youngish-looking women reading at desks. To one side of this row of desks was a bank of offices, each with a window. Although each door had a nameplate, most of the offices appeared to be unoccupied. The few executives I glimpsed were speaking softly on the phone or just sitting, presumably thinking. The quiet was almost overwhelming, and suddenly it occurred to me: This must be how it is, or how it's going to be, to run a big business, a really big business, whose production facilities are scattered all over the country and which are gradually and without publicity being automated. This, I thought, must be the executive-suite equivalent of that vast and immaculate Sara Lee plant near Chicago, where one lone master baker, ceremonially dressed in white apron and chef's cap, stands all day looking at gauges and occasionally pushing buttons while acres of machines turn out acres of Sara Lee brownies. Perhaps we are already in the Age of Executive Make-work and don't know it.

Because of all this, I was not altogether surprised when, after summoning the coffee wagon, Tom Sharkey told me he was delighted to see me and that he was prepared to spend all day with me. He looked disappointed when I told him that, as much as I'd like to spend the day with him, I'd have to leave shortly after noon for a lunch

date at the Ford Foundation. I got the feeling that he was lonesome and would welcome anybody's company.

In answer to my question, Sharkey said no, he had never heard of the Southern Regional Council. But he seemed genuinely responsive to my account of its history and programs, nodding frequently and interjecting comments like,"You don't say,", "Now, why didn't I know that?", and "Wonderful." When I finished, he proceeded immediately to tell me something about himself and his interest in the Negro; he had been an officer in an otherwise all-Negro company during World War II, and he was active in the National Catholic Conference for Inter-racial Justice. He asked if SRC was doing anything in cooperation with Catholics in the South. I told him about Al Ulmer and Father McKnight; he said, "Wonderful!" again, and wrote something on a memo pad.

To summarize the discussion that followed:

1. SRC should see itself as an "in-between agency" (although he went on to describe a go-between agency) if it wants business support. American businessmen -- government contractors especially -- are confronted with all sorts of problems in trying to comply with Federal equal-employment regulations, and they would like to be able to turn for help to some agency other than the Federal agency that's about to clobber them. SRC should play the role of both partner and critic, to both industry and the Federal government, shifting its

role as the occasion requires. Industry wouldn't mind criticism from a private organization like SRC if the criticism were justified and well documented, especially if that organization, as a matter of practice and policy, also criticized the Federal agencies when they didn't measure up.

2. SRC's greatest contribution can probably be made through "research and information." For example, 99 per cent of industry is caught without validated pre-employment tests. Most industries cannot afford to go through a test-validation program and consequently have bought tests "off the shelf." Now comes the EEOC which says that the tests they're using are no good because they reflect a cultural bias against the Negro, and industry is asking itself, "What are we going to do?" If SRC were to undertake a comprehensive survey of experience to date with pre-employment tests, simply itemizing the various tests that are being used and cataloguing the expressed pros and cons about each, and if it then were to make the results available to industry -- a publication of this sort would be "like a breath of fresh air." If SRC could go further and come up with some realistic guidelines for meeting EEOC standards -- "If you could do a model validation test program, wow!"

"Bill Kendricks, director of technical assistance at EEOC, has been talking with us and Reynolds Metals, asking us if we would

consider a test validation program on an industry-wide basis." Sharkey picked up the phone. "Here, let's see what Paul Stuber at Reynolds Metals thinks about the Southern Regional Council doing a study like that." (Stuber is Manager, Employment Practices, of Reynolds Metals.) In a moment, Stuber was on the line, speaking from his office in Richmond, and Sharkey had passed the phone to me. "I agree with Sharkey," Stuber said. "There's a desperate need for an impartial evaluation of pre-employment tests and nobody's yet done one that's satisfactory to both EEOC and industry. The academic community has a vested interest in tests and is split wide open. Some say you can use existing tests -- all we have to do is change them a bit. Some say we need to come up with brand-new tests. Some say we should throw all tests out the window and rely on our subjective judgment. The law says tests are valid but EEOC says, by and large, the tests we're using are discriminatory, so industry has its feet to the fire. One thing sure, industry isn't about to surrender testing, any more than the unions are about to surrender their seniority systems. If you could give us some guidance on testing, and also give the unions something helpful on how to merge seniority lines -- well, as far as the business community is concerned, you'd be made."

3. If SRC only let them know the scope of information services available, Northern industry would probably be happy to "check in" with SRC before deciding where to locate plants in the South.

4. There's a great need for some independent, respected group like SRC to do a study of overlap among Federal agencies in the administration of equal-opportunity regulations. "The EEOC has come out with its guidelines on pre-employment testing, "Sharkey said. "Now we hear that OFCC (the Office of Federal Contract Compliance) is coming out with guidelines too. We can never conclude an agreement with EEOC with any assurance that it'll be final. We never know but what a week or two later the OFCC will come along and clobber us. What I think is needed is a professional, independently supported management study of the Federal bureaucracy, with recommendations that could be supported by the good business and government executives alike. Everybody agrees there's a need to cut out all this duplication, but nobody's really doing anything about it." Sharkey went on to say that business could be counted on to applaud almost any constructive criticism of Federal activities. "I can't begin to tell you how harassed we are. For instance, Crown-Zellerbach is told it's got to work out its testing problems within 48 hours or else. Ward McCreedy calls 'em into a meeting and says just that and shows 'em a list of sanctions. Not only that -- EEOC is insisting that everything be retroactive. Anybody who's been passed over for a job on account of race has got to be compensated for salary loss from then to now, as if he'd had a promotion and been working at that higher grade level all along. Now you know that can't be

done, no matter how right it is."

5. Management needs some in-depth training on problems of race and the Southern community. "But a lecture or two in a management development course isn't enough. What businessmen need is an intensive course, at least a week long, where they could get some real insights. Sensitivity training, that's what they need -- sensitivity training, like the National Training Laboratories are doing at Bethel. Now, if the Council could put on a course like that, you'd have corporations headquartered up here ordering their plant managers to attend and paying their way." He paused. Now if you really want to sell it, why don't you co-sponsor a course, an institute, like that with the NAM or the U.S. Chamber?"

6. Business could use some guidance in publicizing its involvement in equal-opportunity programs. "We don't always know when it's good to let people know what we're doing, and when it's not. I think, for instance, it may have been a bad thing for Olin to lend a man to Plans for Progress for a year. What it did was to give us such national exposure that we became the target thereafter for every civil-rights group in the country."

When I rose to leave, Sharkey was reminded of the problems at Olin's plant in Monroe, Louisiana, which brought a CRS conciliation team headed by John A. Griffin there late in 1964. At heart, the dispute had been over automation of the plant which threatened to

put about 300 men, mostly Negroes, out of work. "But with us it really wasn't a problem of discrimination," Sharkey said. "It was a problem of technological unemployment."

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Calvin Kytle

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the files - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Interviews with Jules Pagano, Director of Adult Education,
U. S. Office of Education
Robert Pitchell, Executive Director,
National University Extension Association

In previous interviews, it had been noted that many Southern companies work closely with university extension departments in developing management training programs, rather than attempting to do the job in-house. On the basis of this information, we decided to investigate the possibility of enriching these university programs for business by providing an SRC input on social issues of the South, human relations, equal employment solutions, etc.

There were several discussions with Mr. Pagano and later a meeting with Mr. Pagano and Dr. Pitchell.

Pagano knows SRC and believes it has the best staff and resources in the country for such an assignment. He said this to Pitchell, who had not previously heard of SRC.

Though we had previously discussed a questionnaire to the extension directors of Southern schools, Pagano felt that a personal approach was preferable. Some of the educators, particularly in Alabama and Mississippi, might be reluctant to put their ideas on paper on the basis of a cold mail approach. We therefore shelved the questionnaire approach for the present.

Pagano said that the Florida system was doing a tremendous job in providing training programs for industry, thought Fanning, of the University of Georgia, would be receptive, also Georgia Tech, Emory, etc.

He is willing to act as an intermediary, open doors, etc. One of his suggestions was to ask Mr. Martin, Assistant Commissioner of the U. S. Office of Education, who heads OE's Atlanta office, to call a meeting of the extension directors of Southern schools for the purpose of discussing this entire subject with SRC representatives.

Another was that the National University Extension Association consider the SRC idea at the next meeting of its Southern region.

He also suggested that we hit management training from many different approaches, using as an example the extensive training program being conducted by the insurance industry. He thinks this industry should be approached, pointing out the advantages of broadening the understanding of insurance men in the South on social issues.

We obviously hit Pitchell on a day when he was worrying about money for his member schools. Though he was receptive to the general approach, he saw the program as a means of getting more funds for some of the extension departments in the South. He reported how well NUEA had handled the Head Start program for OEO, etc. He may have been talking for Pagano's benefit, because the OE Adult Education program has substantial grant funds. I told him that SRC was probably not interested in having this activity funded by government, but foundation support might be possible.

Pitchell does not go along with the idea of incorporating the SRC approach into present university/industry programs. He would prefer a seperate intensive curriculum on social issues for management people, drawing on the competence of many departments of the universities and SRC. His approach is very much like Mr. Lloyd's of Humble Oil.

Pitchell would like to explore these possibilities with SRC before considering a meeting with his Southern Region.

After the meeting, Pagano again offered OE's help in talking directly with extension directors if we decide not to work through NUEA, which only represents major universities.

Apter
May 1, 1967

File David Aptec + Assocs.

Calvin Kytle
1145 19th Street NW
Washington DC 20036

2 October 1967

To: Mr. Paul Anthony

I think you'll be especially interested in what the New Yorker had to say about Tom Gladwin's book.

Calvin Kytle

Calvin Kytle

THE NEW YORKER
SEPTEMBER 23, 1967

POVERTY U.S.A., by Thomas Gladwin (Little, Brown). This pithy study—its author is an anthropologist—describes the scope of poverty in the United States. Mr. Gladwin emphasizes that because of their poverty the poor develop several personality traits that hinder them from finding their niches in the workaday productive world. The variety of recent programs designed to help, Mr. Gladwin says, includes attempts to change the personalities of the poor—to make them less irrationally mistrustful, more willing to accept responsibility, more poised, and more provident—but no such program has yet been wholly successful, and he explains why. He also has a couple of impressive practical suggestions about potential places for the present poor in the American economy. His invaluable work is neither optimistic nor pessimistic, and it neither blames nor preaches; it just tells, and tells brilliantly.

EXHIBIT A

WHOM WE INTERVIEWED

Note: Of enormous help in the conduct of this assignment were some members of the SRC family whose names will not be found on the list below. Among them are Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC's executive director; Mr. John Wheeler, president; Miss Josephine Wilkins, vice president; and Dr. Raymond Wheeler, chairman of the executive committee. For background on the Council's activities, we are grateful to the entire SRC staff. For guidance of a special sort we are indebted to the Council's former director, Mr. Harold Fleming, now president of the Potomac Institute in Washington; and to Mr. Philip Hammer, president of the Washington firm of economic planners, Hammer, Greene & Siler.

CHARLES CRAWFORD, executive director, Charlotte Area Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N.C.

WATTS HILL, Jr., president, Home Security Life Insurance Company, Durham, N.C.

CHARLES LOWE, president, General Appliance Company, Charlotte, N.C.

JAMES MADDOX, professor of economics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK WILSON, president, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce and president of Cherokee Insurance Company, Nashville.

ALEXANDER HEARD, chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

SAM ZAGORIA, member, National Labor Relations Board.

ED SYLVESTER, director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance, Washington.

ABRAHAM VENABLE, assistant director, Office of Equal Opportunity, Office of the Under Secretary, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington.

ARTHUR DAVIS, deputy assistant secretary, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington.

JOHN HENNEGHANK, deputy regional director, and HAROLD KRAMER, assistant director for technical assistance, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Atlanta.

WALTER PHILLIPS, regional director, National Labor Relations Board, Atlanta.

HIGH GORDON, wage and salary manager, office of personnel, Lockheed, Atlanta.

CLIFFORD CARTER, director, and FOY HOOD, counsel, Associated Industries of Georgia, Atlanta.

WILLIAM COLLINS, director, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens.

GEORGE GOODWIN, president, Bell & Stanton (public relations), Atlanta.

MICHAEL GEUERON, real estate developer, Atlanta.

FRANK BLOCK, trust officer, Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta.

DAVID ABRAMS, broker, Atlanta.

MATTHEW CONNOR, president, Tucker Wayne Advertising, Atlanta.

JAMES HALL, president, Independent Garage Owners' Association, Atlanta.

ROBERT WAGER, staff assistant to the Ribicoff Committee, Washington.

WRIGHT ELLIOTT, director of industry programs, National Association of Manufacturers, New York.

G. A. LLOYD, coordinator of public affairs, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston.

"Pat" PATILLO, builder, Atlanta.

"Pete" McNIGHT, editor, The Charlotte Observer.

RICHARD CLARKE, Richard Clarke Associates, New York.

THOMAS SHARKEY, Office of Personnel, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York City.

ELY CALLAWAY, executive vice president, Burlington Mills, New York City.

PAUL STUBER, director of industrial relations, Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond.

DEAN TUCKER, administrative assistant, regional office, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Atlanta (formerly field officer, U. S. Community Relations Service).

JACK TARVER, editor, The Atlanta Journal, Atlanta.

REESE CLEGHORN, editorial writer, The Atlanta Journal, Atlanta.

RALPH McGILL, publisher, The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta.

CECIL ALEXANDER, architect, Atlanta.

ROY REED, political writer, the New York Times.

MONROE KIMBRELL, first vice president; CHARLES T. TAYLOR, vice president for research; and HAROLD PATTERSON, president, Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta.

ANDREW BRIMMER, governor, Federal Reserve System, Washington.

STEPHEN SHULMAN, chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington.

WARD McCREEDY, assistant director, Office of Federal Contracts Compliance, Washington.

JOHN MILLER, executive director, National Planning Association, Washington.

JULES PAGANO, director of adult education, U.S. Office of Education Washington.

ROBERT PITCHELL, executive director, National University Extension Association, Washington.

WILLIAM SALMAN, vice president, Canadian Gulf Co., Houston.

DR. STEWART WILBER, chairman, Houston Human Relations Council, Houston.

BURT WIANDT, vice president, Cities Service Corp., New York.

EUGENE HELLER, industrial employment policy specialist, DOD, New York.

ARNOLD ARONSON, executive secretary, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, New York.

DR. PHYLIS WALLACE, chief of technical studies, EEOC, Washington.

EXHIBIT B

WHAT WE ASKED THEM

A Guide to Interviews

Note: It is not to be assumed that we asked all these questions of all persons we interviewed. We tried to keep the discussion open-ended, modifying the questions as the setting, personalities, and responses indicated.

1. Are you familiar with the Southern Regional Council?

2. How do you assess the general attitude among businessmen of your acquaintance with respect to issues of race and civil rights? Are they more willing now than they were, say, five or so years ago to work with Negroes on programs directed toward the achievement of equal opportunity?

3. What aspects of the racial problem concern you most in the conduct of your own business?

4. How do you regard the quality of Negro leadership in your community?

5. What do you consider the most troublesome community problems related to race or civil rights? (School de-segregation? Equal employment? Voting? Justice in the courts? Police methods?)

6. Is your company (organization) working on these community problems? If so, how?

7. We are told frequently that Southern businessmen are now willing to hire Negroes on a non-discriminatory basis, that the problem is no longer getting business to open its doors to Negroes but to find Negroes who are qualified to fill the jobs available. Do you agree?

8. What jobs do you have open in your own company that you've been unable to fill with qualified Negroes?

9. Are you conducting any special in-plant training programs for the purpose of making more Negroes eligible?

10. Does your company conduct a regular course in executive training or management development?

11. If so, does the course deal in any way with such things as community relations; the corporation's social responsibility; the impact of Federal civil rights laws on business conduct; race as a factor in decision making; or social change in the South?

12. Are there any problems incidental to business compliance with civil rights laws that you would like to see more thoroughly researched? (Testing? Seniority systems? On-the-job training? Business-community relations?) Would research in these fields be helpful to you in your own decision-making?

13. Is the racial climate in a community a conscious factor in your company's search for desirable new plant locations?

14. Do you regard the Negro as a significant market for your product or service?

15. Do you have an integrated sales force?

16. Many white businessmen tell us that they would like to see more emphasis on programs aimed at getting Negroes to help themselves. In this connection, would you be willing to work with other white businessmen, say on a management advisory council, on programs to help Negroes go into business for themselves?

17. Do you feel that the general lack of successful experience in business is likely to have any significant influence among Negro voters and Negro candidates? Do you feel that there is a natural anti-business bias among Negroes which might be translated into support at the polls, and in the state legislatures, for more restrictive regulation of business activity?

18. If you do see this as a problem, now that Negroes are voting in increasing numbers, are you doing anything to acquaint Negroes with the U. S. business system and its relevance to national goals? If so, what?

19. What would you see as problems that the Southern states have peculiarly in common? (Education? Transportation? Attracting new industry? Mechanization of agriculture? Urbanization?)

20. There has been no systemative effort at Southern regional planning since 1954, when the Committee of the South folded. Do you feel that it might be useful to organize a new committee of this sort, perhaps keying its work to the 1970 census?

21. To consider the feasibility of such a project, the Southern Regional Council is thinking about convening a small group of leaders, drawn from business, labor, and agriculture, with representatives of both races from each category. If a meeting of this sort is called, would you like to get an invitation to participate?

22. Could you suggest the names of other business leaders whom we should consult?

October 3, '53

Dear Devereaux,

I was talking the other evening to a discussion group composed of young businesswomen here in Atlanta, about the Schools questions. One or two of them raised a point which I think is of real importance. They said, "The newspapers have said it is proposed to turn the schools in each county over to some respected local citizen. Who picks that man, the Governor?"

That raises the possibility of the State's school system being turned into a vast patronage engine. The ruling faction's view of what is a respected local citizen would not be that of everybody in each county. And people picked for political reliability could be expected to play ball in minor appointments under them. So that the schools become something very political indeed.

Next thing's accrediting, which would probably be lost.

And then, in South Carolina if not in Georgia, the matter of religious affiliation comes up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

The Red House,
60, Iffley Road,
OXFORD.

March 3rd, 1954.

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Very many thanks for your note of 19 February which I found awaiting me on my return from a short lecture tour in Scotland. My subject as it happens was the appropriate one of Race Relations in the United States and I was delighted to find during the discussion periods how many of my listeners had already acquired some acquaintance with the subject by reading Morris Abrams' article in the current number of International Affairs.

There is no need at all for you to feel regrets at not having let me know of the delay in the date of publication of my article in New South. I only ventured to bother you with the enquiry because a situation had arisen in which it was useful for me to know whether I could set a date to its actual publication. In fact, I found the copies you so kindly sent awaiting me along with your letter when I got home from Scotland. I am very grateful for them. I should like to add a word of appreciation for New South generally. I am finding it a most valuable source of information about matters that interest me very much in a part of the world to which I certainly look forward to making another visit before too long.

My greetings to George Mitchell and many thanks again to yourself.

Yours ever sincerely,

H.S. Deighton.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

OXFORD
19 MAR 1954
A

MR. HAROLD C. FLEMING:
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR::
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL,
RM.432, 63 AUBURN AVE:M.E.,
A T L A N T A,
GEORGIA,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: H.S.DEIGHTON,
60 Iffley Rd.,
OXFORD.

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER
MAY BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

To open cut here

April 22 - 1954

St Petersburg
Florida

RECEIVED
APR 26 1954
Southern Regional Council

My dear Mr Mitchell:

May I have an appointment with you for either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, 27 or 28th. Please address your reply to the Florida Council of Churches care Mrs J. M. Edenfield 828 Oak St Jacksonville. I expect to be there on Monday.

Looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you

Cordially Victoria Booth Demarest

April 23, 1954

Mrs. Victoria Booth Demarest
1000 Tenth Avenue South
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mrs. Demarest:

I have promised to be in New York April 27th and 28th, but Harold Fleming or katherine Stoney of our staff will be here, and either would be most happy to meet you and talk about whatever may be your main interest.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

June 24, 1954

Mrs. Henry E. Detherage
148 Boonville Road
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Detherage:

I promised to send you something about the forthcoming pamphlet, Answers for Action. Most of it is written, and the cover has been printed, and the map in colors has been printed, but we have not quite finished the text. It will sell for $.20 each and in quantities at $15.00 per hundred.

The first part of it condenses severely the Ashmore Report. Then the key points of the Supreme Court's Decision are printed. And, lastly, it suggests some things for people in the South to do toward solving the problem. We believe it can be very useful.

Nice to sit by you at the meeting the other day! The Conference was a really successful occasion. I have great faith in what the Church women in the South can do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

HCF - to A

Dr. Mitchell out of city Sept 13-17. would be willing to come back if necessary on 15th.

August 16, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The recent decision of the Supreme Court concerning segregated public schools presents an unparalleled opportunity for research to the behavioral sciences. The Ford Foundation has asked Robin Williams, Edward Suchman and me to prepare a memorandum on the research possibilities related to segregation and desegregation. This memorandum will consist of basic behavioral science propositions about the processes and effects of desegregation, together with questions for research based on these propositions. We believe this memorandum will be useful both to behavioral scientists and to community and school officials concerned with desegregation. We would like very much to have your suggestions and criticisms of this memorandum. A first draft should be ready in about two weeks. We would like to send you a copy at that time for your review.

We would like very much to have an opportunity to discuss this memorandum with some persons in the South who are more familiar with the intricacies of the desegregation problem that we are. We are wondering if there would be any possibility of bringing together to discuss our memorandum a small group of, say, ten or twelve such persons. We would be glad to come to Atlanta for such a meeting if you think it could be arranged.

We would like to depend largely on you to choose the most appropriate participants. A few names that have occurred to us are: John Ivey, Hylan Lewis and Phil Coombs. If you would be willing to help us set up this meeting, I think we could arrange an honorarium of, say, $50 to cover the time and effort you put in.

Invitations to the participants could come either from you or from us, but it might be more appropriate for them to come from you at our suggestion. We have a modest budget to pay travel expenses for participants. We should probably invite only persons within a 150-200 mile radius and our hope would be that quite a few would be in the immediate vicinity.

The optimum time for us would be the middle of the week of September 13-18, preferably Wednesday, September 15. We thought perhaps the

best way to arrange the discussion would be to meet in the morning, say 10:00 to 12:00, then have a joint luncheon, and continue the meeting in the afternoon. We would make sure that participants had copies of the memorandum a few days before the meeting.

I hope it doesn't seem presumptuous of us to spell out the meeting in such detail before we even know whether you can help us on it, but we thought you should know what is involved in order to help you decide.

We will look forward to hearing from you and learning of any suggestions you might have to make our discussions fruitful.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Dean

Dr. John P. Dean
Associate Professor of
Sociology

JPD:als

File

August 25, 1954

Dr. John P. Dean
Associate Professor of Sociology
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dear Dr. Dean:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to write you about the possibility of our setting up a conference in Atlanta on the behavorial sciences and desegregation. We would be glad to arrange such a conference and to be of whatever other help we can. We are looking forward to receiving the first draft of your memorandum.

There is a strong likelihood that Dr. Mitchell will be away the week of September 15th, but he suggests that, if that is your best date, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, of the Council's staff, and I can substitute for him.

Phil Coombs, John Ivey, and Rylan Lewis would certainly be suitable participants. It also occurs to us that it might be useful to invite Frank Loescher, race relations adviser to the Fund for the Republic. If you think well of the idea, perhaps you should invite Coombs and Loescher.

Following are other names that occur to us. Some of them are more than 200 miles from Atlanta, and the list is too long, in any case. It was our thought that you should make the final selections. We will be glad to issue the invitations.

Rozell Hill, head, department of sociology, Atlanta Univ.
John A. Griffin, director of community relations, Emory University
Curtis Dixon, Southern Education Foundation, Atlanta
Truman Pierce, or alternate, Peabody College, Nashville
C. A. McKnight, director, Southern Education Reporting Service, Nashville
Gordon Blackwell, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Lenoir Dunt.
Boyd, Wm.

Fred Routh

Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Herman Long, AMA Race Relations Department, Fisk University, Nashville
William Cole, department of sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Earl Brewer, rural sociologist, Emory University
Ernst Swanson, economist, Emory University
John Maclachlan, sociologist and population analyst, University of Florida, Gainesville
Philip Hammer, economist and planning consultant, Atlanta
Lewis Jones, rural sociologist, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
*C. H. Parrish, Professor of Sociology, University of Louisville
John Hope II, Director Industrial Relations, Fisk University, Nashville
Mrs. Bonita Valien, Dept. of Social Sciences, Fisk University, Nashville
(*Expects to be in Atlanta in mid-September)

As you will perceive, a good many of these people took part in the Ashmore project.

The best place for the conference to be held would be Curtis Dixon's conference room, which he is always glad to make available. Lunch could easily be served there by a catering service.

I will look forward to hearing from you further.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director

HCF/s

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

September 8, 1954

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

A copy of the memorandum on desegregation has already been sent directly to each of the persons you named in your letter as possible participants in the meeting scheduled for September 15th. I was unable, however, to send copies to Phil Coombs, Curtis Dixon, Frank Loescher, or Phil Hammer, because I was unable to find their addresses. I have sent you five extra copies, by Air Express, which you can keep on hand for those persons who do not receive their own copies.

Dr. Dean has already left for the various meetings in Urbana and through the South. But I'll be able to notify him immediately of the arrangements you make for the meeting. I know that he appreciates your help in setting up this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Anna Lee Simon

Mrs. Anna Lee Simon
Assistant to Dr. John Dean

ALS

2 Deans
Hill
Lewis
Levin
Routh
Fleming
Hamilton
Weaver
Swanson
Brewer
Parrish
Dixon
Griffin

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mrs. Anna Lee Simon
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
College of Arts and Sciences
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

MEETING STARTS AT 10:00 A. M. SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

811 CYPRESS STREET.

HAROLD FLEMING
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

October 6, 1954

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

TO KS 10/12/54

I am enclosing an honorarium to cover your time and effort in arranging the Atlanta meeting for us. We greatly appreciate your having helped us out in this matter, and feel that the discussion meeting was a successful and fruitful one. A second check, for $30.00, is enclosed to cover the expense of the luncheon.

We know that the memorandum and the discussion meetings will be fruitful in pointing up the role of the behavioral sciences in this important matter of desegregation, and in indicating useful areas for research.

Thanks again for your help and participation in the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Dean

John P. Dean
Associate Professor of
Sociology

JPD:als
Enclosures

Delta Sigma Theta

MAY 3 1955

1317 Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
May 2, 1955

MAY 3 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Director of Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Iota Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority is pleased to have you serve as a member of the panel, "Implementing Integration Through Education," Sunday, May 15, at 5:00 o'clock at Sage Hall, Atlanta University in connection with our May Week celebration.

The panel members are: Attorney Cassandra Maxwell Birnie, Moderator; Reverend Samuel Williams, Pastor, Friendship Baptist Church; Dr. Paul Clifford, Professor of Education, Atlanta University; Mr. George Mitchell, Director of Southern Regional Council, and Mr. William Gordon, Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World.

We would like to limit the panel to 45 minutes for developing the subject and 15 minutes for the audience to ask questions.

If there is additional information you desire, please call Mrs. Blanche T. Adams, Al. 4134, or the chairman, Ra. 7312.

Very cordially yours,

DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INC.

(Mrs.) Irene W. Wilson
President

Ruth P. Scott

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Scott
Chairman, May Week

sps

May 3, 1955

Mrs. Ruth P. Scott
1317 Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Scott:

I, and my office, are both without recollection of my having promised to appear before the Delta Sigma Thetas May 15th at 5:00; but I am in town and can come, and will like to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 3, 1955

Dictated July 29

Dr. J. W. Dean
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dear Dr. Dean:

I have been holding on my calendar for the visit to Atlanta of your team, September 28th, 29th, and 30th.

The Northern Presbyterian Church wants me to come to New York, to be there November 28th and 29th, and I would like to do that.

The way to fix it is that I will spend time with the Cornell group in Atlanta, Friday, September 30th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm:eab

August 5, 1955

Mr. J. W. Dean
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Dean:

I am sorry that my letter of August 3rd is incorrectly addressed to you. We had hanging an arrangement with Mr. Wilson L. Farman at Colgate. But that one now straightenes out also. And the date for it is set as October 10th.

With a trip intervening since my conversation with you over the phone, I have forgotten what I promised to do for you.

Will you straighten me out?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

August 9, 1955

AUG 11 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Unfortunately, I am not able to straighten out the arrangement you made recently with Dr. Dean. He is expected back from the field trip on August 15th, and I will bring this matter to his attention as soon as he returns.

The address which you have for Dr. Dean is not quite complete. Would you correct your record to read as follows:

Dr. John P. Dean
Department of Sociology
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Anna Lee Simon

(Mrs.) Anna Lee Simon
Assistant to Dr. Dean

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

August 18, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AUG 22 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I received your letter of August 5th when I returned from the field trip, and am glad that you have straightened out your arrangements with Farman of Colgate.

It was good to talk with you. I followed your advice and had no difficulty in interviewing the school superintendents on desegregation. Your letter indicated that you felt you had promised to do something for me that you might have neglected. As I recall, this was not the case. I merely wanted the benefit of your advice and I really profited from that.

I hope that I will be able to come up with a report that will be illuminating. Thanks for your help.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Dean/als

John P. Dean
Associate Professor of
Sociology

JPD:als

January 8, 1957

Miss Dorothy Height
President, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
1814 M. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Height:

Thank you a whole heart full for the privilege of participating in your wonderfully stimulating and stirring national convention.

I certainly regret that I do have to send you an expense account, for the convention was worth more to me than I was worth to it.

It is a joy to know you. My, how I appreciate you!

With the best wishes to you in all your great work, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mm

enclosure

Expense Account of:

Mrs. M.E. Tilly

63 Auburn Ave., N.E.

Atlanta, Ga.

Plane fare - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$83.61
Bus fare to and from air port - - - -	5.50
Meals - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1.50
Tips -	1.50
Total:	$92.11

Hotel: Room & 1 meal - $8.91
(Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit 31, Mich.)

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

TELEPHONE DISTRICT 7-1717

March 4, 1957

Dear Dr. Fleming:

I have been informed by Don Shoemaker, Executive Director of the Southern Education Reporting Service, that your organization has been studying Negro voting trends in connection with your work in the field of school integration.

Our division is now preparing a study on Negro voting trends for limited use within the Committee. We especially need information from the Southern States. Specifically, we want to pinpoint wards or precincts in major metropolitan areas which have a high percentage of Negro voters. We would like to obtain the best estimates possible of the number of Negroes residing, registered and voting from these precincts in the elections of 1948, 1952 and 1956. In addition, we would like to obtain a breakdown of election results from these precincts for the Presidential and Congressional races in these years.

We would be very grateful for any help you could give us in obtaining this information -- either data or studies your organization may have prepared, or suggestions for sources from which we might collect such information ourselves.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Welsh

William B. Welsh
Director of Research

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Same letter to:
Robert Childers
Palmer Hutcheson
Maurice Lazarus (all contributors-through Mr. Shaw)

March 7, 1957

Mr. John DeMenil
3363 San Felipe Road
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. DeMenil:

Enclosed is a brief summary report of the recent activities of the Council, which I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl. "South of Promise"

Incoming and file copy to FBI

March 12, 1957

Mr. William B. Welsh
Director of Research
Democratic National Committee
1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Welsh:

We are glad to make available to you such results as we can from our recent survey of Negro suffrage in the South. The overall report on the survey is still in preparation. Meanwhile, I am asking our research assistant to send you selectively those findings that are most pertinent to questions with which you are concerned.

We have many mutual friends and I hope to see you one of these days when I am in Washington. Meanwhile best wishes in your new position.
M

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

Clippings sent:

2 - Chattanooga Times, "The Negro Vote"
1 Atlanta Constitution, "Flight of Minorities"
1 Atlanta Constitution, "25,000 Votes for Andrews"
1 Arkansas Gazette, "The Negro Vote"
1 The State (S.C.), "Does S.C. Need A Two-Party System"

March 20, 1957

Mr. William B. Welsh
Director of Research
Democratic National Committee
1001 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Welsh:

In our recent voting survey we were especially interested in the county by county registration of Negroes and in the efforts being made to discourage and/or encourage their registration and voting. We have little information by precinct, but I am sending you those sections from the state reports which are in line with your request to Mr. Fleming.

In addition, we are sending you a 1948 and a 1953 report by the Council on Negro suffrage, the 1956 county registration figures for Negroes in eleven Southern states, and a 1956 News release on suffrage. Also enclosed are copies of several clippings from Southern papers which comment on the Negro vote in the 1956 election. I presume that you have the post election Gallup Poll and the Associated Press analysis of the Negro vote.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving,
Research Assistant

FBI:fc

EXCERPTS FROM SRC VOTING REPORTS

ALABAMA

In May, 1956, there was the following distribution of registrants in several Birmingham precincts.

Precinct No.	Negro Registrants	White Registrants
9, District 1	837	5
9, District 4	833 (546 women, 287 men)	1023
59, District 2	1	1110
42, District 1, Acipco (in Birmingham area)	222	752

ARKANSAS

Voting in Pine Bluff by Wards, July 31, 1956
(Negro Voters are concentrated in Wards Two and Four)

	Johnson	Prosser	Pippin	Faubus	Snoddy
Ward One	541	4	2	409	65
Ward Two	431	13	11	767	154
Ward Three	1374	19	5	1246	444
Ward Four	558	5	5	1085	78
Vaugine	815	4	5	721	93
Totals	3719	45	28	4228	834

FLORIDA

Registered Negro Democrats, 1956

Dade County (contains Miami)

Figures are given for precincts in which Negroes comprised 10% or more of those registered.

Precinct No.	Negro Democrats Registered	% Negroes are of Total Democratic Registration
3B	2087	69 %
3D	1175	37
7	530	28
8A	1196	74
8B	686	38
18A	1603	64
18B	440	29
19	533	43
20A	844	68
20B	334	22
42	370	25
46	1018	87
47	1167	78
48	839	69
49	881	67
52	305	32
77	406	20
78	690	30
83F	115	13
87	1502	60
88	362	25
92	96	18

Total 1956 registration in Dade County was 303,119.

Democrats	(white)	250,441	Republicans	(white)	33,320
Democrats	(colored)	15,463	Republicans	(colored)	2,553

Hillsborough County (contains Tampa)

Figures are given for precincts in which Negroes comprised 10% or more of those registered.

Precinct No.	Negro Democrats Registered	% Negroes are of Total Democrats Registered
1	116	29 %
6	81	10
7	299	27
11	624	39
11A	1031	95
13	922	78
14	122	29
17	563	49

Hillsborough County (continued)

Precinct No.	Negro Democrats Registered	% Negroes are of Total Democrats Registered
18	154	19
20	155	11
21	774	54
22	501	32
23	564	69
24	76	12
43	163	29
48A	150	12
56	421	22
62	43	11
69	113	15
70	236	24
71	65	12

In 1956, there were 87,625 white Democrats and 7,721 Negro Democrats registered in the County. Total registration for the county was 102,819.

Orange County (contains Orlando) Registered Negro Democrats, 1956.

Figures are for precincts in which Negroes comprised 10% or more of those registered.

Precinct No.	Negro Democrats Registered	% Negroes are of Total Democrats Registered
18	377	58 %
19	310	53
20	193	21
21	832	62
(Above precincts are all in the city of Orlando)		
26	347	21 %
31	138	10

In 1956 there were 42,708 White Democrats and 2,536 Negro Democrats registered in the county.

KENTUCKY

Louisville is in Jefferson County. Approximately 51% of the eligible Negroes (those 18 and over) were registered in 1956. Their party affiliations were as follows:

Negro Democrats	Negro Republicans	Negro Independents
11,825	12,220	975

Total party registrations in Jefferson County were:

Democrats	Republicans	Independent & Other
135,493	75,355	26,696

In 1955, the Negro proportion of the total Louisville population was estimated at 15.1%. The political significance of the Negro population is potentially greater than its proportion in the population because of three factors:

1. Concentration of Negroes in a limited geographical area. Though Negroes reside in all Wards, there is a heavy concentration in Wards 3,4,7,8,9, and 10.

2. System of Nominating on a Ward basis though elections of Aldermen are on city-wide basis. Kentucky General Assembly nominations and elections are on a legislative district basis. Majority of population in 58th Legislative District is Negro.

3. Increasing mobility of Negro voter in his party affiliations.

An insert on Ky was copied on Thermo-fax and included (8 pages)

LOUISIANA

We do not have any information by precinct for this state. However, Louisiana law permits any 25 registered voters, upon application, to copy, photograph or photostat the registration records.

MISSISSIPPI

County (and its major city)	Negroes Registered	Negroes Voting, 1954. Aug.	Nov.	Dec.
Hinds (Jackson)	4089	820	679	not available
Lauderdale (Meridian)	1039	131	126	63
Harrison (Biloxi)	1569	259	174	302
Washington (Greenville)	1464	237	268	256
Forrest (Hattiesburg)	16	about ten voted		
Warren (Vicksburg)	1099	183	114	94

NORTH CAROLINA

The consultant reported that Negroes often registered a protest vote by not voting for any Candidate if they felt no candidate was particularly suitable. Illustrations of voting performance are given for primarily Negro precincts in Durham and Winston-Salem. 9,105 persons are registered in the three Winston-Salem precincts, but no registration figures are given for the three Durham precincts. Many more votes were cast in the senatorial race than in the gubernatorial race in the Durham precincts.

Votes cast for Governor in the May, 1956 Democratic Primary, Durham County:

	For Hodges	For Other Candidates
Whitted School Precinct, Durham	67	91
Burton School Precinct, Durham	25	68
Pearson School Precinct, Durham	39	53
Durham County, all precincts	11,766	1,783

North Carolina (Con't)

Votes Cast for U. S. Senator in the May, 1956 Democratic Primary, Durham County:

	For Ervin	For Kurfees
Whitted School Precinct, Durham	57	946
Burton School Precinct, Durham	33	377
Pearson School Precinct, Durham	32	77
Durham County, all precincts	9,493	2,969

Votes Cast for U. S. House of Representatives in the May, 1956 Democratic Primary, Forsyth County:

	For Scott	For Chatham
Columbia Heights, Precinct, Winston-Salem	9	363
14th Street Precinct, Winston-Salem	36	1,278
Kimberly Park Precinct, Winston-Salem	33	1,100

Raleigh is divided into 29 precincts. Three of these are predominately Negro and contain one third of the city's population and one sixth of its land area.

TENNESSEE

Estimates of Total and Negro Registration and Voting in Aug. 2, 1956, Primary---4 Counties representing Middle, Western, and Eastern Tennessee Areas.

	TOTAL		NEGRO	
	Registration	Voting	Registration	Voting
MIDDLE				
(Davidson)	150,000	45,000	9,000	3,000 ?
WESTERN				
(Shelby)	194,577	57,088	49,345	13,000
EASTERN				
(Knox)*	120,000	42,000	10,000	3,000
(Hamilton)	97,300	23,950	16,000	4,000

* Oak Ridge figures not included.

TEXAS

Negro Voting Performance for Selected Urban Localities of Texas, by counties, in Democratic Primary, 1956.

County	Number Negro Poll Tax Payers	Number of Negro Voters
Bexar	15,497	9,422
Dallas	15,626	7,931
Galveston	6,490	3,565
Harris	36,654	8,944
Jefferson	10,567	3,840
Tarrant	8,571	5,999
Travis	5,268	2,713

Enclosures:

South of Promise
History of SRC
South of the Future
New South - March '57

Separately:

4 copies of each of above
Integration N& S
3 Views
Special Report Pro-Segregation

Make card

April 3, 1957

Mr. Max Delson
Room 2300
120 East Forty-First Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Delson:

I can't begin to thank you enough for all the time, encouragement, and help you gave me last week.

Unfortunately, my one remaining day in New York did not give me enough time to follow through on all of the leads you suggested. I did have a very pleasant and productive interview with Norman Thomas. He was as interested and sympathetic as anyone could ask and suggested several possible contributors with whom I might use his name, as well as writing a personal note to one of the principals of the Robert Marshall Trust. I also profited from your advice on our approach to the major labor unions and I will be putting it into effect as rapidly as I can.

Enclosed are a few materials on the Council and its work. I am sending some additional material separately. Any help that you can arrange for us or further suggestions that you may give will be deeply appreciated.

I admired the way you were approaching the "New Rochelle problem." If anything can retrieve the situation, I should think the kind of action you were starting would do it. I hope we can do as well with our own somewhat more massive problems.

Please convey my regards to your brother and other associates whom I met in your office. And, until I have the opportunity to see you again, my warmest appreciation and good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encls.

P.S. I am following up the conversation with Mr. Randolph, which you very thoughtfully made possible, with a letter. His help within the AFL-CIO will be of great importance.

Deavours

May 7, 1957

Mrs. A. C. Deavours
3925 Sheldon Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Deavours:

Mrs. Fred Patterson requested that we send you several items regarding Koinonia Farm in Sumter County. We are sending you the following items under separate cover:

"Full Text of Sumter County Grand Jury Presentments on Koinonia"

"Statement of Koinonia Farm in Response to Sumter County Grand Jury Presentments"

"Dare They Witness? The Story of Koinonia Farms."

Reprints of editorials from the Atlanta Constitution and the Macon News

"28 Pastors Ask: End Violence at Koinonia."

I trust that these materials will be of use to you.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via

EFV:mm

Cross Reference Card

de Schweinitz, (Miss) Dorothy

See "Ci" file - Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act. Ltr. dated May 23, 1957 Reply dated June 11, 1957.

Fine 8/13

1200 Ellis Avenue
Ashland, Wisconsin
February 10, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Last February when I was in your office your entire staff gave me some valuable aid in discussing points of view and supplying material for a book upon which I was just venturing, WHAT'S RIGHT WITH RACE RELATIONS. I have been grateful for your help many times as I have been on this job. Needless to say, NEW SOUTH has been a constant companion, and some of your other publications have supplied facts for many parts of my discussion. For all your help I express my gratitude.

There are ~~five~~ four direct quotations I would like to make from NEW SOUTH.
April, 1956, page 10. There is a boxed quote from Governor Collins.
May, 1957, page 15, last lines of column 1, a quotation from Ralph McGill. (if you can give me this permission.)
March, 1956, page 12, the last 5 lines.
June, 1956, page 3, a boxed quote containing the story of Mary Curtis Lee.

Also from "Changing Patterns in the New South" I would like to quote the next to last paragraph on page 33. I am telling the story as you record it--abbreviated form--but this is the only section I would like to quote directly. I am assuming that you are enough resource status that you are willing others of us use your material for facts, figures and occasional episodes.

In addition to profiting from it, I am enjoying NEW SOUTH, and of course I watch with great appreciation the work your organization is doing.

Sincerely yours,
Harriet Harmon Dexter
(Mrs.) Harriet Harmon Dexter

February 20, 1958

Mrs. Harriet Harmon Dexter
1200 Ellis Avenue
Ashland, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Dexter:

We are always happy to have material in NEW SOUTH reprinted or quoted. Although several of the quotes you want to use are not original NEW SOUTH material, I believe they may be considered in the public domain and may be freely quoted. We are perfectly agreeable to having NEW SOUTH indicated as the source.

I am glad you find our publications helpful and will look forward with interest to the publication of What's Right with Race Relations.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Rec'd 2/25/58

465 West End Ave.
New York 24, N. Y.

February 23, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I was very glad that you accepted Clara Rabinowitz's invitation to speak at the AOA meetings. I hope that while you're in New York we'll have a chance to talk for awhile. There are several interesting projects I'd like to discuss with you, and it would be good just to see you again. Maybe you could have dinner with Cynthia and me just before the meeting, someplace near the hotel downtown, or perhaps after the meeting we could go out and have a drink and a bite.

I hope things are well with you, and I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Marty

Martin Deutsch

MD/cj

VIA AIR MAIL

February 27, 1958

Mr. Martin Deutsch
465 West End Avenue
New York 24, New York

Dear Marty:

Many thanks for your welcome letter. By all means, let's get together either before or after the Ortho meeting.

I expect to arrive in New York sometime Wednesday and will give you a call to settle on the time. Meanwhile, my very best to you and Cynthia.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

114 West Arrowwood Rd.
Oak Ridge, Tennessee
March 10, 1958

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter as secretary for the Oak Ridge Community Relations Council because we would like to be in touch with some other groups in the South which are similar to our organization. We have been an operating group for only the past year and one-half and are interested in the problems of other groups like ours. We would appreciate any information you can send to us.

If you have any information on the Southern School News we would appreciate this also.

Very truly yours,

Mrs Gerard de Saussure

Mrs. Gerard deSaussure
Secretary, Oak Ridge Community Relations Council

List mailed: Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South

March 25, 1958

Mrs. Gerard deSaussure, Secretary
Oak Ridge Community Relations Council
114 West Arrowwood Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. deSaussure:

Your letter concerning similar organizations to your Oak Ridge Community Relations Council has been referred to me. We are sending you a list of such groups operating on a state and regional level in the South.

As to the Southern School News, it is located at P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 5, Tennessee. It is the official publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service and is intended as an objective, fact-finding agency to provide information on developments in education arising from the U. S. Supreme Court decision. In the words from the publication, the Southern School News "is not an advocate, is neither pro-segregation nor anti-segregation, but simply reports the facts as it finds them, state by state." The newspaper includes correspondents from each of the Southern states, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia. These are all newspaper men.

If we can be of additional help, please do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

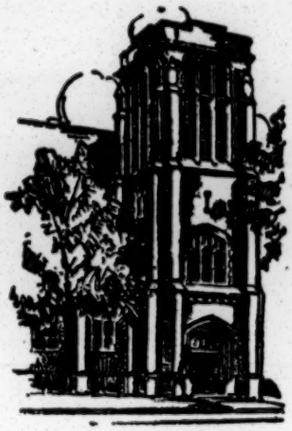
John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

METHODIST STUDENT MOVEMENT
AT DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

MSM CABINET OFFICERS
Dave Crocker, President
Jim Spindler, Vice-President
Judy Hager, Secretary
George Williams, Treasurer
COMMISSION CHAIRMEN
Brenda Enmeier and Dave Pomeroy, Deputations
Jim Goulding, Community Service
Chuck Hermann, Sunday Programs
Patti Deering and Mary Lou Blackwood, Food
Ernie Hawes, Radio
Bob Sandine, Wesley Players
Tom Stiers, Worship
Steve Ewing, Social Action
Peg Gladden, World Christian Community
Jim Current, Public Relations
Jean Ebsen, Recreation
George Dodd, Reporter, Editor
Dick Wiegel, Transportation
Ron Dixon, Motive Rep
Jim Braunsdorf, Librarian

John Dorr, Associate Director
Telephone 1282 or 380



Robert W. Gingery
Minister Gobin Memorial Church
Director MSM

January 30, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

On Tuesday morning, March 31, a group of twenty-five students from DePauw University will be in Atlanta and would appreciate very much a discussion with members of the Council concerning the whole racial integration issue as you see it developing. The group will be on a ten-day tour and will be staying at Clark College while in Atlanta. We would also like to hear from Mr. McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution on Tuesday morning and are writing him to that effect. Perhaps you would like to talk with him and decide which one of you will be able to be with the group at 9:30 and which one at 10:45. We can of course meet you elsewhere in the city if it is not convenient for you to be at the College but we are most anxious to spend some time with you. Perhaps you could speak first and let Mr. McGill join us later in the morning. We will be interested in your comments and will be looking forward to this encounter.

Most cordially yours,

Stephen L. Ewing

Stephen L. Ewing, Chairman
Spring Deputations Committee

February 5, 1959

Mr. Stephen L. Ewing, Chairman
Spring Deputations Committee
Methodist Student Movement
DePauw University
Greencastle, Indiana

Dear Mr. Ewing:

We shall be glad to have a representative of the Council's staff meet with the group of DePauw students on the morning of March 31 at Clark College.

I suggest that we let Mr. McGill choose the time that is most convenient for him. As soon as he has written you, perhaps you could drop me a note confirming the time you are reserving for us.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

METHODIST STUDENT MOVEMENT
AT DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

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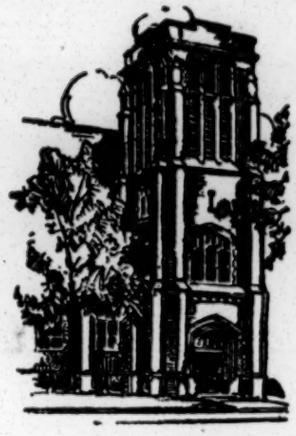

Robert W. Gingery
Minister Gobin Memorial Church
Director MSM

Methodist Student Movement
DePauw University
Greencastle, Indiana
March 24, 1959

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

We regret the lateness of this reply, however, we felt that your suggestion of waiting to see at what time Mr. Ralph McGill could talk with us on Tuesday before setting a definite time with you was a wise one.

We regret that Mr. McGill on that morning will be unable to meet with us. However, Dr. James P. Brawley of Clark College will be meeting with us. Because time is so short please excuse my taking the initiative in tentatively setting a time at 10:30 on Tuesday morning March 31 for our discussion.

If this is agreeable with you, please let us know immediately. Arrangements have been made to meet at that time at Clark College.

We are looking forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen L. Ewing

Stephen L. Ewing, Chairman
Spring Deputations Committee

VIA AIR MAIL

March 26, 1959

Mr. Stephen L. Ewing
Chairman
Spring Deputations Committee
Methodist Student Movement
DePauw University
Greencastle, Indiana

Dear Mr. Ewing:

Thank you for your letter of March 24 concerning our meeting at Clark College next Tuesday morning.

I have a slight confliction. At 10:00 A. M. that morning I am to be present for a ceremony at the Clark College auditorium. My understanding is that this will be a brief offasion, but I cannot be sure that I would be free by 10:30. If your schedule is flexible enough, I will plan on joining you directly after the adjournment of the auditorium meeting, which should be not later than 11:00 A.M. I hope this will be satisfactory; if not, perhaps we can work it out Tuesday morning, since I will be on thesscene at Clark.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

METHODIST STUDENT FOUNDATION
AT DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

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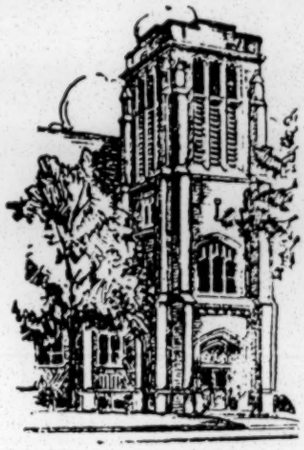
Brenda Enmeier, President
Steve Ewing, Vice-President
Patti Deering, Secretary
Ron Dixon, Treasurer
Max Case, Study Coordinator
Tom Stiers, Program Chairman
Bob Fredrickson, Social Political Concerns Commission
Stan Hewitson, Transportation Commission
Vera Ferris, Wesley Players
Ken Truelove and John Beaty, Community Service
David Pomeroy, Deputations
Mary Spencer, Radio Commission
Susan Donovan and Joan Spindler, Food Commission
Alice Stout, Worship
Marilyn Tope and Jane Ralston, Recreation
Pat Harmison, Library
Laura Ingalls, Motive
Jim Braunsdorf, Foundations
Bob Darnall, Council on Religious Life
Ed Thompson, State Cabinet
Ken Truelove, Southern Deputation
Ed Thompson, Eastern Deputation

Jack T. Hanford, Associate Director of MSF
Telephone: Office OL 3-5012; MSF House OL 3-5610



Robert W. Gingery
Minister Goblin Memorial Church
Director MSF

Jan. 8, 1960

Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attn: Mr. Anthony

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Mr. William Carriger and I would like to thank you for your cooperation and counsel last week during our visit in Atlanta, representing the DePauw University Methodist Student Foundation's Spring seminar committee. Our trip was very beneficial to the early planning necessary for the spring seminar and consequently we are now making definite plans for the spring.

At the present time we are evaluating and organizing the many suggestions we received. Very shortly, when we reach a decision about the final nature of our seminar program, Mr. Carriger will notify concerning our program.

Again we would like to thank you, Mr. Anthony, for your help and express our gratitude for the time you took from your busy schedule to spend with us.

Respectfully yours,

Kenneth E. Truelove
Director, Spring seminar committee

mlw

METHODIST STUDENT FOUNDATION
AT DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

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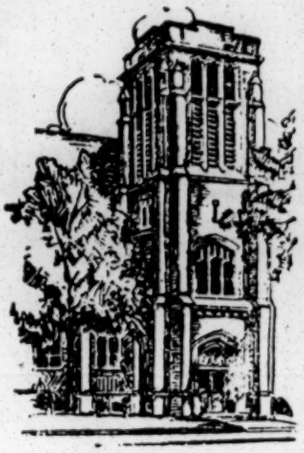

Robert W. Gingery
Minister Gobin Memorial Church
Director MSF

March 7, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Methodist Memorial Building
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Ken Truelove and I are now making final plans for our spring trip of DePauw students to Atlanta. The suggestions that Paul Antham gave us in our discussion in December have been very helpful in planning our study program. I would like to prevail upon your office to set up a meeting for us. This is a session concerning educational opportunities in the area of race relations. For this program we would like to have Lucius Pitts and a couple of dynamic representatives from H.O.P.E. We have set aside 1:00 to 2:30 Tuesday afternoon March 29 for this meeting. We will have to hold this discussion at Clark College or in walking distance since we will not have nay meens of transportation that day.

Enclosed is our schedule for the days that we will be in Atlanta. If you have any corrections, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Carriger

Bill Carriger
Alpha Tau Omega
DePauw University
Greencastle, Ind.

encl.
mlm

Atlanta Itinerary

Monday, March 28--Housing Condition-Sponsored by National Urban League

9:30-12:00
Panel discussion and briefing for tour

1:00-4:00
Tour of Atlanta housing under direction of Mr. Robert Thompson

Tuesday, March 29--All Meeting to be held at Clark College

9:30-11:30
Employment Opportunities lecture and discussion-co-ordinated by National Urban League

1:00-2:30
Educational Opportunities lecture and discussion co-ordinated by Southern Reginal Council

3:00-5:00
Lecture and Discussion on Civil Rights led by Samuel Williams

Wednesday, March 30

8:00-12:00
Special Project

12:00-4:30
Meeting with Hungry Club at Butler Street YMCA. Tentative topic of discussion: Race Relations in the Church

March 17, 1960

Mr. Bill Carriger
Alpha Tau Omega
DePauw University
Greencastle, Indiana

Dear Mr. Carriger:

Mr. Fleming, who is away from the office, has asked that I answer your letter of the 7th.

I have checked and find that Mr. Pitts will be out of the city on the 29th. For this reason, and since the time and place of your meeting are severely limited, it would appear to me that this hour could be most profitably arranged after you arrive. However, if there are other arrangements which we might make, we'll be happy to try.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

METHODIST STUDENT FOUNDATION
AT DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

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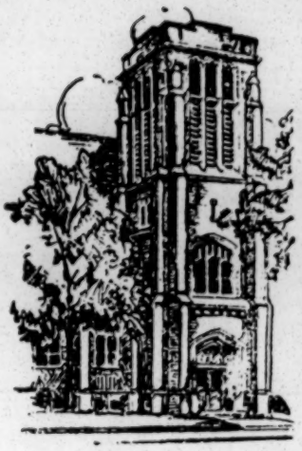

Robert W. Gingery
Minister Gobin Memorial Church
Director MSF

March 22, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Mr. Paul Athony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming and Mr. Athony:

With much regret I write this letter to inform you that the seminar group from DePauw will be unable to come to Atlanta this Spring. This is due to a complex of factors; primarily that Clark College where we had planned to stay feels that they are unable to accommodate us at this time, and it is impossible to obtain alternate accommodations this late.

I can not adequately express my thanks to you both for the work and interest that you have shown for our group.

Sincerely yours,
Bill Carriger
Bill Carriger

P. O. Box 223
Atlanta, Georgia
May 5, 1960

Mr. Don Deming
215 East 29th Street
New York, New York

Dear Don:

A belated, but nonetheless sincere, word of thanks on behalf of all of us for the innumerable ways in which you made our cruise the pleasant and successful venture that it was.

Considering your cosmopolitan itinerary, I am sure that for you it was just another week; and very likely a dull one at that. But, for us it was quite an experience. In fact, this past week we all gathered at Phil and Nancy's and, to the tune of a steel band record, saw slides and films of the trip. Even managed bananna daqueries!

While Atlanta is hardly on the way to Cincinnati from New York, we do hope that you will find an occasion to stop by here and in the not-too-distant future. Nothing would please us more than having an opportunity to return some small part of the hospitality you showered on us.

Again, many thanks and I do hope we'll have a chance to see you again.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

PA/mf

PR ✓
Know anybody like this?
HCF

DELMO HOUSING CORPORATION

C/O HOMER C. BISHOP
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL WORK
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
SAINT LOUIS 30, MISSOURI

Gene Cox
Bill Williams
Paul Anthony

June 30, 1960

The Delmo Housing Corporation, which is described very briefly in the attached statements, is in the process of recruiting a director. While the "Professional Profile" specifically indicates the importance of social work training, it is true that many kinds of training and experience would qualify one for the current position. Education, sociology, county agent work, community development, community organization, and several others would provide some of the requisites for adequately filling the position.

This note is to inquire of you as to persons who might be considered for the position, or organizations which might be helpful to us in our search. If you have any information about either, will you please send it to the address at the top of this sheet?

The life of this very significant rural community development program hangs in the balance. It must have creative, high-level administration to continue its work.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

DELMO HOUSING CORPORATION

May 1, 1960

The Corporation conducts a community welfare program in ten communities consisting of fifty to seventy 4-room houses located at or near the following towns in five counties in Southeast Missouri:

Colored	White
South Wardell	South Lilbourn
North Lilbourn	Morehouse
Wyatt	East Prairie
Gobler	Gray Ridge
	Kennett
	North Wardell.

The work is carried on by a director and associate director (preferably husband and wife), a full-time bookkeeper-secretary, and part-time clerk in thrift shop, part-time laborer and truck operator.

The principal objective is to build better communities by encouraging a sense of local pride and responsibility among the elected village councils and women's groups. They operate the community buildings, deriving income from the sale of used clothing (donated by church groups) in the thrift shops, pie suppers and the like. They maintain the roads, street lights, village commons for recreational activities, sponsor 4-H clubs, Scout troops, Sunday schools and make articles of handicraft.

The Corporation gives $7.50 per month scholarships to needy high school students and makes scholarship loans to needy college students from the area.

The Corporation attempts to encourage the residents to paint and maintain their homes, to grow and can fruit and vegetables for their own use, to keep the property insured and taxes paid.

Loans and grants are made for severe needs and advise and information furnished for hospitals, birth control, and medical attention.

While some residents have jobs in factories, stores, filling stations and schools, approximately two-thirds are farm workers largely dependent upon cotton chopping in the spring and cotton picking in the fall with long periods of unemployment in between. The Corporation attempts generally to improve the lot of the underprivileged, low income farm people in the boot-heel of Missouri.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PAID PERSONNEL FOR
DELMO HOUSING CORPORATION
MAY 1, 1960

Brief Organizational Structure

The Delmo Housing Corporation maintains a community program in the boot-heel of Missouri for unskilled workers and share-croppers in four villages for negroes and six villages for whites. The Board of Delmo Housing Corporation determines the policy for the guidance of the village councils and for the program directed by the paid professional workers. A detailed description of the main purposes of the Delmo Housing Corporation is attached.

Professional Profile

The Delmo Housing Corporation Board is seeking:

1. A mature husband and wife with social welfare training.
2. The couple is paid yearly salaries totalling $8,000 to $10,000 for both, not each.
3. In addition to salaries, the couple is furnished a five-room house at Lilbourn, Missouri, including water and telephone.
4. The couple is given an automobile allowance of 7-1/2¢ per mile.
5. Social Security tax is paid.
6. Either husband or wife should have experience in group work.
7. It is desirable that:
   a) the couple be fully committed to inter-racial equality
   b) they be appreciative of, and cordial to, a cooperative religious program - inter-denominational, inter-racial, ecumenical, liberal
   c) they think of this job opportunity as a time slot long enough to accomplish some long-term goals
   d) they be amenable to rural, small town life and have some knowledge of gardening.
8. They will report monthly (9 months a year) to the Board of the Delmo Housing Corporation, at St. Louis, Missouri.
9. If the wife prefers office work, it could be so arranged.

Extra Compensations

1. Opportunities for public interpretation of cooperative community life.
2. Satisfactions that come from pioneering in racial relations on an inter-community level.
3. Sense of freedom that comes from a creative task over against a routine desk job.

August 15, 1960

Mr. Carl E. DeVane, Chairman
Division of Social Science
Shaw University
Box 88
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. DeVane:

Enclosed is some material concerning swimming pools which you requested in your letter of August 4. Also included are some copies of additional news clips which may be of interest. Please note that there is an additional item for Charlotte, N. C. and one for Kentucky and are on a separate sheet.

If we can be of additional help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Enclosures

LWD ✓
Do you have anything on this
MM

Box 88

SHAW UNIVERSITY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

August 4, 1960

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Constable:

I am very much in need of any information which you might have dealing with the matter of desegregation of public swimming pools particularly in the south.

Is there any information on how communities received the public pool desegregation activities? Did the governments realize any loss of revenue because of such acts? Is there a listing of places that have desegregated public pools, or beaches?

Any information along the lines requested would be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Carl E. De Vane
Carl E. De Vane, Chairman
Division of Social Science

February 3, 1961

Mr. John P. Dessauer
Sales Manager
Indiana University Press
Bloomington, Indiana

Dear Mr. Dessauer:

In regard to your letter of January 30, one of the lists is subscriptions to NEW SOUTH, our monthly magazine. The other is a list of persons to whom our so called Leadership Reports go. This list contains persons of leadership throughout the South and this program is directly connected with Mr. Muse's work with the Council. In all there will be about ~~70,000~~ 7,000 names.

Mail the envelopes at your convenience and we will return them as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Indiana University Press / BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA / EDISON 9-9704

January 30,1961

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Constable,

Thank you for your letter of January 27th and your wonderful cooperation. We shall be grateful to you indeed for addressed labels of your mailing lists; however we are perfectly prepared to forward envelopes to you at our expense and have them returned to us, likewise at our cost, if that would facilitate the task for you.

The mailing is to be made some time early in April. If you wish we could send envelopes to you sometime early in March.

In any case, could you please advise me of the total number of names involved so that we can schedule the mailing now. I imagine one of the lists to which you refer is of active members of the organization. Is the other a publicity list?

Thank you again for all your help. I look forward to hearing from you.

Very sincerely,

John P. Dessauer

John P. Dessauer
SALES MANAGER

JPD/lm

January 27, 1961

Mr. John P. Dessauer
Sales Manager
Indiana University Press
Bloomington, Indiana

Dear Mr. Dessauer:

Mr. Ben Muse of our staff has written me concerning the possibility of using our two mailing lists for promotion of his book. I think the best procedure would be for us to run gummed tapes and mail them to ~~for~~ for pasting on your promotional pieces. We will send you the tapes as soon as our mailing department can run them off.

If there is any additional aid we can give you on promotion of Mr. Muse's book, please let us know.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

March 27, 1961

Mr. C. E. Woolman, President
Delta Air Lines
Atlanta Municipal Airport
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Woolman:

On Sunday, March 26, a Delta passenger agent on duty at the Atlanta Airport was very helpful in an unusual situation. I would like to call this to your attention and to express our appreciation to him and to Delta Air Lines.

A group of young Africans, here as guests of the U. S. State Department and accompanied by two State Department interpreters, arrived on Delta Flight #833 from Chicago. They were most anxious to visit the South, though somewhat apprehensive about their reception. Fortunately, Delta agent, Mr. Don Sparks, helped us to begin what promises to be a very successful visit.

Mr. Sparks met the group at the plane, arranged for them to wait in a private waiting room, helped in the rental of a station wagon, had their sixteen pieces of baggage delivered and, generally, moved the group hospitably and efficiently at a very busy time.

This kind of extra consideration and understanding is, to us, an excellent indication of Delta's service and personnel. We are particularly happy to see that at a time of the welcomed news of Delta's continued expansion that individual service is maintained at such high level.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

CABLE ADDRESS: DELTAIR

Delta Air Lines, Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES • ATLANTA AIRPORT • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 5, 1961

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

As I am sure you would suspect, Mr. Woolman has been away from Atlanta a great deal in connection with arrangements to extend our routes to California soon. Your very thoughtful letter of the 27th will be kept for him to see when he returns, but we didn't want to wait any longer to tell you of our very sincere appreciation for your kindness in telling us our people have so well represented Delta.

We are always proud to learn of outstanding service to our passengers, and of course we are doubly pleased to have had this opportunity to help with arrangements for such an important group of State Department guests. I am happy to have your commendation for our special service representative, Don Sparks, and will be pleased to let him know his good work and personal interest made such a fine impression.

It was certainly good of you to write as you did, Mr. Anthony, and thank you again for offering such an excellent commendation for Mr. Sparks and our Delta personnel in general. It was a pleasure to hear from you, and we hope we may be serving you along our new California route soon.

Sincerely yours,

W. D. Huff
Manager of
Customer Relations

WDH:gc

File "De" gen. corresp. also
Make 3x5 address card

March 11, 1964

Mr. Matthew Reese
Democratic National Committee
1730 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mat:

Mr. Jason Paige was born in 1910 in New York City, and raised on the Chicago North shore. He graduated from Exeter in 1928, from Yale in 1932. I am told that Mr. Gerhard A. Gesell was a classmate of his at Yale, and knows him somewhat; Mr. Gesell, as you probably know, is chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces. Mr. Paige moved to Virginia in 1939, served over three years in the Navy during the war, and was a Lieutenant Commander when discharged. After the war, and except for the year 1956, he worked for the CIA and its predecessor. Mr. Richard Helms and Mr. Lyman Kilpatrick at the CIA are said to know him well. He is active now in work for the Cancer Society, and I believe is about to accept election to the board of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

It was good talking with you, and I hope this may be of some help.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Hillsboro, North Carolina

March 23, 1965

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

LE please reply

P. O. Box 867

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Dr. William H. Howell, of North Carolina College at Durham, has suggested that I write to you in regard to a thesis study that I am doing on the unemployment and limited occupational opportunities in Hillsboro, N.C.

TOPIC:

An ecological study of unemployment and limited occupational opportunities in Hillsboro for Negroes in comparison with whites and the effect it has on the social growth and development of its population.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Will the current occupational trend effect the ecological structure of Hillsboro? If so, in what way? What are the influencing factors?

HYPOTHESIS:

Ecologically, unemployment and limited occupational outlets appear in a pattern of scatter and concentration of space.

I will appreciate any samples of study, instruments used, or any information or suggestions that will give more data in the support of this hypothesis.

May I hear from you as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

Ruth Morrison Deas

Mrs. Ruth Morrison Deas

March 31, 1965

Mrs. Ruth Morrison Deas
Office of the Principal
Central High School
Hillsboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Deas:

Leslie Dunbar has asked me to reply to your recent letter requesting information for use in your thesis study. We, of course, do not have anything dealing specifically with the ecology of Hillsboro, but we do have many materials which should be of aid to you as you carry out your own Hillsboro research.

A dozen or more publications on such subjects as the economy, employment opportunities, unemployment, health, and education, have been mailed to you separately. Also included are Xerox copies of several other items which might be of some pertinence. In the instance of the newspaper clipping reviewing the three books, I suggest that the book by Theodore Kheel is potentially of most interest to you, and the Ginzberg book may be valuable, also.

Please write us again if we can be of further help.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd J. Elliott
Staff Economist

LJE:nm

5/29/67
mi

Calvary A. M. E. Church

[redacted] 196-05 111 Avenue
[redacted] N.Y. Hollis, N.Y. 11412

J. A. De LAINE, Pastor

Res. Phone:
HOllis 4-9213

L. Charles Williams, Youth Pastor HI-3-1071

Church Office
INgersol 7-0987

Mr. Paul Anthony, Dir.
Southern Regional Councel
5 "Frsyth"? St. N. W.
Atlanta Ga.

My dear Mr. Anthony,

About May 17, 1967 (13 years after my home happiness was destroyed in connection with the U. S. Supreme Court's Decision of May 17, 1954) I was in the Hotel near Morris Brown College. By some means I struck a conversation with Mr. R. A. Thompson, who is connected with the Department of Housing.

After hearing some of my experience connected with The Clarendon County School Segregation Case, he advised me to contact Mr. Anthony of the Southern Regional Council and gave me this address. I called from Dr. John Middleton's home, President of the College, and talked with Mr. Emory Via. Being busy and having only a short time in Atlanta, Ga., no more contact has been made.

I thought I would cut out this article and send to you so you may get a fair idea of what it is all about. When you read this, to your satisfaction please return it because I am trying to keep the installments. I started to write a book once but found short comings financially, physically and educationally to the extent that I am only putting out these articles once a week through the A.M.E. Christian Recorder.

Mr. Thompson believes that you are interested in the real unwritten history of this nature. Therefore he told me to get in touch with you and the whole experience may be compiled in a first class way. This is an experience ranging indirectly from 1942 and directly from 1947 through Oct. 10, 1955 when my wife and I was run out of the parsonage at Lake City, S.C. at midnight. This was five days after the enemy burned my Church (St. James A.M.E. Church, probably the first church burned in connection with the desegregation movement). My home ~~in Summerton~~ was burned in Summerton, S.C. during 1951, I think for two reasons: 1. Anger because I was dedicated to the cause of Equal Educational Opportunities and Facilities, 2. In order to take my home's insurance, through court action, on a judgment which the Defendents in the Federal Court became the prosecuting witnesses in a spite "Slander" lawsuit in the State Court.

Being over taxed now I may be a little slow in making connection with you should you become interested. Mr. James Dabbs, former President of the Southern Regional Council in South Carolina, looked me up in the early fifties and became a friend to me, before I was run out of South Carolina. Federal Judge J. Waities Waring sent for me and became a friend to the extent that I founded and named a Church at 680 Swan, St. Buffalo, N.Y., "DeLaine-Waring A.M.E. CHURCH on July 2, 1956. This was done after I became a fugitive (Refugee).

I shall look to at least receive this 22 installment after you read it.

Yours respectfully

J. A. DeLaine

File "D2" Gen.

June 8, 1967

The Reverend J. A. DeLaine
196-05 - 111th Avenue
Hollis, New York 11412

Dear Mr. DeLaine:

I, too, am sorry that you were not able to reach me while you were in Atlanta. On your next trip by all means do try again.

We know a little of your experiences and are certainly interested in them. I have read your account from the Recorder with interest.

It is possible that we could take the whole series and re-write it into a long article for our quarterly magazine, New South. Would you be interested in this? If so, after the series is completed if you would send us all of the articles we would approach this and in time would certainly return your clippings. The one you send is herewith enclosed.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

COOK COUNTY

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY INC.

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605 • TELEPHONE 922-5946

CHRISTOPHER G. NARCISSE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

COOK COUNTY LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION, INC.

August 23, 1967

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Harry and I are enjoying the life in Chicago. It is a lot of fun. You really shouldn't despair about us leaving the south. In many ways Chicago has more problems than Atlanta.

I have taken a job as Administrative Assistant to an OEO Legal Service Project for suburban Cook County. I hope the program will be a success.

One of the parts of the project is consumer education. We hope to develop programs and material to distribute to our clients. When I left S.R.C. there was a rather large collection of B.A.N.D Consumer Education material in Al Ulmer's old office. If it is still there, and you have no use for it, can we negotiate for them? Our program could use them and a friend of mine will be in Atlanta the second week in September and could bring them up thus saving postage cost. Let me hear from you on this.

When you get to this cold northland next, please let us know so we can get together. Our address is: H. L. DeLung, Apt. 2301, 55 West Chestnut, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

Thank you and the best to everybody.

Sincerely,

Jane

Jane

P. S. Hi Mildred

File "Dr" gen
(Jane Schwarz)

August 29, 1967

Mrs. Harry DeLung
Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc.
Office of Economic Opportunity, Inc.
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Jane:

Thanks so much for the note. I am impressed that Harry has seen to it that you are at work so promptly.

As to the B.A.N.D. materials, All will be here in about two weeks, and I had rather check with him before making a commitment. Perhaps you could have your friend call, and I will know something by then. I have a feeling, however, that he will feel this material should be kept here. Incidentally, John Lewis is coming down to take over that job full-time, and Al will continue to work steadily, I hope, as a consultant.

Certainly I will plan to visit whenever I get up that way. I may be mistaken, but I don't believe I have ever been in the home of a

corporation lawyer, and I am anxious to see what one looks like!

Our very best to you both.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

P. S. -- Please remember that large gifts to the Southern Regional Council are tax exempt.

P.A.

August 20, 1968

Southern Regional Council, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

I had previously ordered literature from SRC, and I have found it extremely beneficial. I would like to know if you have any additional information/literature available for sale; any new publications?

I would also like to know- for benefit of back-ground information- how the Southern Regional Council, INC., is organized. For example, when was SRC formed? What is the purpose of the SRC? What immediate influence does the SRC have in the Atlanta area? What out-standing opposition does it encounter? Knowing something about the back-ground of the Southern Regional Council will help me in presenting the materials I have received from you.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

Theodore M. DeLapp

Theodore M. DeLapp
561 Juniata Avenue
Swarthmore, Pa. 19081

8-23-68;3
DF
1-64
P1

August 28, 1968

Mr. Theodore M. DeLapp
561 Juniata Avenue
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania 19081

Dear Mr. DeLapp:

Under separate cover we are sending you several documents about the Council which I believe will answer at least in part your recent inquiry. Among those documents will be a Publications List. We shall be happy to supply you with any of the publications listed. We are also sending the two most recent issues of our quarterly magazine NEW SOUTH.

While the historical document and short brochure about the agency will go into this in some more detail, the Council was organized in 1944 to be an interracial, interfaith agency concerned with regional development with the basic understanding that our first priority had to be resolving our racial problems since that was the region's first priority, whether or not the region recognized this. The Council is legally a body of 100 persons which employs a staff of some 40 persons here in Atlanta (our influence in Atlanta, while significant, is not great; in fact, we have to be sensitive to not becoming too involved in the affairs of our home town at the expense of the remainder of the region). We have several major interests at the

moment. They are based heavily on our information and research activities towards that end. We are primarily interested in servicing the media relating to the academic world and otherwise reaching concerned opinion makers. Beyond this our major concerns are (1) attempting to interpret to the leadership - largely, but not exclusively white of the region - the reality of our times and (2) to assist as we can in the emerging black development in the region. The development with which we are most concerned is economic and political since we feel very strongly that our region will never achieve a truly healthy nor democratic society until all of our people share the economic and political benefits of our system and thereby contribute responsibly to those systems.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

DELTA FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED
933 CHAMBLISS ROAD
MEMPHIS 16, TENNESSEE

file

April 2, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The copies of NEW SOUTH which we had on hand did not include as many old issues as I had thought. We had made the copies available to some of the libraries and they must have been short on the older numbers.

We have quite a few issues of THE CITIZEN published by the White Citizens' Council of Mississippi. We would be happy to share these with any organization in need of such material. Let us know if you need any copies for yor files.

With very best wishes to all, I am

Sincerely yours,

Gene

A. E. Cox

The Delta Foundation is a non-profit educational organization and contributions to its support are allowable income tax deductions

April 10, 1969

Mr. A. E. Cox
The Delta Foundation
933 Chambliss Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38116

Dear Gene:

Thank you again for the back issues of New South. They are very helpful to us.

Incidentally, Xerox now has all back issues on microfilm should anyone inquire of you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

April 11, 1969

Mr. A. E. Cox
Delta Foundation
933 Chambliss Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38116

Dear Gene:

I neglected to comment on your offer for the issues of The Citizen. We would be happy to have any copies you have; some for our files and the remainder will probably be passed on to the new King Library.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

FROM: FRED ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

SUBJ: PAMPHLET ON COURT DECISIONS & INTERPRETATION

There has been a growing request from our state organizations for a pamphlet which would include the two decisions of the US Supreme Court and a legal interpretation of them which might sell for 10¢.

Such a publication is possible. We need advanced orders for them from our state offices if it is to be produced. Please send me immediately the number you will want for your office. These should sell for 10¢ and will cost just about that much to produce. This is not a fund raising scheme but an information service.

rh:

12/30/55

Dear Fred —

I think we could use 250 of these in Kentucky. Did I get the dates to you in time for Lolscher's schedule —? If so which did you select — Jan 14 or 21? Regards — Hugh

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
January 5, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Having had no requests for such a pamphlet as you describe, I may underestimate the demand and have to re-order. However, I think we can easily make use of 50 copies - that number also relates well with our finances at the moment.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

Clearcopy Company
MADE IN U.S.A.

MEMORANDUM

January 12, 1956

TO: The Executive Directors who have not yet Answered the Memorandum on the Court Decision phamphlet.

FROM: Fred Routh

SUBJECT: PHAMPHLET ON COURT DECISIONS

On the 30th of December you were mailed a memorandum asking how many copies of a 10¢ phamphlet which would include two decisions of the court and a legal interpretation you would need.

We have received answers from most of the states. Thus far we have not heard from you. Would you please look up that memo, read it, and send me the information. This would be helpful to us in planning for the publication of this phamphlet which has been asked for by many of the state organizations.

Sorry — we'd be interested in 50.

WKW

Clearcopy Company

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

January 13, 1956.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Fred,

Thank you for your recent memo and follow-up on the proposed 10¢ pamphlet. The idea looks good to us here, and we feel that we could very well utilize such a small, inexpensive document.

We cannot at this date give a cash order for any resource material, regardless of its value, because our fund-raising in Tennessee is at a low ebb, and we do not have enough of our current budget securely raised.

However, if we may order or pay in a few weeks, we would like to have at least 200 of these pamphlets.

Thanks, and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Jan. 15, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

The board of directors has decided we could use 400 copies of the pamphlet to be printed relative to the Supreme Court's decisions and interpretation.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ig

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
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Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
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1211 E. 11th Street
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Mrs. Pauline Campbell
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1101 E. Crockett St.
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Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

January 16, 1956

Dr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Tom has asked me to tell you that it has been arranged that Mr. Frank Loescher will begin his Texas visit in Dallas with the associate director, Kenneth Holbert, arriving in Dallas on January 22nd. Holbert will advise him of the meetings in Waco and Austin. We are expecting him in Austin on the evening of January 23rd, and of course remaining through the 24th. Will you give this information to Mr. Loescher?

We can use 500 copies of the pamphlet on court decisions and interpretation if we can get them by February 8th or 9th, in time for the annual meeting in Dallas. Otherwise, send us 300 copies.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Maxine

Maxine E. Lombard
Secretary

Encl: 1

ESM —
Please return to FBR.
In to notify Tom of F. L. schedule
are 7 in N. Orleans.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 27, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

mailed to each state Exec. Dir. 27 March 56

TO: All State Executive Directors

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

You will recall that at the beginning of the year you received a memorandum stating that SRC in response to request from state organizations was contemplating the preparation of a pamphlet which would contain the two Supreme Court decisions and an interpretation thereof. We requested in that memorandum that you notify us of the number of pamphlets your office would require.

On the basis of your reply to that memorandum we are shipping under separate cover and billing your organization for the number of pamphlets indicated below:

NO. OF PAMPHLETS ORDERED _____

DUE SRC FOR SAME $_____

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID...

The School Segregation Decisions, with an Analysis by Prof. Robert A. Leflar

WHAT THE COURT REALLY SAID

by ROBERT A. LEFLAR

Reprinted by Permission of *Southern School News*

Robert A. Leflar, Professor of Law at the University of Arkansas and formerly at New York University, was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas from 1949 to 1951 and dean of the law school at the University of Arkansas from 1943 to 1954. He directed the legal research underlying The Negro and the Schools, *and with Wylie H. Davis, former Professor of Law at the University of Arkansas School of Law, wrote a summary of the findings in an article entitled "Segregation in the Public Schools — 1954," published in the January 1955 issue of the* Harvard Law Review.

THE most striking feature of the May 31 decision is the unanimity of the court. As with the decision handed down a year ago, there is left no room for difference of opinion. This is the law.

Five key terms in the opinion give its real meaning. Four are in plain non-legal English. They are "good faith," "practical flexibility," "prompt and reasonable start" and "deliberate speed."

The other is "equitable principles," which has reference to the somewhat technical but broadly fair and reasonable procedures traditionally followed in courts of equity. To lawyers, the two cases cited by the court in footnotes will go far to clarify this technical reference.

These simple phrases set the tone of the opinion itself and of what is to be required under it.

The decision comes closer to the position taken in argument by the southern white lawyers and attorneys general than to the arguments of NAACP counsel and of Solicitor General Sobeloff for the Department of Justice. The absence of deadlines and other detailed requirements is in this respect the difference.

But the court's clear statement that all contradictory state constitutional provisions and enactments are unconstitutional was requested by NAACP counsel and by Solicitor General Sobeloff, and all parties were agreed in urging that the cases be remanded to the district courts for implementation rather than controlled by the Supreme Court itself.

The court might have required more rigorous and immediate compliance with the constitutional principles announced a

year ago but the procedure now prescribed may encourage ultimate compliance with less public disturbance than might have ensued had the court's orders been more drastic.

The law prohibiting segregation in public schools is now clear. It may be assumed that many school districts will obey the law with reasonable promptness and without litigation. The judicial procedures prescribed by the Supreme Court will never have to be applied to them. But in some states and communities litigation will be a condition to compliance.

A great deal of such litigation must be anticipated. Defendants, for the most part, probably will be seeking delay rather than ultimate victory, so that delay will be their victory.

In the following questions and answers, an effort is made to deal briefly, without legal technicalities, with the principal problems that are being raised with reference to the May 31 decision.

1. To what extent is this decision binding on school districts other than the five which are parties to the decision.

A. Only as the decision is "the law of the land." Separate new proceedings will have to be brought against each non-complying district.

2. Does the Supreme Court decision apply only to grade schools and high schools?

A. No. It applies to all state-supported educational institutions. This would include state universities, colleges, junior colleges, trade and vocational schools, specialized schools such as those for the deaf, dumb and blind, etc.

3. Does the Supreme Court decision have any application to private schools?

A. No. Except as private schools may be actually sponsored by the state, thus constituting an evasive form of state schools rather than bona fide private schools. But a state law requiring segregation in private schools is clearly unconstitutional.

4. If a school district is ready and willing to desegregate its schools, what is the next step for it to take?

A. It should comply with "the law of the land" at the earliest possible date.

5. If a school district is ready and willing to desegregate but is deterred by state law or pressure from outside the district, what is its legal position?

A. No state law requiring or permitting segregation in public schools is now valid. The Supreme Court is very specific about that. The school district may disregard such unconstitutional enactments. No further legal proceedings are necessary to establish their invalidity. As to outside pressures, they may affect public funds available for school purposes.

6. What is the legal position of a school district which does not want to desegregate?

A. It has the legal power, by ignoring the decision, to delay desegregation until it is forced by legal proceedings to comply with the law.

7. To what extent is a local school board controlled, as to its policy, by state boards or state administrative agencies?

A. This depends upon the law of the particular state and the degree of administrative independence vested by state law in local boards. It remains true, however, that any administrative requirement that segregation be maintained or any rule or regulation which is designed even indirectly to maintain segregation is itself unconstitutional.

8. Is there any procedure where a school board which in good faith wishes to proceed with a plan for desegregation can receive judicial approval of the plan in advance of putting it into effect?

A. There is not. The federal courts are by law authorized to hear and pass only on actual "controversies." They will not hear "moot" cases. There may, however, be some possibility of arranging litigation through "friendly suits."

9. What may happen if a school board is reluctant to comply?

A. Apart from normal public pressures, lawsuits may be brought, but only by persons actually deprived of legal rights by the board's action. In general, this probably means that lawsuits would have to be brought by Negro students or their parents.

10. Will such suits be "class suits?"

In most cases they may be. This means that one suit can represent all Negroes in an entire school district as a "class."

11. Were the cases just decided by the U. S. Supreme Court "class suits?"

A. Apparently not. At least the court in its final paragraph seemed to confine its decision to "the parties in these cases." This presumably does not mean, however, that "class suits" may not be brought, if properly identified as such.

12. In suits hereafter brought in other school districts, what relief will be sought?

A. In most cases, plaintiffs will probably ask for declaratory judgments setting out their rights on the facts proved, to be accompanied by injunctions restraining future violation of these rights. Actions for damages for violation of legal rights are possible but have not often been employed in situations such as these.

13. Does the Supreme Court decision set a pattern for the decision of future cases?

A. Yes, it is a binding precedent substantively, and also indicates the way in which future cases will be handled, procedurally.

14. Does the Supreme Court's May 31 opinion advance or recede from the position taken by the court a year ago?

A. Neither. It reaffirms the 1954 decision, makes it clear that the 1954 decision is "the law of the land" and issues an implementing order to the lower courts in the specific cases

before it. That is all it does.

15. Would it have been possible for the court to be more rigorous in requiring prompt compliance?

A. Certainly. The court has allowed much leeway in details to the federal district courts, which it need not have done. Presumably it will allow similar leeway in future cases that come before it. Undoubtedly, the court chose this non-rigorous course for reasons it deemed to be of vast importance.

16. Is the Supreme Court's decision sufficiently definite that a lower federal court sitting on one case will necessarily be guided by it to the same result as is reached by another federal court sitting on another case?

A. No. Differences in details both as to administrative arrangements and as to timing of desegregation are expressly permitted by the court's decision. But general patterns of decision may be expected to emerge as time goes on.

17. Who has the responsibility for initiating specific plans for compliance with the decision?

A. The officials of each school district. But if and when such plans come before the courts (as in the cases now pending or in future litigation in other districts) the federal courts will have broad supervisory powers, not only to approve or disapprove specific plans submitted to them but also to suggest, discard and select among alternative plans, and ultimately to require submission of an acceptable plan.

18. If a local school board fails or refuses to submit a plan that can be judicially approved, what sanctions may a federal district court apply?

A. Punishment for contempt, which may be either by fine or imprisonment.

19. How detailed must local plans be?

A. That is as yet undecided, but clearly depends on the problems in each community. A plan for complete and immediate integration could be quite brief, with little detail, or it could be detailed and complex.

20. Is a federal district court free to order desegregation in a particular district at any time it thinks proper, for example in September, 1955 or February, 1956?

A. Yes. But the procedure required, whereby the district first submits a plan, will probably preclude any court from acting by September, 1955. And of course, the power of any court to act is limited to parties and cases actually before it.

21. Are the federal district courts permitted to take into account local public opinion in determining what plans they will approve?

A. Not necessarily. It is very clear that public opinion must not be allowed to override the constitutional mandate. But it will be difficult for judges to overlook such opinion in passing upon certain matters which they are expressly authorized to consider in approving the administration and timing of de-

segregation plans.

22. Is it possible that some school districts may submit plans which would permit gerrymandered attendance districts, or circuitous administrative procedures, designed to keep Negro students out of particular schools?

A. It is not only possible but highly probable.

23. Will any federal district court approve such a plan?

A. Some lower courts may do so. Most will not. It can be anticipated that in attendance districts which are not "compact units," student assignment systems that are administered on a racial basis, and similar evasions will all be invalidated eventually and most of them will be invalidated by the first court that deals with them.

24. If such a plan is approved by a district court is Supreme Court reversal assured?

A. If the case gets to the Supreme Court, evasion of the constitutional requirement will surely be struck down. Not all cases automatically go to the Supreme Court, however, whether the Supreme Court reviews a particular case will depend both on how well the case is handled by the lawyers presenting it, and on the crowded condition of the Supreme Court docket.

25. What is the status of Negro teachers now?

A. The Supreme Court does not mention this problem. Under another decision, however, their rights are within the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the constitution. A proved policy of firing Negro teachers and retaining white teachers, on racial grounds, would entitle the Negro teachers to judicial relief.

26. Will the court approve a plan under which Negro children may "voluntarily" waive their right to attend non-segregated schools, and instead continue to attend schools set apart for Negroes?

A. This has not been decided. The matter was dealt with in argument before the Supreme Court, but was not mentioned in the court's opinion. It is therefore left to be dealt with by the district courts in passing on proposed plans.

27. May Congress by legislation supersede the Supreme Court decision, or implement it?

A. The Congress may not lawfully set aside the constitutional requirement announced by the court, but it may enact implementing statutes which could supersede in whole or in part the discretionary authority given to federal district courts as to the timing and administration of desegregation plans.

28. Is it possible that some school districts, or even some entire states, may evade the decision for a substantial future period?

A. Yes. This will be possible until actual litigation is successfully concluded against such law violators. The ultimate

outcome of such litigation is certain, but various factors may delay initiation of lawsuits and may delay them procedurally after they are initiated.

29. Is there any way in which the electors of a school district, or other local or state taxing authorities, can be compelled to levy adequate taxes to support non-segregated public schools?

A. There may not be. But the courts may restrain the unconstitutional use of public funds that are expended for educational purposes, if any are so expended.

30. Does the Supreme Court's decision affect the validity of state legislation and plans for current construction or improvement of "separate but equal" school facilities for the use of Negro students?

A. Racial limitations which are expressly or by clear implication made a part of these programs are clearly unconstitutional. If however an educational facility will be available for any use the school authorities may make of it, the construction or improvement as such presumably will not be invalid, but only the racial limitation on its use.

31. What is the status now of plans in some of the southern states for abolition of public schools and for state aid to private schools or to pupils attending them?

A. These plans will presumably be held in abeyance, at least until actual litigation in specific cases proceeds to the point where specific school districts, or a substantial number of districts in a state, are in fact being forced to desegregate. At that point, now obviously somewhat delayed, these plans may again be brought forward.

32. How many federal district courts are there? And where are they?

A. There is at least one federal district court in each state. Some states have two or more. Each district has at least one federal judge. Some districts have more than one judge. In each district there may be two or more "divisions," with the court sitting first in one division then in another. The divisions may be quite small geographically.

THE SCHOOL DECISION

BY

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

May 17, 1954

Mr. Chief Justice Warren delivered the opinion of the Court.

These cases come to us from the States of Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware. They are premised on different facts and different local conditions, but a common legal question justifies their consideration together in this consolidated opinion.

In each of the cases, minors of the Negro race, through their legal representatives, seek the aid of the courts in obtaining admission to the public schools of their community on a nonsegregated basis. In each instance, they had been denied admission to schools attended by white children under laws requiring or permitting segregation according to race. This segregation was alleged to deprive the plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment. In each of the cases other than the Delaware case, a three-judge federal district court denied relief to the plaintiffs on the so-called "separate but equal" doctrine announced by this Court in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson,* 163 U. S. 537. Under that doctrine, equality of treatment is accorded when the races are provided substantially equal facilities, even though these facilities be separate. In the Delaware case, the Supreme Court of Delaware adhered to that doctrine, but ordered that the plaintiffs be admitted to the white schools because of their superiority to the Negro schools.

The plaintiffs contend that segregated public schools are not "equal" and cannot be made "equal," and that hence they are deprived of the equal protection of the laws. Because of the obvious importance of the question presented, the Court took jurisdiction. Argument was heard in the 1952 Term, and reargument was heard this Term on certain questions propounded by the Court.

Reargument was largely devoted to the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868. It covered exhaustively consideration of the Amendment in Congress, ratification by the states, then existing practices in racial segregation, and the views of proponents and opponents of the Amendment. This discussion and our own investigation convince us that, although these sources cast some light, it is

not enough to resolve the problem with which we are faced. At best, they are inconclusive. The most avid proponents of the post-War Amendments undoubtedly intended them to remove all legal distinctions among "all persons born or naturalized in the United States." Their opponents, just as certainly, were antagonistic to both the letter and the spirit of the Amendments and wished them to have the most limited effect. What others in Congress and the state legislatures had in mind cannot be determined with any degree of certainty.

An additional reason for the inconclusive nature of the Amendment's history, with respect to segregated schools, is the status of public education at that time. In the South, the movement toward free common schools, supported by general taxation, had not yet taken hold. Education of white children was largely in the hands of private groups. Education of Negroes was almost nonexistent, and practically all of the race were illiterate. In fact, any education of Negroes was forbidden by law in some states. Today, in contrast, many Negroes have achieved outstanding success in the arts and sciences as well as in the business and professional world. It is true that public education had already advanced further in the North, but the effect of the Amendment on Northern States was generally ignored in the congressional debates. Even in the North, the conditions of public education did not approximate those existing today. The curriculum was usually rudimentary; ungraded schools were common in rural areas; the school term was but three months a year in many states; and compulsory school attendance was virtually unknown. As a consequence, it is not surprising that there should be so little in the history of the Fourteenth Amendment relating to its intended effect on public education.

In the first cases in this Court construing the Fourteenth Amendment, decided shortly after its adoption, the Court interpreted it as proscribing all state-imposed discriminations against the Negro race. The doctrine of "separate but equal" did not make its appearance in this Court until 1896 in the case of *Plessy* v. *Ferguson, supra,* involving not education but transportation. American courts have since labored with the doctrine for over half a century. In this Court, there have been six cases involving the "separate but equal" doctrine in the field of public education. In *Cumming* v. *County Board of Education,* 175 U. S. 528, and *Gong Lum* v. *Rice,* 275 U. S. 78, the validity of the doctrine itself was not challenged. In more recent cases, all on the graduate school level, inequality was found in that specific benefits enjoyed by white students were denied to Negro students of the same educational qualifications. *Missouri ex rel. Gaines* v. *Canada,* 305 U. S. 337; *Sipuel* v. *Oklahoma State Regents,* 339 U. S. 637. In none of these cases was it necessary to re-examine the doctrine to grant relief

to the Negro plaintiff. And in *Sweatt* v. *Painter, supra,* the Court expressly reserved decision on the question whether *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* should be held inapplicable to public education.

In the instant cases, that question is directly presented. Here, unlike *Sweatt* v. *Painter,* there are findings below that the Negro and white schools involved have been equalized, or are being equalized, with respect to buildings, curricula, qualifications and salaries of teachers, and other "tangible factors. Our decision, therefore, cannot turn on merely a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and white schools involved in each of the cases. We must look instead to the effect of segregation itself on public education.

In approaching this problem, we cannot turn the clock back to 1868 when the Amendment was adopted, or even to 1896 when *Plassy* v. *Ferguson* was written. We must consider public education in the light of its full development and its present place in American life throughout the Nation. Only in this way can it be determined if segregation in public schools deprives these plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws.

Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the armed forces. It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.

In *Sweatt* v. *Painter, supra,* in finding that a segregated law school for Negroes could not provide them equal educational opportunities, this Court relied in large part on "those qualities which are incapable of objective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school." In *McLaurin* v. *Oklahoma State Regents, supra,* the Court, in requiring that a Negro admitted to a white graduate school be treated like all other students, again resorted to intangible considerations: ". . . his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession." Such considerations apply with added force to children in

grade and high schools. To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. The effect of this separation on their educational opportunities was well stated by a finding in the Kansas case by a court which nevertheless felt compelled to rule against the Negro plaintiffs:

"Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

Whatever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of *Plessy* v. *Ferguson,* this finding is amply supported by modern authority. Any language in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* contrary to this finding is rejected.

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Because these are class actions, because of the wide applicability of this decision, and because of the great variety of local conditions, the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity. On reargument, the consideration of appropriate relief was necessarily subordinated to the primary question — the constitutionality of segregation in public education. We have now announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. In order that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees, the cases will be restored to the docket, and the parties are requested to present further argument on Questions 4 and 5 previously propounded by the Court for the reargument this Term. The Attorney General of the United States is again invited to participate. The Attorneys General of the states requiring or permitting segregation in public education will also be permitted to appear as *amici curiae* upon request to do so by September 15, 1954, and submission of briefs by October 1, 1954. It is so ordered.

IMPLEMENTATION RULING BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

May 31, 1955

These cases were decided on May 17, 1954. The opinions of that date, declaring the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional, are incorporated herein by reference. All provisions of federal, state, or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle. There remains for consideration the manner in which relief is to be accorded.

Because these cases arose under different local conditions and their disposition will involve a variety of local problems, we requested further argument on the question of relief. In view of the nationwide importance of the decision, we invited the attorney general of the United States and the attorneys general of all states requiring or permitting racial discrimination in public education to present their views on that question. The parties, the United States, and the states of Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland, and Texas filed briefs and participated in the oral arguments.

These presentations were informative and helpful to the court in its consideration of the complexities arising from the transition to a system of public education freed of racial discrimination. The presentations also demonstrated that substantial steps to eliminate racial discrimination in public schools already have been taken, not only in some of the communities in which these cases arose, but in some of the states appearing as amici curiae (friends of the court), and in other states as well. Substantial progress has been made in the District of Columbia and in the communities in Kansas and Delaware involved in this litigation. The defendants in the cases coming to us from South Carolina and Virginia are awaiting the decision of this court concerning relief.

Full implementation of these constitutional principles may require solution of varied local school problems. School authorities have the primary responsibility of elucidating, assessing, and solving these problems; courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles. Because of their proximity to local conditions and the possible need for further hearings, the courts which originally heard these cases can best perform this judicial appraisal. Accordingly, we believe it appropriate to remand the cases to those courts.

In fashioning and effectuating the decrees, the courts will be guided by equitable principles. Traditionally, equity has been characterized by a practical flexibility in shaping its remedies and by facility for adjusting and reconciling public and private needs. These cases call for the exercise of these traditional attributes of equity power.

At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs in admission to public schools as soon as practicable on a non-discriminatory basis. To effectuate this interest may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles in making the transition to school systems operate in accordance with the constitutional principles set forth in our May 17, 1954, decision. Courts of equity may properly take into account the public interest in the elimination of such obstacles in a systematic and effective manner. But it should go without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them.

While giving weight to these public and private considerations, the courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954, ruling. Once such a start has been made, the courts may find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. The burden rests upon the defendants to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date. To that end, the courts may consider problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel, revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a non-racial basis, and revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems. They will also consider the adequacy of any plans the defendants may propose to meet the problems and to effectuate a transition to a racially non-discriminatory school system. During this period of transition, the courts will retain jurisdiction of these cases.

The judgments below, except that in the Delaware case, are accordingly reversed and remanded to the district courts to take such proceedings and enter such orders and decrees consistent with this opinion as are necessary and proper to admit to public schools on a racially non-discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed the parties to these cases. The judgment in the Delaware case — ordering the immediate admission of the plaintiffs to schools previously attended only by white children — is affirmed on the basis of the principles stated in our May 17, 1954, opinion, but the case is remanded to the Supreme Court of Delaware for such further proceedings as that court may deem necessary in light of this opinion.

It is so ordered.

— What The Court Said —

State	No. Requested	Amt. Billed	Amt. Paid
Alabama	200	$20	
Arkansas	500	$50	$50
Florida	50	$5	$5
Georgia	100	$10	$10
Kentucky	250	$25	$25
Louisiana	150	$15	$15
Mississippi	50	$5	$5
North Carolina	100	$10	
South Carolina	400	$40	
Tennessee	200	$20	
Texas	300	$30	
Virginia	200	$20	$20

June 7, 1961

The Honorable Elbert N. Carvel
Governor of Delaware
State Capitol Building
Dover, Delaware

My dear Governor Carvel:

Mr. Dunbar, who is away from the city, has requested that we send to you the laws of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri establishing state commissions on human relations. We are in the process of securing West Virginia House Bill 115 and will forward it to you; the Missouri Commission on Human Rights is mailing to you the law establishing that agency; and, the Kentucky law is enclosed. Also enclosed is a "Report on State Agencies for Civil Rights and State Laws on Discrimination" which may be of some interest.

Please call on us if we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:A
Enclosures:
thermafax, Kentucky House Bill #163
Missouri Report on CR and State Laws
CC: Ralph Purcell

June 14, 1961

The Honorable Elbert N. Carvel
Governor of Delaware
State Capitol Building
Dover, Delaware

My dear Governor Carvel:

Enclosed is a copy of House Bill No. 115 establishing the West Virginia Human Rights Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:a
Enclosure: HB 115, W. Va.

BCC - Purcell

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
NEWARK, DELAWARE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

pla

June 19, 1961

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta-3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

In doing some housecleaning on my desk, I came across this story which gives you some background to the city ordinance that the mayor discussed during your visit, as well as an account of how he handled this event.

Very truly yours,

REP

Purcell

REP/pr

Enc.

Clerics Get City Apology

Wilmington paper

Clip

Restaurant Bars Negroes

Four Negro churchmen complained yesterday that they were refused service at a Wilmington restaurant — and received an immediate apology from Mayor John E. Babiarz.

Babiarz also promised to take steps against a recurrence of the incident, which he called "a discourtesy . . . not in the general policy of most of our hotels and restaurants."

THE MAYOR said he would seek an amendment to the city's license law to require restaurants to serve all customers regardless of race or color.

The Mayor's proposal would forfeit the license of any restaurant which refused service on racial grounds.

The complaint which triggered the Mayor's apology came from Bishop R. L. Jones of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference, A.M.E. Zion Church, which has been holding its annual conference at Scott A.M.E. Church this week.

IN A TELEGRAM to the Mayor, Bishop Jones protested that four churchmen attending the conference were refused service "on the basis of race" at Kelley's Restaurant, 1200 Washington Street.

He identified the churchmen as Dr. John Satterthwaite, professor of theology at Wesley Theological Seminary, Washing; the Rev. John C. Bruce, and William Seals, both of Washington, and Major W. D. Shakespeare Barrett, an Army chaplain.

He said they were told by a waitress that they could not be served in the restaurant, but could purchase sandwiches to carry out.

Morning News photos by Harry Lemmon

MAYOR APOLOGIZES TO BISHOP—Mayor John E. Babiarz (right) apologizes to Bishop R. L. Jones, presiding at a conference of Negro churchmen here, after Babiarz was informed that four visitors were refused service in a Wilmington restaurant.

SAID THE BISHOP in his telegram to the Mayor:

"We protest this inhuman action on moral grounds and want you to know that it is not only an insult to the Christian Church, but violates every concept of true democracy and is a direct affront to the cause of freedom. We call upon you, as head of this city, to use the kind of influence of your office to correct this undemocratic practice."

Babiarz personally presented an apology in behalf of the city to Bishop Jones at the Scott Church at 6:30 last night.

HE SAID:

"It is with sincere regret that I learned today that members of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferrence AME Zion Church were refused service in a Wilmington restaurant.

"While we must recognize that in this country we practice the freedom of opinion and expression and individuals have a right to conduct their lives and their business according to their personal beliefs, nevertheless, I deplore that any eating establishment in this city should bar anyone from service so long as their conduct and decorum are in keeping with the establishment.

"WE ARE HONORED that for the first time in your conference history you chose to come to Wilmington for your 134th conference. It is regrettable that in the course of your meeting you should encounter a situation where the normal hospitality and friend-

See NEGROES—Page 2, Col. 4

Negroes—

Continued From First Page

liness of our community was violated.

"We know that this discourtesy is not the general policy of most of our hotels and restaurants. Since I have become Mayor, I have eaten in many of our fine hotels and restaurants here. I have never seen service refused at any time. I hope that this discourtesy will serve to let our hotel and restaurant owners know how concerned the officials of this city are over this matter and we sincerely hope that it shall not happen again.

"IT SHALL BE my immediate recommendation that our licensing law be amended to require service to all persons regardless of race or color as a condition to obtaining or renewing a license to do business in this city. Any violation of such condition, would be cause for forfeiture of the license."

Bishop Jones responded: "We hope to come here again. We hope that a situation like this never arises again. We wanted you, Mayor, to use your influence in our behalf."

June 22, 1961

The Honorable Elbert N. Carvel
Governor of Delaware
State Capitol Building
Dover, Delaware

My dear Governor Carvel:

I enjoyed very much my recent opportunity to meet you. I am afraid that I know too little of the problems of Delaware to have been of much service to you. If any occasion should arise, however, when you think either I or Col. Muse could be of assistance, please let me know.

As you requested, I am sending you a short statement of the history and aims of the Southern Regional Council, together with a listing of our officers and other members. Enclosed also are a few of our recent publications.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:a

<u>School Desegregation: the first six years</u>
Collins, <u>The South and the Nation</u>
<u>The Freedom Ride</u>
<u>The Federal Executive and Civil Rights</u>
SRC: history and aims
SRC: officers and members

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
DOVER

ELBERT N. CARVEL
GOVERNOR

June 23, 1961

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, North West
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 7, 1961 and the enclosed copy of Kentucky House Bill No. 163 and the Missouri Report on Civil Rights and State Laws.

Thank you for supplying this information.

Cordially yours,

F. Earl McGinnes

F. Earl McGinnes
Administrative Assistant

FEM:raw

file

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
DOVER

ELBERT N. CARVEL
GOVERNOR

June 29, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
5 Forsyth Street, North West
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you so much for your letter of June 22 to Governor Carvel, and for the information which you enclosed relative to the Southern Regional Council.

This material will be brought to the Governor's attention as soon as he returns from the Annual Governors' Conference, and I know he will find it of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Josephine K. Moress

Mrs. Josephine K. Moress
Secretary to the Governor

JKM:raw

Rec'd 1/17/66

W 7

MJ file

Jackson, Mississippi
January 13, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

You may remember me from the Human Relations Council Conference held in Atlanta in November of last year. I have now returned to my volunteer status with the Delta Ministry and thought you might be able to provide me with needed information about available in and out-of-state camps and conferences which I might in turn provide Negro youths with whom I work. It will be very necessary for me to also have information on available scholarships.

It is my hope to begin an information center which can later expand to include materials on colleges and careers, interest testing, and counseling to help young people plan their futures, whether heading for college, trade programs, department store clerking, or whatever course might best express their abilities and creativity and provide meaningful involvement and contribution to the community and the nation. The enclosed plan represents my thoughts concerning such a program. I would appreciate your comments on it and later your further aid in its realization.

Thank you for any immediate help you can give and any suggestions you might have concerning other sources of aid and information.

Sincerely yours,

Lee Baum

Miss Lee Baum
c/o Medical Committee for
Human Rights
Miss Phyllis Cunningham
507½ North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

PROPOSAL FOR A COLLEGE AND CAREER GUIDANCE ~~CLINIC~~ Center

Mississippi has many school dropouts and many students in schools who are not sufficiently motivated. This situation is certainly not limited to the Negro, although some of the reasons for the situation are unique to him because of his color and the burdens of discrimination, and, therefore, some of the solutions must be unique. Though the proposed clinic would be intended to reach the deprived white as well as the Negro, there is little doubt that the whites will fear to or refuse to take advantage of the clinic. Therefore, the following mainly explains a program for Negro youth, but remains applicable to all deprived youth in the state of Mississippi.

Many Negro youth see no hope and no goal in education. Though there is merit in education for education's sake -- the learning of a way of life, not merely a way to earn a living -- nevertheless, jobs are an important and necessary end of education for creative, responsible living and for meaningful contributing to the community and the nation. For the Negro, many careers remain closed, many opportunities unavailable. Federal legislation is increasingly changing this, but in large measure it remains true that for many Negroes a college education does not bring a creative, good-paying position, but rather a task that could be performed by most non-graduates. So, it is not surprising that many Negro youth continue to say, "Why should I try to do well in school" or "Why should I bother to go to college". On the other hand, as stated before, careers and jobs are becoming increasingly open. But, many Negroes remain

uninformed. They have no vision of the possibility of becoming a prominent businessman, lawyer, or even a department store clerk. This information needs to be made available to Negro high school and college students, and to drop-outs. Youth need to be encouraged to remain in school, return to school, to look toward college if they are capable, and to set their goals high.

Those who do not have the ability or the interest in higher education also need guidance into meaningful, creative work. All types of job information and on work-study programs, overseas opportunities, job-training programs, etc., must be available, and testing and guidance must be wisely and carefully given so that placement is suitable for each individual.

From personal research I have already completed and also based upon the findings of others, it is a fact that with few exceptions, the guidance given high school young people toward higher education or meaningful work is grossly inadequate. Counselors are often untrained and misinformed. Testing and up-to-date information on available careers and job opportunities is inadequate, or non-existant. The State Employment Service claims there is no problem in placing qualified Negroes. Yet, it remains a fact that few Negroes in Mississippi have been given opportunities in industry, sales, desk jobs. Positions as maids and yard boys are always available. And, the Negro youth who has no far-reaching goals, and doesn't care to be a pioneer for his race, grabs hold of any available job, however menial and degrading for him as a person of worth.

The following are some necessary steps in setting up a College and Career Guidance Center which will provide the necessary information, testing facilities, and guidance to help disadvantaged youth find meaningful and creative expression of their abilities and interests.

1. Gathering an extensive file of job information:
   a. Jobs available in and out of the state for the Negro
   b. Qualifications for those jobs
   c. Job descriptions, salaries, benefits, etc.

This will further provide a means for testing desegregation rulings in industry, business, etc.

2. Gathering an extensive file on colleges and universities in Mississippi and out of state and preparing abstracts on their offerings, quality, qualifications for entrance, scholarships, work-study programs, etc.

3. Gathering an extensive file on summer opportunities in work-study, summer schools, camps, conferences in and out of state, etc., Scholarships, foreign study, travel, work.

4. Gathering a file of success stories -- Negroes who have to some extent overcome limitations and are living creative lives.

5. Affiliating with an out-of-state (Respectably Southern) university or college which leads in the field of counseling and guidance. Such affiliation could lead to requesting the sending of staff to train local people as counselors, act as tutors, especially during summers, provide materials, etc. We need not limit our affiliation to one university, and we might also request Vista volunteers or

other interested and qualified individuals.

6. Funding from the Office of Economic Opportunity, grants from foundations, universities, private organizations, or individuals.

The offerings of the ~~Clinic~~ Center would include: testing services, counseling services, workshops on careers, completing applications and forms, budgeting of time and funds, study techniques, etc. There would be follow up after job or school placement, referrals to doctors, to available programs across the state and nation (Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, etc.), to literacy or remedial reading programs, to overseas opportunities such as the Peace Corps.

I propose that one model clinic be set up, and after fairly smooth operation has been established, that a roving team be sent to other areas upon request by communities to set up further clinics. Local leadership should be trained, local resources used, and everything done in cooperation and consultation with the community in which a clinic is being set up.

This might be part of a neighborhood service center, providing library facilities, medical services, etc.

Miss Lee Baum
December 16, 1965

Make folder "Delta Ministry"

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Baum, Miss Lee

REGARDING

Proposal submitted to PA: "Proposal for a College and Career Guidance Center" -

DATE
Letter of transmittal
dtd. January 13, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Original ltr. and proposal along with PA's reply turned over to Winifred Falls of Feb. 7, 1966

(correspondence should be filed in DELTA MINISTRY file)

Returned

W.F.

February 7, 1966

Miss Lee Baum
c/O Medical Committee for Human Rights
Miss Phyllis Cunningham
507½ North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Miss Baum:

Please forgive this delay in answering your inquiry of January 13.

Your proposal is a very sound one, and we would like to be of any possible help as you develop it.

We are asking Miss Winifred Falls, of this staff, to send you as much material as we have about scholarships and related programs.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

February 14, 1966

Miss Lee Baum
c/O Meidcal Committee for Human Rights
Miss Phyllis Cunningham
507½ North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Miss Baum:

Mr. Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council asked that I send you material about scholarships and conferences for Negro students.

I am enclosing a copy of Financial Aid For Southern Negro Students, compiled by the University of North Carolina YM-YMCA, YWCA Summer Projects 1966, and some material on projects for spring vacation.

Mr. Al Ulmer of SRC is preparing a list of activities that students can participate in ranging from projects of state councils on Human Relations to various self-help projects. He will send you this publication in the near future.

Please keep us informed about the developments of your college and career guidance center.

Sincerely

Winifred Falls

File

JWi
JL

DELTA MINISTRY reports...

May 1968

Commission on the Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Owen H. Brooks, Acting Director The Rev. Henry L. Parker, Dir. of Interpretation

THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

"He came unto His own and His own received Him not." These words from the Gospel according to St. John refer to Jesus, but may also refer to the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-68). During his ministry, this great giant stood for four important things: 1. Human rights for all, 2. A militant non-violence, 3. World peace, 4. Economic stability for all. Without a doubt, we cannot claim that everyone went along with the ideals and ideas of Dr. King. However, after the bullet there was unity in mourning. The funeral is over and hence, this question, Who is challenged by this felled flame of courage? The Delta Ministry most certainly is challenged and endeavors to follow in his path, for we, too, were not quite caught up in the spirit of his being. We ask forgiveness for our recalcitrant spirit. It is said that this prince left no will, but he did. He left for all of us the will to love, the will to do justly, and the will to lose our lives through purposeful living.

"O aweful Love, which found no room
In life where sin denied thee,
And, doomed to death, must bring to doom
The power which crucified thee,
Till not a stone was left on stone,
And all a nation's pride, o'erthrown,
Went down to dust beside thee!"

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

The Delta Ministry's involvement with the Poor People's Campaign was mandatory. We, in this Ministry, are bound up with problems of the poor and poverty. Our staff joined with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Mississippi staff in working out logistics and strategy for poor Mississippians to make this historical trek to the nation's capitol. We are sharing our state office facilities in Greenville and opened the Mt. Beulah Conference Center as a place for indoctrination, training, and departure. The director of Delta Ministry joined the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in beginning the first leg of the Southern caravan out of Edwards on May 6th. Other staff members are constantly with the Mississippi contingent all the way to Washington helping wherever possible to alleviate needs and problems.

THE NEW DELTA MINISTRY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN HAS BEEN NAMED

The Rev. Andrew Young of Atlanta, Georgia is the new Delta Ministry Commission chairman. Mr. Young is executive vice-president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He was a close and influential aide to the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Prior to his involvement in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Mr. Young was a part of the National Council of Churches' staff as associate executive director of the Department of Youth Work (1957-61).

MEMORIAL GRANTS

It was announced at the U. S. Conference - World Council of Churches Meeting, Buck Hill Falls, Pa., that memorial contributions from abroad, in the name of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. for the Delta Ministry, have reached $82,000 and are still being received.

****

"The Negro needs the white man to free him from his fears. The white man needs the Negro to free him from his guilt." MLK --1966

THE GOALS OF DELTA MINISTRY IN ACTION

WELFARE AND RELIEF

With poverty conditions being intensified in the Mississippi Delta, the welfare and relief work of the Delta Ministry has become a great task. With the scarcity of jobs, living conditions of the poor are now desperate. The Greenville and Tallahatchie County offices have been giving aid to a great number, both black and white, such as food, clothes, food stamps, charitable medical care and job referrals on a full-time schedule. Other Mississippians are involved on a part-time basis. Through the welfare effort, they seek to authenticate problems of the poor by working a survey on each individual family. Our involvement in welfare is not considered a means to an end in itself, but an effort to identify with the masses of poor with hopes of relating them to the organizations which have been created to help them, such as employment, welfare, education and training programs. We are currently involved in training programs for the improvement of our welfare program.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

At this time three black persons are running for office . . . United States Representative . . . First District, Mrs. Thelma Barnes of Greenville, Fourth District, Mr. Clarence Hall of Issaquena County, and Fifth District, the Rev. J. C. Killingsworth of Hattiesburg. The involvement of black Mississippians in the political arena resulted in increased voter registration and a sharpening of the issues.

A number of Negroes are participating in the precinct meetings of the Democratic Party for the first time in history. However, there are many who concede that the party structure is such as to render their voice ineffective in determining the policies of the party and the delegation to the National Convention. Therefore, the Freedom Democratic Party has called for meetings of "all who are committed to meaningful political change" leading to a separate delegation to the Chicago convention in August.

EDUCATION - A PROBLEM TO BE DEALT WITH

The elementary school principal in Shelby, Miss. has had his contract terminated because of activities on behalf of the Negro community. He has been active in promoting voter registration which resulted in the election of a black supervisor. This symbolizes the serious problems faced today by black teachers and principals across Mississippi. If they dare come out and fight for the rights of their people, their jobs are put on the block; if they merely maintain themselves, they lose their contact in their own community. Students and parents have rallied around this principal, boycotting the school for over a week and effectively cutting off business at the white-owned stores in town. Twenty-five of the 50 teachers have walked out, confronting the school board with their problem. This is binding the total Negro community together and must lead to an awareness of educational needs too long withheld.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This priority is moving from the initiative and direction stage to the supportive role. Local communities are assuming their rightful responsibility for their own programs. Delta Ministry has, in some way, aided the following: Delta Opportunity Corporation, Freedomcrafts Corporation and Freedomcrafts Candies. Most recently Delta Ministry made a grant of $2000 to the Poor People's Corporation. In addition, we are providing the facilities at Mt. Beulah for its training center. The Poor People's Corporation has in hand a new catalogue in which you will see its beautiful leathercraft and jewelry, along with items from Africa, the American Indians, etc. Delta Ministry has aided the Mound Bayou Development Corporation in securing a Technical Assistance Grant.

DELTA MINISTRY AT WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

The Rev. Solomon Gort, Jr. - Delta Ministry Project Director in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi will attend the WCC Fourth Assembly in Uppsala, Sweden - July 4-19. Our Nativity Set, made by Freedomcrafts Corporation, will be on display.

DELTA MINISTRY
Box 457
Greenville, Miss. 38701

Non-profit
Organization
U.S. Postage
P A I D
Permit No. 179
Greenville, Miss.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

CONFERENCE ON

"DEMOBILIZATION CHALLENGES THE CHURCH"

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

ATLANTA, GA.

November 1, 2, 1944

WHO MAY ATTEND — Presidents and the officers promoting social action and spiritual development in church, civic, social welfare and labor organizations. All people interested.

REGISTRATION FEE—$1.00 Send name and registration fee to Mrs. R. A. Long, 1082 St. Charles Place, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

NOVEMBER 1

10:00—Registration

10:30—Worship—Dr. Thomas Anderson.
Pastor Central Congregational Church.

Purpose of Conference.

The Church's Job In A Program of Demobilization—Dr. W. A. Smart, Emory University.

The American Home Today and Tomorrow—Dr. Henry Russell Stafford, Old South Church, Boston, Mass.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSIONS

WORKSHOPS

2:00 to 5:00 and 7:30 to 9:30

I. THE CHURCH AND ITS MINISTRY TO THE FAMILY
Chairmen—Mrs. L. M. Awtrey, Dr. Lester Rumble.

II. FULL EMPLOYMENT
Chairmen—Dr. Ira de Reid, Dr. Joseph Smith.

III. GROUP COOPERATION AND DEMOCRACY
Chairmen—Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Dr. Benj. Mays.

IV. CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD
Chairmen—Miss Florence Van Sickler, Miss Frankie Adams.

NOVEMBER 2

10:00—Worship—Dean Raimundo De Ovies.

Reports on Findings from Workshops.

Discussion of Findings led by Dr. L. D. Haskew, Emory University.

What Next—

The Challenge—Dr. E. G. Mackay
Superintendent, Atlanta-East District.

General Chairman Findings Committees—Dr. Guy Johnson, Southern Regional Council.

SPONSORING COMMITTEE

(Organizations listed for identification only)

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Jurisdiction Secretary of Christian Social Relations, Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church.

Miss Daisy Davies, Jurisdiction Secretary of Spiritual Life, Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church.

Mrs. H. A. Sterne
Mrs. Edward Mackay
Mrs. W. B. Suddeth
} Atlanta Council of Church Women

Mrs. William J. McAlpin, Georgia Council of Catholic Women.

Mrs. Lewis Hirsch, Jewish Council of Women.

Mrs. J. P. Borders, Atlanta Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Eva Parks, Central Jurisdiction, The Methodist Church.

Mrs. Josephine Leibman, Atlanta League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Grace Town Hamilton, Atlanta Urban League.

Mr. Emmett Johnson, Emory University.

Mr. Glenn Rainey, Georgia School of Technology.

Miss Lucile Wilson, Georgia Conference of Social Work.

Miss Florence Van Sickler, Child Welfare Association —DeKalb and Fulton County.

Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin
Mrs. R. C. Nicholson
} Young Woman's Christian Association

Dr. Guy Johnson
Miss Margaret Fisher
} Southern Regional Conference

Mrs. R. A. Long, Chairman Youth Activities of Georgia Volunteer War Services, Parent Teacher Association.

Miss Josephine Wilkins
Mrs. Rebecca Gershon
} Citizens Fact Finding Movement of Ga.

Miss Lucy Mason
Mr. Chas. Gilman
} Congress of Industrial Order

Miss Allie Mann, Georgia Federation of Trades.

Mrs. Guy Johnson, St. Mark's Methodist Church.

Mr. Frank D. Alexander, Regional Office, Dept. of Agriculture.

Rev. W. S. Norton, Board of Education, The Methodist Church.

Mrs. Frank Alexander, Central Congregational Church.

RESOURCE PEOPLE

I. THE CHURCH AND ITS MINISTRY TO THE FAMILY

Dr. Henry Russell Stafford, Old South Church, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. William J. McAlpin, Georgia Council of Catholic Women.

Dr. John W. Haywood, President Gammon Theological Seminary.

Mrs. H. A. Sterne, Atlanta Council of Church Women.

Mrs. Eva Parks, Central Jurisdiction, the Methodist Church.

Mrs. J. Elmer Slider, Chairman Character and Spiritual Education, Georgia Congress of Parent Teachers Association.

Miss Angela Cox, Family Welfare Society, Fulton and DeKalb Counties.

Mrs. Kemper Harrell, Young Woman's Christian Association.

Mrs. W. B. Suddeth, Atlanta Council of Church Women.

Mrs. Stewart Colley, Woman's Society of Christian Service, North Georgia Methodist Conference.

Mr. John P. Broome, Regional Office Federal Housing Authority.

Mrs. W. S. Frost, Ass't State Director, Ga. War Services Council.

II. FULL EMPLOYMENT

Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin
Mrs. Irene Harris
} Young Woman's Christian Association

Mr. Frank Alexander, Regional Office, Department of Agriculture.

Miss Lucy Mason
Mr. Chas. Gilman
} Congress of Industrial Order

Mr. W. Y. Bell, Jr., National Urban League.

Mr. L. D. Milton, Citizens' Trust Company of Georgia.

Mrs. Rebecca Gershon, Citizens' Fact Finding Movement of Georgia.

Miss Margaret Fisher, Southern Regional Council.

Miss Lucile Wilson, Georgia Conference of Social Work.

Miss Daisy Davies, Jurisdiction Secretary of Spiritual Life, Methodist Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Mrs. Lewis Hirsch, Jewish Council of Women.

Mrs. R. D. McNeill
Mrs. A. A. Hardy
Mrs. W. A. Newell
} Secretaries of Christian Social Relations, Methodist Woman's Society of Christian Service.

III. GROUP COOPERATION AND DEMOCRACY

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Baptist Minister.

Rabbi David Marx, The Temple.

Mr. Glenn Rainey, Georgia School of Technology.

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Atlanta Urban League.

Mrs. Guy Johnson, Former Professor, University of North Carolina.

Miss Josephine Wilkins, Citizens' Fact Finding Movement of Georgia.

Mrs. Josephine Leibman, Atlanta League of Women Voters.

Dr. R. L. Russell, Methodist Church, McDonough, Georgia.

Dr. Nat Long, Peachtree Road Methodist Church.

Dr. Milton Richardson, St. Luke Episcopal Church.

Mrs. C. C. Sapp, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church.

IV. CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD

Mrs. R. A. Long, Chairman Youth Activities, Georgia Volunteer War Services.

Dr. Robert Burns, Peachtree Christian Church.

Rev. and Mrs. Lamar Hocker, Peachtree Christian Church.

Mrs. E. G. Mackay, Atlanta Council of Church Women.

Mr. Weaver Marr, Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Forrester Washington } Atlanta School of
Mrs. Annie Lee Davis } Social Work

Miss Allie Mann, Georgia Federation of Trades.

Mr. Emmett Johnson, Emory University.

Mrs. Frank Alexander, Central Congregational Church.

Mr. Charles R. Cohen, Children's Service Bureau.

Rev. Leon Smith, St. Mark Methodist Church.

Mrs. Rembert Green, Methodist Youth Fellowship.

CONFERENCE ON

DEMOBILIZATION CHALLENGES THE CHURCH

Atlanta, Georgia

November 1 and 2, 1944

CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP CHAIRMEN

A. Co-Chairmen of the Conference

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Jurisdiction Secretary of Christian Social Relations, Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church

Miss Daisy Davies, Jurisdiction Secretary of Spiritual Life, Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church

B. Workshop Chairmen

I. THE CHURCH AND ITS MINISTRY TO THE FAMILY
Chairmen -- Mrs. L. M. Awtrey, Dr. Lester Rumble

II. FULL EMPLOYMENT
Chairmen -- Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Dr. Joseph Smith

III. GROUP COOPERATION AND DEMOCRACY
Chairmen -- Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays

IV. CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD
Chairmen -- Miss Florence Van Sickler, Miss Frankie Adams

FINDINGS

OF THE

CONFERENCE ON

DEMOBILIZATION CHALLENGES THE CHURCH

Atlanta, Georgia

November 1 and 2, 1944

For additional copies of this report, write to:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FINDINGS
OF THE
CONFERENCE ON
DEMOBILIZATION CHALLENGES THE CHURCH

Atlanta, Georgia

November 1 and 2, 1944

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Plan and Purpose

Community leaders from four Southern states, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, met in conference at the Central Congregational Church, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1 and 2, 1944, to consider the facts upon which a program of action can be built which will minimize the economic, social, and religious disorganization usually accompanying the end of wartime activities.

The Sponsoring Committee was made up of representatives from religious, civic, public welfare, and labor organizations in Georgia. All persons interested in a program of social action looking toward the prevention and alleviation of tensions arising from demobilization were invited to attend. Organizations promoting social action and spiritual development were invited to contribute data for the use of the workshops and to participate in the discussions.

Recognizing the importance of intelligent religious leadership, the Sponsoring Committee stressed the cooperation of the church in a community program of social action demobilization. The Committee instructed the conference to consider the facts of present-day social and economic problems, and, in the light of the guiding principles of religious ideals, to draw up a program of action based upon these facts. The four areas which the Committee presented for special consideration were: (1) the church and its ministry to the family, (2) full employment, (3) group cooperation and democracy, (4) children and youth in the transition period.

The Sponsoring Committee appointed chairmen for each area under consideration and invited resource people to participate in the forum discussions. Those in attendance at the conference divided into workshops, discussed the data presented, and instructed their chairmen to draw up recommendations for action. These recommendations were later presented to the full conference membership for discussion and evaluation.

The Sponsoring Committee

(Organizations listed for identification only)

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Jurisdiction Secretary of Christian Social Relations
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church

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Rev. W. S. Norton, Board of Education, The Methodist Church

Mrs. Frank D. Alexander, Central Congregational Church

Miss Florence Van Sickler, Child Welfare Association -- DeKalb and Fulton County

The Challenge

Dr. W. A. Smart, Professor of Theology of Emory University, and Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, pastor of Old South Church, Boston, Massachusetts, pointed out the problems of demobilization and suggested remedial measures which would lighten the burden of adjustment both for the returning soldiers and for the civilian population.

The Church and Demobilization

Dr. Smart spoke on "The Church's Job in a Program of Demobilization." He contrasted the general lack of concern prevalent at the close of World War I with the discussions and planning for demobilization now under way. Few public leaders, church, social, or political, thought it necessary in 1918 to approach carefully the problem of integrating the soldier into civilian life or of adjusting the wartime economy to peacetime activities. It was generally thought that these problems would "work themselves out" when the time came, but the stress and tensions which followed upon the heels of demobilization have taught leaders today that thoughtful consideration of these grave problems is of paramount importance.

It would be a mistake, Dr. Smart pointed out, to think that all service men are alike, that all are coming back with a high idealism, or that all are coming back forever scarred by the memory of fearful battle scenes. War does not promote idealism in soldiers. War aggravates. The good will be better; the bad, worse. It will be difficult for the civilian who has no actual knowledge of battle and of overseas conditions to treat the returned soldier in a natural and normal way. It will be difficult for the soldier to assume quickly a natural and normal peacetime role.

The Church has an important service to render both to the returned soldier and to the family which this soldier left behind in civilian life. The church's purpose in dealing with service men should not be to "build up" the church, to lay stress upon finances, and to organize men's classes. It should be, instead, to render a real and personal service to the returned soldier, to perpetuate the ideals of Jesus for the good of the world.

The true function of religion is service. Dr. Smart illustrated this idea by reviewing the concern of Jesus for human life. The concern of Jesus was not for institutional or formal religion. Jesus repeatedly emphasized the mission of the church to be service to mankind.

The American Home Today and Tomorrow

Dr. Stafford pointed out the role of the home in meeting the crisis of demobilization. The American home, he said, has not yet "matured" as "the powerhouse of good citizenship and the bulwark of the Republic." Both the church and the individual have an important part to play in helping the American home achieve maturity.

Dr. Stafford said in part:

"With peace presumably not far distant, our thoughts are much concerned with the returning service men and their readjustment to the community. We must expect the returning service men to be impatient and restless. They deserve sympathetic understanding of their state of mind and nerves. They can be led back gradually into civilian stability. But they cannot be driven.

"The homes to which they return or which they set up for themselves must bear the major responsibility. For it is at home, if anywhere, that men relax from the strains of circumstance, and in consequence are able to pull themselves together for future uncongenial effort.

"I avow myself a believer in the planned family. I deem it sheer barbarism for the law to deny to any persons full information of such a sort that in marriage they can have a planned instead of a haphazard family. Nevertheless, I protest earnestly against planning not to have a family, which is not the same thing at all.

"But here we come up - bump! - against the new problems brought upon the American home by the emancipation of woman. All careers and professions are open to them, or should be, on a parity with men. They are just as competent, and their corresponding opportunities should not be denied them. The fact is that there is no place in the home for many women; and there will be less place after this war than ever, with multitudes of young men cut down in their youth.

"Another problem which has come to the fore through the emancipation of women is divorce. I know that no divorce can ever occur without causing in both partners deep wounds, though they may be concealed to fester in the subconscious. I am perfectly willing that there shall be divorces and remarriages on a wide variety of grounds, and virtually at will, provided these situations be seen clearly by the participants as well as by their friends as the shocking tragedies they are. The effect of a domestic break-up upon the children involved may indeed be softened if extreme care is taken at this point. But in most instances it is severe beyond computation.

"Divorce has probably gained in frequency through our American insistence that marriage be based upon romantic love. Now I am by no means belittling romantic love. But it is as bad to exaggerate its place as to belittle it. Marriage is a contract. There is sanctity in contracts. And marriage is the most sacred of them all.

"This subject hits home hard with reference to the returning servicemen. Some of them, perhaps a good many, especially among those who married in haste with the war uppermost on their minds, may not have been literally faithful to their marriage vows. If they have not, wives who loved them would be able to make allowances and ask no jealous questions on their return, in view of the inconceivable strain and loneliness through which these men have been passing. On every hand I hear of young women who have divorced husbands in their absence overseas, because they were tired of waiting, and had their eyes on other men. I ask you what we are going

t, do about the boys who return to broken homes? And what shall we say of the outlook for America, if that contract which underlies the prime unit of all orderly society -- the family -- is held in such contempt among us?

"What about juvenile delinquency? Older people have always talked about "these wild young people"; young people are not wild, but they are new, and vigorous, and for the time being "different", as we were at the same age. Among younger children, however, delinquency has, I believe, of late been on the uptake. If so, it is less the children's fault than that of a lack of stability in the home.

"Excessive drinking of hard liquor by both men and women in all classes, as it is seen in America today, is a grave peril of considerable magnitude. But it is symptomatic of neuroses rooted, again, in the unstable equilibrium of the home.

"I conclude by suggesting that the family combination -- husband and wife and minor children -- explore and develop the entertainment potential of the home, very great in these days of the radio, and with books and home-made music and games just as attractive as they ever were when we take time for them. If it be true that many go elsewhere because home is not attractive, the answer is that home can be made attractive, except in the slums, while we hope that, with new housing projects, public and private in early prospect, the day of the slum is nearly over.

"The American home, to which the service men will return, is in general neither so bad nor so good as it might be. If it has seemed shaky of late, that is partly because of the changed prerogatives of women, to the just exercise of which many women have not yet grown up; and partly because of a certain laxity in both women and men with regard to the sanctity of the marriage contract, and living up generously to its full spirit. Organized religion or the Church is indispensable, if personal religion is to flourish, and home and community are to be sound. So the American home will not settle down and grow up into what it ought to be, the powerhouse of good citizenship and the bulwark of the Republic, unless the Churches of all creeds and all the synagogues are alert, as I hope they are, and unless the community has intelligence and principle enough to respond to what they all alike stand for in personal and family behavior."

Summary of Workshop Findings

I. The Church and Its Ministry to The Family

This committee recognizes that the family has constantly to make adjustments of one kind or another and that demobilization processes will put the family under the strain of additional adjustments. This committee realizes that the church must plan intelligently for demobilization and we present here the highlights from our workshop study of conditions today and the suggested improvements:

We believe that the church is an educational instrument and that Christian education should change attitudes and behavior. We should be a

pattern maker rather than a pattern follower in human relations. We endorse the War Services Council, recently organized in Georgia. This organization, staffed by the State is working on serious social problems. Child labor laws are being examined with a view to protecting the working child still further. Teen-age centers have been started, and Junior Citizens' Service Corps have encouraged youth in worthwhile community work. Commercial entertainment centers have been organized in an effort to raise the standards of commercial recreation. The War Services Council will come into any community where it is requested and give professional advice and help in organizing any worthwhile community improvement project. We feel that every school should be a community center, and that there should be a trained counselor available for each group. We urge that the War Services Council, or a similar organization, be converted to a peacetime organization.

We, the committee, discussed some of the most pressing problems on housing, and pointed out some fundamental problems which must be solved if the lower income groups are to be decently housed. The great need for housing and the deplorable conditions of housing in the United States and the world at large demand our serious and immediate attention and action. Shelter is one of the important essentials of human existence. From 20-25% of the worker's income is usually required to provide his family with housing. There are 422 slum clearance projects in the United States, providing 132,000 homes for families of low income. We believe these projects are a step in the right direction but the number is far from adequate and in most cases confined to city communities, while the small towns and country communities suffer. We believe the church should visit the slums and see the conditions under which the people live and then do everything in its power to better them.

We believe that the church should work closely with the social and government agencies to improve conditions among frustrated families.

We believe that the church should have classes on marriage and homemaking, planned parenthood and child guidance.

We urge that the churches in every community should cooperate with the centers for demobilization.

We urge the church to be alert to the needs which arise from the war and its aftermath: returning soldiers, soldiers with mental and physical disabilities, mothers at work, shifting families, homes broken by death and divorce, and teen-age boys and girls who have had war time jobs.

We believe that the church is necessary to the improvement of the family for no religious attitude has ever been long or firmly sustained by an individual alone or merely in a secular group. Organized religion, i. e. the church, is indispensable if personal religion is to flourish and home and community are to be sound. As Dr. Stafford has said: "The American home will not settle down and grow up into what it ought to be, the powerhouse of good citizenship and the bulwark of the Republic, unless the churches of all creeds and all denominations are alert, and unless the community has intelligence and principle enough to respond to what they all alike stand for in personal and family behavior."

II. Full Employment

A. Full Employment Defined

The group defined full employment as providing jobs for each able-bodied man or woman between 18 and 65 who wants work, provided a living wage is paid, along with suitable hours and work conditions. It was recognized that full employment must always be considered along with all enforced compulsory educational laws for those under the employable age, and leisure time activities for both the old and the young.

B. Traditional Problems Facing Achievement of Full Employment in the South:

(1) The South lacks capital.

(2) The South lacks heavy industries.

(3) Southern industries have not used the available labor supply to best advantage, especially in the case of Negro labor.

(4) The South lacks an economic balance between agriculture and industry.

(5) Purchasing power in the South is low because of not having exploited economic opportunities and because of mal-distribution of income.

(6) Southern people have been accustomed to a low standard of living.

(7) Large groups in the South, because of inadequate educational opportunities, lack of technical training, and unfamiliarity with modern industrial processes are still unequipped to participate in a program of full and efficient employment.

(8) The retarded unionization of labor has handicapped full employment.

(9) In company with the rest of the country the South has an immature attitude toward planning for full employment.

(10) Because the land has not been able to support its large population, the South has lost to other regions much of its skilled labor and aggressive leadership.

C. War-Time Factors Which May Retard Full Employment:

(1) The population in the South has increased as people have come here for war work.

(2) Many small industries have been driven out of business.

(3) War industry has distorted individual earnings more through over-time pay than through increased hourly wages.

(4) Service men who have had an opportunity to learn special skills will want better jobs than those they left.

D. Governmental Agencies Which Have Been Interested in the Above Problems:

(1) War Manpower Commission
(2) Department of Agriculture
(3) Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor
(4) The Department of Labor
(5) President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice
(6) National Selective Service System
(7) National Labor Relations Board
(8) War Labor Board
(9) Department of the Interior
(10) Social Security Board
(11) United States Office of Education
(12) Home Owners Loan Corporation
(13) Federal Works Agency
(14) United States Employment Service
(15) Office of Price Administration
(16) State Departments of Labor

E. Goals for the Post War Period

It was felt that full employment would be a by-product of these goals which are in themselves, however, socially desirable. It was recognized that full employment will also depend upon other goals such as a post-war trade, rehabilitation of devastated war areas, etc.

(1) A change in America's social philosophy is needed to emphasize full employment as a means of total social welfare rather than as a means of private profit for a few.

(2) There should be adequate housing for all of America's families.

(3) Every boy and girl must have the opportunity for at least a high school education and existing schools must be greatly improved.

(4) Each American family must have an adequate diet. This means increased food production and its better distribution.

(5) The provision of health insurance, medical and dental care to families needing it is a public responsibility, even as education. Each American family must have access to adequate clinical and hospital facilities. This will involve hospital building, more hospital equipment, physicians, dentists, nurses, etc.

(6) Opportunity for the satisfactory development of leisure time skills must be available to each American child or adult desiring these recreational outlets. There must be a vastly expanding number of playgrounds, parks, day nurseries, community centers, etc., along with a greater number of professional recreational workers.

(7) The improvement of our transportation and communication systems, development of conservation projects and other public works programs offer opportunity for employment.

(8) We must eliminate a basic fear of insecurity through comprehensive unemployment, old age and disability compensations.

F. What Can The Church Do?

1. Face the reality of certain factors:

a. The church must recognize that it is probably not now reaching the marginal workers and consumers who, exploited, unorganized and uninformed, stand most in need of direction. Some nondescript, marginal churches do reach them but are reaching them with little more than emotional stimulation.

b. The church is now deprived of much potential leadership because it is being drawn off into social work, labor organizations and other crusading opportunities which apparently offer more attractions to many young people with Christian motivations.

c. We must recognize that we are the church and that action can begin with us.

2. Rededicate itself to the social ideal of Jesus

a. The church must re-interpret its function to minister to the mental and physical needs as well as the purely spiritual needs of people even as Jesus came teaching and healing in addition to preaching.

b. We must place the allegiance to the large bulk of people above that to a powerful contributing few. History shows that this is financially sound as well as spiritually necessary for the church's growth.

3. Inform itself:

a. Our ministers must first learn and accept the implications of the social creed of the church for their own ministry.

b. Ministers must see that the social creed is discussed and understood by their church members.

c. Ministers and church groups should interest themselves in the living labor problems of congregation members and the population in general. The result would be a reawakened interest by the people in the church's ability to understand and meet their needs.

d. We must re-think the curricula of theological schools and leadership training institutes so as to give basic information on social problems which will make ministers and lay leaders genuine leaders in considering religion's relationship to these problems.

e. We should encourage labor and consumer groups to express themselves about what the role of the church should be.

4. Improve the Functioning of its Departments

a. Local church groups interested in Christian social action should express their interest to their ministers and other organizations within the church in the attempt to have them apply the social gospel to their functioning.

b. The church must face and revise its own un-Christian policies on employment, especially in salaries paid church employees, employment of women pastors, etc.

c. The church should encourage the holding of more conferences such as this one.

5. Carry on a Limited Program of Direct Social Action:

a. The church should encourage among its membership a recognition of their responsibility as citizens, urging them to vote and otherwise become interested in social, political and economic issues of the day.

b. In view of the close connection between our modern political and economic structures, the church should accept the validity of its functioning on legislative issues without partisan politics but with Christian interest in the issues at stake.

c. The church should let its membership know when legislation for or against Christian ends is pending and encourage members to make their wishes known to their representatives.

d. In these connections the church must look to agencies which impartially analyze the legislative records of city, county, state and federal representatives.

e. The church should encourage the spread of the work of the religious and labor foundations, the various denominational social service departments, the industrial section of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and other special church groups which are working in this field.

6. Make Its Influence Felt Now on Specific Issues Confronting the American Public

a. We endorse the effort to encourage the establishment of a Federal Planning Board authorized by Congress with industrial, labor, agriculture and public representatives appointed by the President with authority to plan for full peace-time employment and to carry out those plans through existing or newly created federal machinery.

b. We are concerned about the possibility that the fifteen million dollars worth of war plants owned and constructed by the American people through the Federal government may be handed over to private industries at a fraction of their worth and wish to record our opposition to this proposal.

c. We believe the church people should support the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

d. We believe that the original Kilgore bill, now substituted by the George bill, offers a much sounder means of softening the effects of reconversion upon the labor market.

e. We re-affirm our interest in legislation which would provide federal aid to education because of its obvious benefits to needed vocational education in the South.

f. We believe the church group should support legislation now pending in the Senate for a permanent FEPC to utilize more fully the available labor supply.

7. Function As the Conscience of America

Rather than attempt to function directly on the problems of providing full employment after the war, we believe that the church can make its most significant contribution through stimulating its membership to adventurous living and through the dynamics of its religious message, act as the social conscience of America.

III. Group Cooperation and Democracy

A. Negro-White Relations

The group concluded that the basic cause of tension between our white and Negro races is the opinion of many white Americans that the Negro must permanently occupy an inferior role in American life. Science, Democracy, and Christianity being now clear in their teachings of the fundamental equality of all mankind, the Negro is impelled to strive for full status in American life.

We recommend that the Church assume its rightful place of Christian leadership in hastening the fulfillment of the legitimate aspirations of the Negro people.

Specifically and immediately we urge that the Church adopt an active program to guarantee the full constitutional rights of the Negro citizens of America in every area of our national life. We note education, employment, transportation, health, recreation, the franchise, and justice before the law as particularly critical areas in which the Church must take a courageous stand and assume Christian leadership.

Being frankly aware of the racial dangers involved in the demobilization of our armed forces, we call upon the Church to move strongly and diligently in seeking to eliminate those causes that inevitably increase the tension between the races.

In each of these areas, we call upon the Church of our Lord, and Saviour, Jesus Christ, to assume leadership by preaching and practicing the whole Gospel and by urging secular bodies to deal with each racial group on the bases of full democracy and complete justice.

B. The Status of Woman

1. Basic Principles

In attempting to set up a program of action, it is necessary for the planning group to agree upon basic principles which will then become the framework upon which to erect the program which it is expected will achieve the socially desirable objectives.

Therefore, WE BELIEVE IN:

(a) Work as the normal activity of a human being; (b) The evaluation of work according to its contribution to the welfare of society rather than according to the profit motives; (c) Equal pay for equal work; (d) The right of the married woman to work; (e) The right of the working woman to marry.

2. Recommendations for Action

In the postwar world perhaps the greatest number of women in history will be faced with increased economic responsibilities. A democratic society should not handicap them in the attempt to meet these responsibilities by penalizing them because they are women.

Therefore, WE RECOMMEND THAT:

(a) Training opportunities be extended to women in all fields in the postwar economy.

(b) Women seek to qualify themselves for jobs which will enable them better to meet their increased economic responsibilities.

(c) Women qualify themselves to vote in all elections by registering and paying poll taxes regularly whenever required, thus enabling them better to meet their increased governmental responsibilities.

(d) Minimum wage legislation be enlarged to include all workers not now covered.

(e) Federal and state wage and hour legislation, labor relations acts, and social security acts be extended in behalf of all workers, men and women alike.

(f) Adequate community facilities such as maternity care, day nurseries, and day care of children be provided.

(g) Women be included in the employed personnel of such postwar agencies.

(h) Women be represented on all local, national, and international committees dealing with postwar questions.

(i) An active program be put in operation to remove legal barriers now imposed upon the married women.

(j) Women be encouraged to move rapidly into organizations for collective bargaining and social action.

(k) Religious bodies everywhere in this country proceed immediately to set up a program of education and social action looking toward the accomplishment of these objectives.

IV. Children and Youth in the Transition Period.

We recognize that the demobilization and transition period will be one of strain and difficult adjustments during which children and youth may suffer.

These difficulties and strains have been evident during the war, and may be even more evident during the demobilization period. Some of these problems will be the results of:

1. The disintegration of the family and its effect on the character and behavior of the child.

2. The inevitable idleness and disorientation of children and youth who have left school and have been employed at high wages out of proportion to the services they render, and who will be both out of employment and out of school.

3. The lack of adequate protective child labor laws and enforcement of existing laws.

4. The lack of sufficient supervised recreation.

5. The lack of vocational and trade training to fit youth for future employment.

6. The emotional tensions within the home due to the war and war psychology.

We believe the church shares with the home and the family the responsibility for the protection and guidance of children and youth. As both a spiritual force and a community agency, the church should accept its role in coordinated planning to meet the problems which children and youth face now and will face increasingly in the demobilization period.

The church should consciously mobilize its strength and power to inspire and arouse other social forces in the community to remedy these problems.

We recommend that:

1. Both clergy and laymen be better prepared and trained for leadership.

2. This training should impart knowledge and understanding which will be helpful in solving social and community problems and it should be made available to all church leaders.

3. The church recognize and assume its responsibility in helping build family solidarity.

   a. Through cooperation with social welfare programs in the community.

   b. Through the conscious use of such organizations as family agencies with their counseling services, psychiatrists and psychologists, children's agencies with their specialized services to children and youth, health agencies, etc.

   c. Through the initiation of specific programs of both religious and recreational character that will bring the family together as a unit in the church.

4. The church should recognize its responsibility to take the initiative in arousing public opinion for economic and social reforms.

5. The church support legislation for the protection of children, such as adequate child labor laws, school attendance laws, adoption laws, etc.

6. The church concern itself with the task of securing adequate recreation and supporting legislation to provide more extensive recreational opportunities and facilities.

7. The church recognize that an informed and active church membership may and should be the greatest source of volunteer leadership of services to recreational and other social and welfare agencies.

8. The church recognize the responsibility to foster and develop a feeling of fellowship and real understanding between children and young people of all races and creeds.

9. The church's primary task is service to humanity: "the development of people of insight and character whose lives have the security that eternal values give."

RESOURCE PEOPLE

I. The Church And Its Ministry To The Family

Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, Old South Church, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. William J. McAlpin, Georgia Council of Catholic Women.

Dr. John W. Haywood, President Gammon Theological Seminary.

Mrs. A. H. Sterne, Atlanta Council of Church Women.

Mrs. Eva Parks, Central Jurisdiction, the Methodist Church.

Mrs. J. Elmer Slider, Chairman Character and Spiritual Education, Georgia Congress of Parent Teachers Association.

Miss Angela Cox, Family Welfare Society, Fulton and DeKalb Counties.

Mrs. Kemper Harrell, Young Woman's Christian Association.

Mrs. W. B. Suddeth, Atlanta Council of Church Women.

Mrs. Stewart Colley, Woman's Society of Christian Service, North Georgia Methodist Church

Mr. John P. Broome, Regional Office Federal Housing Authority.

Mrs. W. S. Frost, Ass't State Director, Ga. War Services Council.

Mr. L. S. Greene, Federal Housing Authority.

II. Full Employment

Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin
Mrs. Irene Harris } Young Woman's Christian Association

Mr. Frank D. Alexander, Regional Office, Department of Agriculture.

Miss Lucy Mason
Mr. Chas. Gilman } Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. W. Y. Bell, Jr., National Urban League.

Mr. L. D. Milton, Citizens' Trust Company of Georgia.

Mrs. Rebecca Gershon, Citizens' Fact Finding Movement of Georgia.

Miss Lucile Wilson, Georgia Conference of Social Work.

Miss Daisy Davies, Jurisdiction Secretary of Spiritual Life, Methodist Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Mrs. Lewis Hirsch, Jewish Council of Women.

Mrs. R. D. McNeill
Mrs. A. A. Hardy
Mrs. W. A. Newell
} Secretaries of Christian Social Relations, Methodist Woman's Society of Christian Service

III Group Cooperation and Democracy

Dr. Benjamin Mays, President Morehouse College

Rabbi David Marx, The Temple

Mr. Glenn Rainey, Georgia School of Technology.

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Atlanta Urban League.

Mrs. Guy B. Johnson, Former Professor, University of North Carolina.

Miss Josephine Wilkins, Citizens' Fact Finding Movement of Georgia.

Mrs. Charles R.Liebman, Atlanta League of Women Voters.

Dr. R. L. Russell, Methodist Church, McDonough, Georgia

Dr. Nat. Long, Peachtree Road Methodist Church

Dr. Milton Richardson, St. Luke Episcopal Church.

Mrs. C. C. Sapp, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church.

IV Children And Youth In The Transition Period

Mrs. R. A. Long, Chairman Youth Activities, Georgia Volunteer War Services.

Dr. Robert Burns, Peachtree Christian Church.

Rev. and Mrs. Lamar Hocker, Peachtree Christian Church.

Mrs. E. G. Mackay, Atlanta Council of Church Women.

Mr. Weaver Marr, Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Forrester Washington } Atlanta School of Social Work
Mrs. Annie Lee Davis

Miss Allie Mann, Georgia Federation of Trade

Mr. Emmett Johnson, Emory University

Mrs. A. M. Towns, Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Frank D. Alexander, Central Congregational Church

Mr. Charles R. Cohen, Children's Service Bureau

Mrs. R. E. Cureton, Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Leon Smith, St. Mark Methodist Church

Mrs. Rembert Green, Methodist Youth Fellowship

FINDINGS COMMITTEES

General Chairman - Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Findings Committees - Southern Regional Council

I. Findings Committee - The Church and Its Ministry to The Family

Mrs. Jack Patterson, Chairman, Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. C. P. Hardin, Secretary, Maryville, Tennessee
Mrs. A. H. Sterne, Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Roy Jones, Columbia, South Carolina

II. Findings Committee - Full Employment

Mr. W. Y. Bell, Jr., Chairman, Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Charles H. Gillman, Atlanta, Georgia
Miss Ruth Bartholomew, Augusta, Georgia

III. Findings Committee - Group Cooperation and Democracy

A. Negro-White Relations
Prof. Glenn Rainey, Atlanta, Georgia, Chairman

B. Status of Woman
Mrs. Guion G. Johnson, Chairman, Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Charles R. Liebman, Atlanta, Georgia
Miss Carrie Spurgeon, Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Atlanta, Georgia
Miss C. Mattingly, Atlanta, Georgia

IV. Findings Committee - Children and Youth in The Transition Period

Mrs. R. A. Long, Chairman, Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. Lamar Hocker, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Weaver Marr, Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. C. R. Avera, Roberta, Georgia

MARKED C

THE CHILD

Vol. 9 May 1945 No. 11

We Must Look at Our Civilization Through the Eyes of Children

—*Franklin Delano Roosevelt*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU

the application of money and service to the promotion of maternal and child health; the restoration of crippled children to normal physical condition; the protection of neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent, especially in rural areas; and the elimination of child labor from industries shipping goods in interstate commerce.

"Yet after all has been said only a beginning has been made in affording security to children. In many parts of the country we have not provided enough to meet the minimum needs of dependent children for food, shelter, and clothing, and the Federal Government's contribution toward their care is less generous than its contribution to the care of the aged.

"It is not enough, however, to consider what a democratic society must provide. We must look at our civilization through the eyes of children. If we can state in simple language some of the basic necessities of childhood, we shall see more clearly the issues which challenge our intelligence.

"We must make the assumption that a happy child should live in a home where he will find warmth and food and affection; that his parents will take care of him should he fall ill; that at school he will find the teacher and tools needed for an education; that when he grows up there will be a job for him and that he will some day establish his own home."

"This conference and the activities which it initiates furnish an opportunity for us to test ourselves and our institutions by the extent to which they serve our children. I look to you for comprehensive review of the problems before us, and suggestions as to practical ways in which we may advance toward our goal."[3]

[3]U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau: Conference on Children in a Democracy; papers and discussions at the initial session, pp. 2-5. Bureau Pub. 265. Washington, 1940.

Death of William J. Ellis

The Children's Bureau and the cause of public welfare lost a good friend in the death on March 11 of William John Ellis, Commissioner of the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies. Since 1919, he had been giving leadership, not only in his own State but wherever his counsel and guidance were needed in the development of State services to the physically, mentally, and socially handicapped. His concern for the needs of all citizens and his interest in the establishment of services to meet those needs has been an inspiration to his friends and his associates. The Children's Bureau knew Commissioner Ellis not only in his capacity as State Commissioner and consequently, as the director of a great program for the care and protection of children, but in other areas of social service. He served as chairman of the committee on physically and mentally handicapped of the 1930 White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and was a member of the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. He was the first president of the American Public Welfare Association and served as president of the American Prison Association. As a friend and as a leader, Commissioner Ellis will be sorely missed.

BOOK NOTE

FINDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON "DEMOBILIZATION CHALLENGES THE CHURCH." Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta 3, Ga., 1944. Mimeographed. 15 pp.

With the aim of minimizing in their communities the economic, social, and religious disorganization that usually accompanies the end of wartime activities, a conference of community leaders from four Southern States, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, met to study the facts upon which a program of action can be built, and their findings are presented in this report.

The findings, which stress the obligation of the church to join with other community agencies in preventing and alleviating the tensions arising from demobilization, are presented under four heads: (1) The church and its ministry to the family, (2) full employment, (3) group cooperation and democracy, and (4) children and youth in the transition period.

The basic cause of tension between the white and Negro races, the findings say, is the opinion of many white Americans that the Negro must permanently occupy an inferior role. But as science, democracy, and Christianity are now clear in their teachings of the fundamental equality of all mankind, the report goes on to say, the Negro is impelled to strive for full status in American life.

With regard to children and youth in the transition period, the report mentions, among other problems, the inevitable idleness and disorientation of those who have left school to work and who after the war will be both out of employment and out of school.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

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154P EST MAR 26 62 AE269
A A WA096 PD
FAX WASHINGTON DC 26 132P EST
WILEY BRANTON, DIRECTOR VOTERS EDUCATION PROJECT SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA
I HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IS UNDERTAKING A VOTERS EDUCATIONAL PROJECT IN THE SOUTH AS ASCERTAIN FACTORS INVOLVING LOW REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY CERTAIN GROUPS IN THE SOUTH. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS LONG BEEN INTERESTED IN ACHIEVING A BROADER PARTICIPATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES BY ALL OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY. WE ARE PLEASED TO LEARN OF YOUR ENDEAVORS AND WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS. WE SHALL BE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING REPORTS AND STUDIES THAT WILL BE ISSUED FROM TIME TO TIME AS THIS PROJECT DEVELOPS. I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY ON BEHALF OF THE DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WISH YOU SUCCESS IN THIS ENDEAVOR SINCERELY
YOSRS
JOHN M BAILEY.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
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JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date July 20, 1963

To: BCC From: NM

Subject:

Please send the below listed material to

Mr. Matthew A. Reese. Jr,, as per the attached label.

Thanks

Federal Executive and Civil Rights -- 1 copy

Federal Executive Support of Civil Rights -- 1 copy

Tokenism pamphlet -- 1 copy

Latest issue of New South — 1 copy

July 23, 1963

Mr. Matthew A. Reese, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Chairman
Democratic National Committee — 7 free
1730 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Matthew:

Wiley and I will see you Friday, July 26 at 10:00 a.m.

Glad to get your letter of July 12, but sorry to hear of your bad health and emergency operation. Take care.

Added to list 8/20/63

We will be glad to put you on our mailing list and I am sending you under separate cover, a copple of items, including the latest New South.

All good wishes, and whether it is fried chicken or something else, you are invited the next time.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (N. S. Sub. blank)
cc: Mr. Wiley A. Branton

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1730 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

July 12, 1963

MATTHEW A. REESE, JR.
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Sorry I didn't get a chance to chat with you again before I left Atlanta a couple of weeks ago. My Thursday schedule got all messed up, and I wasn't able to get to Wiley's office until late in the afternoon instead of the morning as I had planned. I had several very interesting (and disturbing) conversations that day with some of the political leadership. Next time we have a chance to talk, I'll give you some of the details of the conversations.

I didn't feel very well when I got back to Washington from Atlanta, and I had to leave work early on Friday. My problem grew more complicated, and I went to the hospital that week end and had to have an emergency operation -- minor surgery, thank the good Lord -- and I've just got back to work. I mention all this in an attempt to explain why you all haven't heard from me about the program we discussed. Hopefully, I'll get some consideration from the proper people shortly. Of course, I'll get in touch with you immediately when I get an indication of their attitude.

Incidentally, let me thank you for your hospitality to me while I was in Atlanta. You were very kind. Sorry I couldn't take advantage of the offer of the fried chicken dinner. Ask me again, will you?

I wonder if you could put me on your mailing list so that I will get copies of reports and other material. I would also like to subscribe to the New South magazine. Could you send me a subscription blank?

Hope to see you again soon. Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Matt

Matthew A. Reese, Jr.

MAR/hsd

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1730 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

LOUIS MARTIN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

fil

January 13, 1965

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter dated December 29 and the resolution.

Mr. Martin will be out of the office for several days, but, you can be sure, that I will bri ng your letter to his attention when he returns.

With every good wish-

Sincerely,

Diane Nottingham

Diane Nottingham
Secretary to
Louis Martin

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1730 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

JOHN M. BAILEY
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

January 17, 1966

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director, Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I am advised that the Southern Regional Council is undertaking a second Voter Education Project which will concentrate on citizenship participation through programs of voter registration, citizenship education, and leadership training.

The first Project sponsored by the Council had the full endorsement of the Democratic National Committee because of its interest in achieving a broader participation in the democratic processes by all citizens of this country.

The Democratic National Committee commends you on the substantial achievements of the first Project and wishes you every success on this second and broader effort.

We look forward to receiving the periodic reports and studies that the Project will distribute.

Best wishes for a successful program.

Sincerely

John Bailey

John M. Bailey

Copy to V.E.P.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1730 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

JOHN M. BAILEY
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

August 23, 1966

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is just a brief note to thank you for your letter of August 1 and the copy of the memorandum on the Voter Education Project which you kindly submitted to us. We are well aware of the great work being done by the V.E.P. as Louis Martin has kept us informed of your progress.

Regarding your request for a grant from the Committee we regret that at this time we are not in a position to make a commitment but will take the matter up for discussion.

With our best wishes, we are

Sincerely yours,

John Bailey

John M. Bailey
Chairman

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

File

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1730 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

LOUIS MARTIN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

File
Democratic Nat'l Office

January 3, 1967

Dear Mr. Anthony:

It was indeed a very exciting meeting and we wanted you to know how much we enjoyed it.

Everyone was most enthusiastic. I was pleased to meet many of the elected officials from the various states and was gratified by their receptiveness to our cause.

Keep us posted of any of your activities and if we can be of any help, do not hesitate to let us know.

Kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Martin
Deputy Chairman

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GEORGIA

CARL E. SANDERS
GOVERNOR

J. B. FUQUA
CHAIRMAN

TRAVIS B. STEWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2504 BANK OF GEORGIA BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

26th of March, 1965

TO: Members of the State Democratic Executive Committee

In view of the current voter registration issue, I feel that it would be helpful for you to see the relationship between persons old enough to vote and those who actually voted in the various states in 1960, and in 1964.

As you know, in your behalf I issued a statement immediately following the President's request for a new federal voter registration law. I pointed out that through the leadership of the Democratic Party of Georgia we have eliminated discrimination in registration, and through the leadership of Governor Sanders we enacted a modern election laws code which has greatly simplified registration procedures. During my term as your Chairman, registration has been encouraged at every opportunity. I am proud to point out that Georgia leads all other states in the percentage of increase in persons voting between 1960 and 1964.

The future strength of the Democratic Party of Georgia, in my opinion, lies in a constant effort to improve the quality of the candidates we offer, and the public officials we elect as Democrats. It has been my observation that the larger the vote turnout the more likely it is that good people will be elected. The need to increase registration and voter participation is obvious. We do not want federal registrars in Georgia, nor do we need them. In your own community I hope you will take up the challenge, so that we Democrats will be the leaders in seeing that more people participate in the elective process in Georgia.

As I see it, the problem involves increased registration of white just as much as it does Negro. We should not let extremists on either side sway our objective of seeking better government through increased registration and voting.

Sincerely,

J. B. Fuqua

JBF:mj

The Actual Vote and the Potential Vote - 1964

	Potential Vote 1964*	Actual Pres.Vote**	Percentages 1964	Percentages 1960	Pct. Pt. Change
Alabama	1,915,000	689,817	36.0	30.6	+5.4
Alaska	138,000	67,259	48.7	45.3	+3.4
Arizona	879,000	480,770	54.7	52.8	+1.9
Arkansas	1,124,000	560,426	49.9	40.9	+9.0
California	10,916,000	7,057,586	64.7	66.3	-1.6
Colorado	1,142,000	776,986	68.0	70.2	-2.2
Connecticut	1,698,000	1,218,578	71.8	76.6	-4.8
Delaware	283,000	201,320	71.1	73.1	-2.0
Dist. of Columbia	517,000	198,597	38.4	-	-
Florida	3,516,000	1,854,481	52.7	49.1	+3.6
Georgia	2,636,000	1,139,352	43.2	30.1	+13.1
Hawaii	395,000	207,271	52.5	50.7	+1.8
Idaho	386,000	292,477	75.8	79.9	-4.1
Illinois	6,358,000	4,702,841	74.0	76.1	-2.1
Indiana	2,826,000	2,091,606	74.0	76.8	-2.8
Iowa	1,638,000	1,184,421	72.3	76.8	-4.5
Kansas	1,323,000	857,901	64.8	70.4	-5.6
Kentucky	1,976,000	1,046,105	52.9	59.1	-6.2
Louisiana	1,893,000	896,293	47.3	44.7	+2.6
Maine	581,000	380,965	65.6	72.1	-6.5
Maryland	1,995,000	1,116,457	56.0	57.0	-1.0
Massachusetts	3,290,000	2,344,798	71.3	76.1	-4.8
Michigan	4,647,000	3,203,102	68.9	72.5	-3.6
Minnesota	2,024,000	1,554,462	76.8	76.9	- .1
Mississippi	1,243,000	409,146	32.9	25.3	+7.6
Missouri	2,696,000	1,817,879	67.4	71.9	-4.5
Montana	399,000	278,628	69.8	70.8	-1.0
Nebraska	877,000	584,154	66.6	71.1	-4.5
Nevada	244,000	135,433	55.5	58.9	-3.4
New Hampshire	396,000	286,202	72.3	79.1	-6.8
New Jersey	4,147,000	2,846,770	68.6	71.1	-2.5
New Mexico	514,000	327,647	63.7	62.2	+1.5
New York	11,330,000	7,166,015	63.2	66.7	-3.5
North Carolina	2,753,000	1,424,983	51.8	52.9	-1.1
North Dakota	358,000	258,389	72.2	78.2	-6.0
Ohio	5,960,000	3,969,196	66.6	71.1	-4.5
Oklahoma	1,493,000	932,499	62.5	63.3	- .8
Oregon	1,130,000	786,305	69.6	72.2	-2.6
Pennsylvania	7,080,000	4,822,490	68.1	70.5	-2.4
Rhode Island	568,000	390,078	68.7	75.2	-6.5
South Carolina	1,380,000	524,756	38.0	30.3	+7.7
South Dakota	404,000	293,118	72.6	78.0	-5.4
Tennessee	2,239,000	1,144,046	51.1	49.9	+1.2
Texas	5,922,000	2,626,811	44.4	41.4	+3.0
Utah	522,000	401,413	76.9	78.4	-1.5
Vermont	240,000	163,089	68.0	72.7	-4.7
Virginia	2,541,000	1,042,267	41.0	33.0	+8.0
Washington	1,759,000	1,258,374	71.5	72.3	- .8
West Virginia	1,053,000	792,040	75.2	77.9	-2.7
Wisconsin	2,391,000	1,691,815	70.8	73.4	-2.6
Wyoming	195,000	142,716	73.2	73.8	- .6
TOTAL	113,931,000	70,640,130	62.0	63.2	-1.2

* Census Bureau estimates, 9/8/64

** Since some who go to the polls do not vote for any presidential candidate, these figures understate somewhat the size of the turnout.

Journal-Constitution
Mar. 28, 1965

Demo Chief Urges Biracial Vote Drive

By the Associated Press

The chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee has urged the committee to do its part to see that Georgia's registered voters—both Negro and white—get to the polls on election days.

In a letter dated March 26, J. B. Fuqua pointed out that Georgia led all states in the percentage of increase in persons voting between 1960 and 1964.

"As you know, in your behalf, I issued a statement immediately following the President's request for a new federal voter registration law," the letter said.

"I pointed out that through the leadership of the Democratic party in Georgia we have eliminated discrimination in registration, and through the leadership of Gov. Sanders we enacted a modern election laws code which has greatly simplified registration procedures. . . .

"**THE FUTURE** strength of the Democratic party in Georgia, in my opinion, lies in a constant effort to improve the quality of the candidates we offer. . . . The need to increase registration and voter participation is obvious.

"We do not want federal registrars in Georgia, nor do we need them. In your community, I hope you will take up the challenge so that we Democrats will be the leaders in seeing that more people participate in the elective process in Georgia.

"As I see it, the problem involves increased registration of whites just as much as it does Negro. We should not let extremists on either side sway our objective of seeking better government through increased registration and voting," the letter concluded.

Figures released by Fuqua showed that only 30.1 per cent of Georgia's voters went to the polls in the 1960 elections, but that 43.2 per cent made it in 1964 — an increase of 13.1 per cent.

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April 8, 1965

Mr. J. B. Fuqua
Chairman
The Democratic Party of Georgia
2504 Bank of Georgia Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fuqua:

We were glad to read, in your March 26 memorandum to the state executive committee, your statement, "The need to increase registration and voter participation is obvious."

Acting on that same conviction, we entered in 1962 on the Voter Education Project. Through programs sponsored by it, nearly 700,000 new voters, most of whom were Negro, were registered across the South in 2½ years. In Georgia, a conservatively estimated 94,500 new Negro voters were added.

The level of registration and voter turnout in Georgia is still very low, even when compared with most other southern states. There are also areas of this state, chiefly in the southwest, where Negroes are strongly discouraged from registering or voting. This fact is amply documented by reports in our files.

We would, therefore, question your statement that "through the leadership of the Democratic Party of Georgia we have eliminated discrimination

in registration." On the other hand, Georgia has, as you said, simplified and improved registration procedures. The same determined leadership which brought this about could end discrimination in its remaining strongholds in Georgia.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: The Honorable Carl Sanders
bc: Ga. Members of SRC
Wiley Branton
Louis Martin (Demo. Nat'l. Cttee)
John Doar
Frances Pauley
James Mackay
Charles Weltner
Raymond V. Humphreys (Republic Nat'l. Cttee.)
Leroy Johnson
Horace Ward

Copy

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

October 14, 1965

COPY

Mr. Robert B. Dennis
Planners for Equal Opportunity
76 Reade Street, Room 202
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Dennis:

It was very good of you to remember my request, and your report was no disappointment.

Might I suggest that you send one copy to Bob Weaver at HHFA and another to Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street N.W., Atlanta, Georgia. I would hope you and Mr. Anthony might find the opportunity to meet.

With best wishes,

Paul Ylvisaker
Director

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

file
Dennis, Rob

October 15, 1965

Mr. Robert B. Dennis
Planners for Equal Opportunity
76 Reade Street, Room 202
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Dennis:

I shall be in New York October 26 and 27, and as Mr. Ylvisaker has suggested in his letter to you, I hope we can get together. On my arrival I will call your office to see if this is possible.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mr. Paul Ylvisaker

PRATT INSTITUTE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11205

THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

October 20, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter indicating your arrival in New York next week. I may be reached at Pratt Institute during the day (Phone MA 2-2200 ext 310 or 302). My home phone is ST 3-7679 if you should wish to call in the evening.

Earlier I sent a copy of my report to your office but lacked your name. Hence, you may have missed it until now. I would send another copy except I fear it would not reach you prior to your departure.

Since Mr. Ylvisaker's letter I have learned that your organization is interested in some variation of the kind of project I conducted. I will therefore look forward to comparing ideas with you.

No doubt your schedule will be full; I will try to keep mine open to fit your convenience.

Cordially,

Robert B. Dennis

Robert B. Dennis
171 Steuben St.
Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

"Q" gen. corresp.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Dennis, Mr. Robert B.

REGARDING:

Letter from Leslie W. Dunbar, Field Foundation dtd. October 28, 1965 re: requesting Dennis to send copy of his report and newsletters to PAnthony.

DATE(s)

October 28, 1965

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Field Foundation - Leslie W. Dunbar

Make file
Dennis, Robert B.

November 1, 1965

Mr. Robert B. Dennis
Pratt Institute
School of Architecture
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Dennis:

The material you sent has been read with interest and appreciation. I am sending it all on to Mr. Moreland Smith, our newly appointed Director of Urban Planning.

Mr. Smith will be in Philadelphia November 18-20, and will attempt to call you during that time to determine if you can meet with him. We obviously have common interests, and should explore the possibility of working together.

I regret we weren't able to meet, and look forward to an early date when we can do so.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mr. Moreland Smith

Rec'd 2/23/66

PLANNERS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

76 Reade Street • Room 202 New York, N. Y. 10007

TEMPORARY
POLICY COMMITTEE

Donald Benjamin
Carla Cohen
Paul Davidoff
Herbert Gans
Justin Gray
Chester Hartman
Robert Heifetz
Henry Hightower
Peggy Latimer
Pedro Lopez
W. Roy Newsome
Mark Taylor
William Toole
Walter Thabit,
Chairman

TEMPORARY
STEERING COMMITTEE

Peter Abeles
Michael Abeloff
Arnold Albert
Rita Barrish
Robert Dennis
Charles Kaswan
Robert Heifetz
Frances Piven
Harry Schwartz
Walter Thabit,
Chairman

February 21, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Planners For Equal Opportunity hopes to have an expanded program this summer which will produce a wider range of benefits than was possible under our pilot experiment in 1965. The enclosed proposal, as you will note, is quite similar to the voluntary work I did in Knoxville last summer.

Since we know of SRC's interest in this work, we are most interested in your reactions to the proposal and would like to enlist your financial support.

I shall appreciate your thoughtful consideration and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Dennis

Robert B. Dennis

File Dennis, Rbt.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Dennis, Mr. Robert
Planners for Equal Opportunity

REGARDING

Proposal submitted to The Field Foundation on "A Program for City Planners and Planning Students to Spend the Summer of 1966 in Major Urban Areas Undertaking Evaluatory Studies of the Impact of Government Planning, Housing and Renewal Programs on Nonwhites and the Poor."

DATE

Letter of Submittal to Field dtd. Feb. 21, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

See: Field Foundation - LWD ltr. to PA dtd Feb. 23, 1966; and Moreland Smith's analysis of the Proposal and Dennis dtd March 7, 1966.

A PROGRAM FOR CITY PLANNERS & PLANNING STUDENTS TO SPEND THE SUMMER OF 1966 IN MAJOR URBAN AREAS UNDERTAKING EVALUATORY STUDIES OF THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT PLANNING, HOUSING AND RENEWAL PROGRAMS ON NONWHITES AND THE POOR

A. GOALS

The raison d'etre for this proposal is the assumption held by many planners, based on personal observation and sporadically collected data from several cities, that present government efforts in the field of housing, planning and renewal are at best failing to meet the true needs of the disadvantaged groups in our society and at worst are actually exacerbating their problems. The goals of the summer project are first to demonstrate through systematic, empirical study the validity or invalidity of this assumption, and second to provide resources and information to local groups involved with these issues.

Assuming the validity of this assumption, the results of the summer project have a fivefold purpose:

1) To confront the Federal Government (and state and local governments, where appropriate) with concrete evidence of the impact of its major housing and renewal programs, evidence which may demonstrate the failure to meet stated goals of the Great Society and may serve to document violation of Federal statutes and executive orders.

2) To confront the planning profession with a clear picture of the role which planners are playing in the development and implementation of programs which may have a deleterious effect on nonwhites and the poor. Such a confrontation will hopefully provoke a reassessment of the planner's role and the role of the American Institute of Planners, either through clarification of whether present activities violate the stated goals of the profession or its rules of professional conduct, or through possible restatement of the profession's purposes and responsibilities.

3) To confront the planning schools with the issue of how the tools of urban planning are being used and to pose the issue of the relevance of what is being taught in planning programs to the real problems that exist in our cities.

4) To provide individual planning students with an independent (although closely supervised) project which will require use of their best analytic and interpretive skills and which will teach them the maximum amount about urban problems and programs in the shortest amount of time.

5) To develop contact with local action groups, both as a source for information and ideas, and with a view to establishing future ties of a more directly helpful nature, whereby planners can assist local groups in the preparation of plans and and perform other advocate-planner activities. (These contacts will necessarily be limited by the extent to which they do or do not interfere with the primary research goals of the project).

B. RECRUITMENT

Both professional planners and planning students will be recruited following a program to publicize the project widely. For students an effort will be made to secure official credit for the summer project. Recruitment will be made under one of two alternate plans:

a) commitment of the entire summer (10 - 12 weeks);
b) commitment of a shorter time(probably 3 - 4 weeks), preceding or following the student's regular summer employment or during a working planner's vacation time.

Pay will be modest (ca. $75 - 100 per week, plus travel expenses).

C. STUDY AREAS

Planners will be sent to approximately 8 - 10 major cities to be selected at a future date, depending in part on the preferences and talents of the planners and their supervisors. Disproportionate emphasis will be placed on the South, although cities from all parts of the country will be included. An effort will be made to study a representative range of cities by size, geographical area, population composition, extent of program activity, etc. Planners and students will work in teams of 2 - 4 persons, with the possibility of a single team studying more than one city.

D. SUPERVISION

The key element of this project is close, continuous supervision by a senior person in the planning profession. This is done in order to insure competent work and to avoid the possibility that the results of the summer project will be dismissed as unprofessional and irresponsible. Supervision will have the following elements:

1. initial review of the study outline with the team (a general study outline for the project will be prepared, applicable to all cities);

2. supervision of pre-arrival study of the city from existing data and reports and attempts to identify and contact relevant individuals and organizations in advance (in particular, it is hoped that planners will have access to other professional planners through introduction by the supervisor and assistance of AIP);

3. at least one trip of several days duration to the study by the supervisor;

4. ongoing written and telephonic contact to assess progress and deal with immediate problems;

5. close review (and possibly joint writing) of the final report.

E. MODE OF STUDY

The planning team's dominant role will be that of independent researchers, seeking out all sources of information, on the scene for the stated purpose of evaluating the impact of government housing and planning programs on the disadvantaged. The major concentration of the evaluation study will be on existing and proposed Federal (and state) programs in the field of housing, planning and renewal. Emphasis will be primarily on public housing, urban renewal and highways. Other areas which may be studied (but which will receive less emphasis) are: code enforcement, zoning, capital budget, master plan, municipal services, assessment practices, annexation and the workings of the private real estate market.

F. STAFF

The core group of planners who have developed this proposal and who will be carrying out the project are all members of Planners for Equal Opportunity, an organization of city planners and related professionals established in 1964 to bring to bear planning skills and concepts to the struggle for equal economic and social opportunity in American society. The principal participants are:

Paul Davidoff, Chairman, Department of City Planning, Hunter College
Robert Dennis, Pratt Institute
Herbert Gans, Center for Urban Education, New York City
Justin Gray, Institute for Public Administration, New York City
Chester Hartman, MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies
Robert Heifetz, Department of City Planning, Columbia University
Frances Piven, Columbia University School of Social Work
Thomas Reiner, Janet Reiner, University of Pennsylvania
Walter Thabit, Planning Consultant, New York City

This group is presently approaching the major city planning schools to request their aid and support and is currently contacting senior people in the planning professions to ask their participation in the summer project, either as sponsors or supervisors.

In addition to individual team supervisors, there will be an overall project coordinator, whose task it will be:

1. to coordinate all plans for study design, recruitment and financing;

2. to act as full-time general supervisor during the summer months;

3. to prepare the final project report from the series of individual city reports, and develop a set of recommendations.

Following the summer months, a full-time staff person will be required to oversee the continuing functions of the summer project:

1. to press for implementation of the report's recommendations at the government level and within the profession;

2. to develop further contacts with local actions groups. This latter function involves seeing the maximum use is made of the report locally and developing further projects and forms of assistance which members of PEO can offer to local groups.

G. BUDGET

1. Study teams. It is estimated that the average unit would be a team of three studying a city for four weeks.

3 planners @ $90 (ca.) per week for 4 weeks	$ 1,080
Travel: $150 average round trip per person	450
Supervisor: $250 supervisory fee + $200 travel expenses	450
	$ 1,980
TEN CITIES	$19,800
2. Project Coordinator: 12 weeks full-time + 12 weeks half time @ $250/week	4,500
3. Post-summer full-time staff person @ $10,000 year + $5,000 travel and expenses - 1 year	15,000
4. Office, phone, secretarial, etc.	10,000
	$49,300

February, 1966

March 7, 1966

Mr. Robert B. Dennis
Planners for Equal Opportunity
76 Reade Street - Room 202
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Dennis:

Moreland Smith and I have read your proposal with interest. We both like it and hope you will be able to implement it.

Unfortunately, we have no funds for this purpose. As I have stated in previous correspondence the Council's funds are specifically budgeted and committed, including those allocated to our new Urban Planning Project. We do, however, hope your program and the project can continue to work together. Please keep us informed of your progress.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Robert Dennis

REGARDING

Proposal - letter from Paul Ylvisaker, Director

DATE

4-7-66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Filed The Ford Foundation

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: Professional Staff of State Organizations Affiliated with SRC and Kentucky Consultants.

FROM: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

We believe that you will find the enclosed "St. Louis Story" interesting and helpful. It is an account of how sound adiminstrative procedures, reinforced by the supporting action of community organizations, have made progress toward integration of the St. Louis public schools possible. Other copies of this record may be secured from the St. Louis Board of Education at 20¢ per copy.

Darcy

rnf
5/12/55

A TENTATIVE DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL
DESEGREGATION CRISIS IN
STURGIS, KENTUCKY
August 31-September 19, 1956
Roscoe Giffin, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky

General Opinions in the Community

The community involved is a consolidated school district surrounding the town of Sturgis. It is my judgment that there is a small numerical minority who would choose no education at all for their children rather than to have it occur under conditions of racial desegregation. The majority oppose desegregation but recognize the authority of the Supreme Court and the value of education for their children and will accept educational desegregation. There is a small minority, probably smaller than the extreme pro-segregationists, who believe that desegregation is right and must come. Some evidence of the majority acceptance of desegregation is indicated by the fact that by Sept. 14 attendance by white children both in the high school and grade school was approaching normal, despite the presence both of the National Guard forces and the eight Negro students in the high school.

However, the boycott by white students was rekindled by a White Citizens Council meeting in Morganfield, Ky. (Union County's county-seat town) on Sept 15. and by a much larger meeting sponsored by the same group at the fairgrounds in Sturgis on Monday night, Sept 17. Attendance in the high school was down to about 50 whites and 8 Negroes on Tuesday. Undoubtedly many Sturgis people concluded that the 100 percent boycott by whites of the Clay School in nearby Webster County was responsible for the ruling by State Attorney General Jo Ferguson which enabled the school board of that county to bar legally on Monday the 4 Negro children who had been attending school there.

Race relations in the community are described historically both by whites and Negroes as friendly. But one who asks a few well chosen questions and keeps his eyes open can hardly avoid the conclusion that these peaceable relations have been almost strictly those of a caste order. Acquiescence of Negroes to the dominant position of the whites was the condition of the peace. With the exception of some coal mines which employ Negroes and whites without apparent discrimination against the former, race relations have been ordered strictly according to caste principle. Long-time residents indicate there had been no history of any interracial contacts in the area of sports, churches, or social affairs. Negroes have "stayed in their place" and whites in theirs.

Sentiments in the community appear to be solidly opposed to any resort to violence. When the National Guard arrived with all its implements of violence, some members of the crowds attempted to express their anger in ways involving more than words. Generally through the community one encounters such statements as "the last thing we want is violence." Clearest testimony for this conclusion seems to me to reside in the simple but dramatic fact that at no time during these two weeks of tension were any Negroes molested physically. There was not even a cross-burning either in Sturgis or nearby Clay. Personally, I do not believe that the presence of the National Guard is the explanation for the absence of such violence for it would not have been difficult for some angry whites to have burned or dynamited a home. The guard was not everywhere. News stories and my own experience indicate that there was however mush verbalization of hostility directed towards the Negro students and the Guard forces.

The immediate future for desegregation is not clear. I suspect that this crisis

will retard voluntary acceptance. However, that some plans will now be made by the Union County School Board is almost certain. Dunbar High School for Negroes in Morganfield is scheduled to be closed in 1957 because of an enrollment under 100. But this county is not significantly different from the rest of Western Kentucky, so far as I can judge. In numerous school districts of this part of the state desegregation is already in process. I, therefore, see no reason why it should not be accomplished in Union County, though perhaps more slowly than elsewhere. This, of course, assumes that no federal court order will be forthcoming in the near future requiring the readmittance of Negro students both in Sturgis and Clay.

Should such a court order be issued applicable to this school year I would expect much further difficulty. The growth of a White Citizens Council in this area with effective leadership and successful experience with the boycott are grounds for expecting considerable resistance to any further immediate attempts at desegregation. Such resistance can be countered undoubtedly by injuctions against further meetings of such an organization and the enforcement of the school attendance law plus an expanded police force or presence of National Guard units. But acceptance on these terms is not what we are hoping for.

OPINIONS AMONG NEGROES

My opinion sampling among the Negro population cannot be described as "representative". But several lengthy conversations with an "elder" of the community plus freely expressed opinions of a number of Negro mothers, none of whom had children attempting to enter the Sturgis School, indicated a firm conviction that they believe education segregation must come to an end. Expressions such as "What's the matter with those white folks?" and "I simply don't understand the way they're acting" typify their reactions to conflict. I talked with none who thought that continued segregation should order the educational experiences of their children.

In discussing community opinions generally I indicated that relations had been peaceful between the two racial groups within the caste system. During the early part of the week of Sept. 16th I observed Negroes making purchases in stores and being treated courteously. At the railroad station a group of white and Negro track workers were assembling for a meeting on track safety and I noted all were listening to the sales talk of an itinerant jewelry salesman trying to convince them that Christmas was just around the corner and they should buy now on easy, no money down terms. But the old easiness of their relations within the rigid lines of separation that have been contolling in the past is undoutbedly gone. A new tenseness must be ~~excepted~~ expected until such times as accpmmodation to a new pattern of relations can be achieved. I am of the opinion that the whites in general are not aware that the Negroes are dissatisfied with their status and bent upon change. And likewise it is probably that Negroes are not aware of how deeply imbedded in some of their white friends is the belief in the "rightness of segregation" and the emotional support to maintain the historic "place" relations of the races.

I have not learned of any plans to provide extra protection for the Negro community once the Guard is withdrawn. Prevention of physical retaliation may thus depend upon the extent to which the pro-segregation leaders desire to prevent violence and exert discipline over their followers. But as I've indicated previously opposition to use of violence is wide-spread among the whites, and I am, therefore, of the opinion that this will operate as an integral control to maintain order. However, there have been so many surprise developments in this conflict that the next newcast may provide unpleasant evidence of the error of my forecast.

During the first week of this crisis word got out that economic sanctions were going to fall upon the fathers of some of the Negro children involved. These were men employed in the coal mines and as a result several of the students did not show up for school that day. I was informed by a Negro couple that this threat was made apparently by some mine employee who lacked power to hire or fire either. When word of this reached the level of higher authority in the mines the responsible official immediately let it be known that the person making such a threat was out of order and the Negroes need not fear loss of their jobs. The next day the absent Negro children returned to school. This occurred in a mine which is interracial in its employment policies. On several occasions I heard it said that this conflict must not grow between the two racial groups in the mines for reasons of their responsibility for their mutual safety on the job.

The point at which the non-violence of the whites would have been tested to its fullest was on Tuesday, Sept. 4th when the Negro students who had enrolled on the previous Friday, August 31, approached the Sturgis High School. News reports state that their advance toward the school was blocked by a crowd of perhaps 300 persons, mostly women. As they approached the school some spokesman for the crowd called out that they should turn around and go back to their own school in Morganfield. The students halted their advance, talked it over, and returned home. What would have happened had they continued their walk toward the school in which they were legally enrolled? That's the $64 ques tion. My own guess is that they would not have been molested at that time for all local accounts indicate it was not an angry crowd, and certainly not a "mob". But who knows.

Had the issue of the National Guard not gotten into the picture I believe a sizable proportion of the whites would have stood for law and order. It was apparently after the Guard came to town that tempers began to boil and hostility spread throughout the populace. However, my judgment here is obviously in contradiction to that of Adj. General Williams and several other state officials. The crucial question is what would have happened had the Negro students attempted to enter school on the 4th of September or had they returned on the 5th? The fact that Supt. of Schools Carlos Oakley did not call for city police to be on hand on the 5th presents two possible interpretations: One, he was convinced that the Negroes had been duly forced back into "their place" by the presence of the crowd on the 4th and would not dare return. The other possibility is that he believed the crowd was composed basically of law abiding persons who accepted the ultimate authority of the Supreme Court and would therefore not try to take the law into their own hands. The editor of a paper in a nearby county informed me after I left Sturgis that Union County school officials had not anticipated any difficulties in Sturgis. The very fact that Supt. Oakley had given approval to the entrance of Negroes in Sturgis and that it had been announced earlier that Dunbar H.S. was to be closed in 1957 indicates to me that the Superintendent was convinced the Sturgis crowd would choose law and order though they disliked intensely the idea of integration. Newspaper accounts indicate that the crowd on the 4th offered no verbal objections to Oakley's statements that the Board of Education was willing to permit the attendance of Negroes at any time in the Sturgis school and that "Kentucky would abide by the Supreme Court."

Anyone who has seen this little band of eight Negro students surrounded by a hostile crowd of several hundred whites, or has seen them in their own homes as I did must conclude that if they were fearful of physical assault they had their fears under control. When it was learned among the reporters and other observors with whom I was associated. in Sturgis that these students were to be officially banned from school on Wednesday morning there was more than one who paid humble tribute to the courage of these kids and wondered if they personally would have the courage to face such a crowd.

That Negro parents will press for desegregation has been made evident already by the willingness of several to be involved in the legal procedures that are necessary if there is to be any final victory for their cause.

ATTITUDES OF LOCAL PRESS.

The only local paper is a weekly of which I've seen so far only the issue of Sept. 13. One-half of the front page was given to a commentary entitled "Sturgis, Ky.-- Population 2,222 -- Guinea Pig or Goat?" This was devoted mainly to stating facts in the case as reported elsewhere by writers judged to be reliable by the editor. In view of the various rumors and distortions of fact floating about the town this was advisable.

Although I had not the opportunity to talk directly with him while I was in Sturgis some of the editor's attitudes and judgments about the people of his community can be indicated by the following quotes from the issue of the 13th. Regarding integration: "We all know integration must take place in the future, it has been so decreed by the Suprese Court of the nation. But as so many have said here in recent days, ' "we must be allowed to do it in OUR OWN way' ". Regarding Negroes: "There is no great resentment here against the Negro. In fact the Sturgis Negro has access anywhere in the city at any time, even as this is being written." Peaceableness of the crowds: "They (local citizens) were not prepared for it (integration), so some gathered - and we say again, peacefully - to protest it. Their acts were inflamed by newspaper headlines and stories, and when the governor sent in troops, reason went out, as resentment and anger came in. "There were no acts of violence (on Sept. 4), no inciting speeches, no one with weapons, not even as much as stick in their hand."

On the ability of local officials to handle the situation Editor Calman, Sr., said: "So you - and we - ask what local authorities had not been able to deal with the disturbances? The local police had not asked for help. The county sheriff's office had not ask for help. The county judge had not asked for any help. The local mayor did not ask for help and told General Williams that we did NOT NEED troops, and if we were left alone would work out the problem."

Regarding the White Citizens Council: "We don't agree with the meetings such as were held at the city park and at Morganfield. They were not sponsored by local parents who are most concerned with what is going to happen here. They were sponsored by a man from Louisville, a man from Tennessee, a man from Morganfield."

CIVIC OFFICIALS.

The only official of the city whose position was publicly expressed was that of Mayor S. B. Holeman. I was unable to talk with him personally but did hear him speak forth most courageously at the White Citizens Council meeting at the Sturgis Fairgrounds on Monday, Sept. 17. Without committing himself for or against integration he let it be known without hesitation that he believed the Supreme Court ruling must be followed and would come eventually, regardless of such meetings, boycotts, etc. He was opposed to starting desegregation at the high school level, preferring to begin with the first grade and proceeding gradually from that point. His own son who was a high school student continued to attend school throughout the entire crisis. I write with feeling for his courage in publicly taking this position in the presence of a crowd which was overwhelmingly opposed to his position. But he was with the crowd as opposing the entrance of the National Guard and State Police.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

The principal agents of law enforcement involved were those of the National Guard. Local officials apparently played no role at all although several had been on hand on Sept. 4th when the Negro students were advised to go to their Morganfield school by a spokesman for a large crowd at the Sturgis High School.

The principal officer of the Guard was Adj. Gen. Of Kentucky, Maj. Gen. J. J. B. Williams. Apparently it was General Williams' judgment that local authorities were not able to deal with the disturbance which led to the entrance of the National Guard and the State Police. At a meeting with local and county officials on Sept. 5th after the Negro students and their parents had agreed to return to Dunbar H. S. for this year, Gen Williams was told by each official that there was no need to bring in the National Guard. The General is reported as having told them that the decision was his alone to make. And on that night the troops moved in.

Gen. Williams lives in Somerset, a town in Eastern Kentucky which has planned and implemented desegregation quite successfully. I am sure that desegration would have met with considerable difficulty in that area had Gen. Williams opposed it. Thus it was not only his role as Adjutant General but also his personal values which caused him to describe the Sturgis integration incident as, "A showdown as far as the State of Kentucky is concerned." And to say further, "It's a matter of principle whether the Supreme Court is the law of the land or not." (C-J, 9/7/56)

Another important person representing state law enforcement agencies was Ben Sturgill, Deputy Safety Commissioner. Before going to Frankfort for conferences on the 6th with Governor Chandler, Mr. Sturgill said: "If we can stop this here we feel we can stop it (disturbances) anywhere else in the state." (N.Y. Times, 9/7/56)

There is considerable evidence to conclude that state authorities from the Governor on down are committed to bringing about compliance with the Supreme Court decision. That they support law and order we have the testimony of 600 National Guardsmen and all their parapharnalia of violence.

Previously I have indicated that the entrance of the Guard was not at the request of local or county officials. Although such an action is productive of anything but harmony in the relations of local and state officialdom, it is nevertheless entirely legal within Kentucky State Law. To read the newspaper accounts and to be an eye witness during the latter stages of these disturbances, one cannot avoid the conclusion that this action by state officials created tremendous resentment and hostility. It is possible that much of the verbal hostility directed towards the Negro students is but a transference of the hostility created by the entrance of the Guard and not directly expressible.

There is, thus, a serious question of the diplomacy of the state officials. They of course, were confronted by the fact that local white citizens were defying the intentions of the state government to go ahead and desegregate. Further, it seemed apparent that local authorities were not going to guarantee to the Negroes the previous agreement permitting them to attend Sturgis High. Faced with the first, open opposition in the state to desegregation these officials undoubtedly believed they had to quell resistance immediately or face the possibility of it spreading elsewhere in the state.

But in the light of later events, notably the intreqretation of the Supreme Court ruling given by Attorney General Ferguson, the questionable diplomacy of the Governor and Gen. Williams has been mos t unfortunate, and the opportunity of the Negroes to attend the Sturgis High has been forfeited, at least for the time being. It is now apparent that state officials have passed the brunt of the issue to the Federal Courts and it will now fall to some Federal Judge to decide whether the students should be admitted immediately or to require that more adequate plans be developed. If the decision if for immediate enrollment, I can only wonder how the decision will be enforced and by whom.

My own judgment is that the Negro parents should have continued to send their children to Morganfield for the balance of this year, trusting that by next fall adequate plans would have been made and the whites would have been ready to accept desegregation. But this is of course a judgment passed after the development of other complications. Given the difficulty of predicting human behavior those who advised the Negroes to send their children back to Sturgis High can and must be forgiven even though this has been an enormously costly dicision whose consequences are not yet at and end.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

The events of the days I was in Sturgis were too crowded for me to have an opportunity to determine whether the school officials personally hold attitudes favorable to desegregation. Their public utterances have all been in line with the fact that they are a part of a state system of public education which is committed to accepting the Supreme Court decision as the law of the land.

Though apparently not widely known the School Board of the county expected that in 1957 Dunbar High School would be closed and all Negro students integrated into Sturgis or Morganfield High School. Further, Supt. Oakley, speaking apparently with School Board approval, had indicated that Negroes were entitled to attend Sturgis High if they wished to do so. The principal of the Sturgis School had stated at the time of enrollment of the eight Negro students that they would be treated like anyone else. We thu s have a background of an intent to implement the desegregation decision, though no evidence on personal attitudes of responsible school officials is at hand.

That they expected desegregation to work is indicated by the apparent casualness with which the application to admit Negroes to the Sturgis School was granted. Back of this is no history of consultations, planning, discussions, etc., which have been the accompaniment of so many of so many successful desegregation ventures. One informant told me that in the fall of 1955 some local Sturgis Negro boys accepted an invitation to engage in football scrimmage with the Sturgis High team in anticipation that they would be attending the high school soon. Eventual acceptance of desegregation by the students is indicated by the fact that by Sept. 14th a large proportion of the high school students had returned to classes. Reporters noted frequently as did this observer that staying away from school was for many an unexpected vacation, for many others it was a matter of not wanting to be in a minority, and for still others the presence of the troops was certainly an obstacle.

The public school teachers of Kentucky have already in general indicated their desire and willingness to accept desegregation by such acts as the various moves involved in merging the Kentucky Education Association with the Kentucky Teachers Association, the Negro organization of teachers. Many of these teachers have attended summer classes at the University of Kentucky which has had many Negro teachers registered during the last five years or so. To my knowledge no Sturgis teacher indicating a preference to resigning rather than teaching in an integrated school as was the case of several teachers at Clay.

GROUP IDENTIFICATION OF PRO-SEGREGATIONISTS

I have little direct information with which to attempt an answer to the questions in this section. The leaders of the segregationists are easily identified in socio-economic terms from available public information. But conclusions concerning the followers is at best a "guesstimate".

The president of the White Citizens Council at Union City is W. W. "Jerry" Waller of Morganfield, the county seat town. He is a partner in a farm implement business, 33 years old, War II veteran, married to a German warbride divorcee, old line stock in a county where everyone seems to be such, and a potentially powerful rabble-rousing demagogue. He is at least upper middle class.

The vice-president is the owner of a furniture and appliance store in Sturgis. I believe his name is Bell, although he did not figure prominently in the crisis so far as I can judge. He is probably upper middle class.

An important personage is a mine union official of the area by name of Gordon Urten who I suspect is one of the most important figures in the whole development. He was called on by the crowd on Sept 4th to tell Supt. Oakley their position. I heard him speak for CBS-TV filming on Sept 19th, and he did it most creditably without any advance preparation. Someone did some orgsnizing in Sturgis between Aug. 31 and Sept. 4th and I strongly suspect he was involved in a leadership role though I have no proof. (In fact I could learn very little about that period; one informant indicated there was considerable telephoning and pressuring to keep children out of school and to be on hand.) Perhaps one reason why this person did not figure more prominently was because the U.M.W. from Washington headquarters let it be known in strong terms it wanted no union functionaire mixing his union status with prosegregation.

The crowd of followers appeared to me as distinctly lower class or working class. Such events always attract the unemployed, the retired, and the rural people whose farming tasks are not too pressing. Women apparently made up at least half the crowds during the early days in Sturgis though they were not so apparent during the period I was on hand, except for the 19th when they were out in force. One reporter indicated that they were more hostile and threatening at Clay than any of the men. If one woman I heard speak for the CBS-TV reporters is typical, they were certain ly less restrained in their hostility and more open in expressing their prejudice than were the men. I noted that at the big Citizens Council meeting on the 17th women were the most vocal in their cheering. (Incidentally, this meeting produced less cheering, booing, noise, boisterousness, etc. than I had anticipated. It was surprisingly sober in my judgment.)

As one index of class composition of the segregationists, I noted that in the crowd present the day the Negro students were officially refused entrance, Sept. 19th, only two males in business suits were identifiable as members of the segregation supporters.

One informant who supported desegregation told me that "none of the good Christian people of the community would be caught at such an affair." He also stated his belief that a large portion of the people present had no children in the school and in a number of cases were from outside the community.

One person who undoubtedly played an important role in organizing the opposition was Millard Grubbs who came by plane from Louisville to address one of the first,

if not the first, mass meeting of the segregation advocates. He is state chairman of the Kentucky White Citizens Council and will undoubtedly be no little source of difficulty for us in the months ahead. I know nothing of his socio-economic status in Louisville, though he is certainly not prominent there in the way in which W. W. Waller is in Morganfield.

MOB PROCESS.

I was not present when the mobs were alleged to be on hand. There is some question whether this term should be used for the National Guard forces were too well in control of the situation when it might have developed into mob behavior beginning on Sept. 6 th. One factor which may have prevented strong mob formation was that Gordon Urten, wh om I identified previously as having had mine union organization background and connection, was singled out early by National Guard officials, so much so that he later complained of being used by Gen. Williams as someone to pin blame on and make an example of. On Sept. 6th some seven men were arrested on breach of peace charges by State Highway Police.

INTERESTING HYPOTHESIS

My interviewing experience would certainly lend support to the hypothesis that those opposing segregation do so on grounds that it is necessary to do so to prevent inter-marriage. And those who accept it think in terms of widening educational opportunities for all and of what benefits the Negro students may bring to the school in terms of such activities as athletics and music.

POWER STRUCTURE

I got no direct leads on this matter but I strongly suspect the presence of "behind the scenes" actors in this drama. One reason is that the churches of the town of Sturgis have taken a position of almost total non-participation. This would almost suggest that the ministers are under control of powerful elements in their congregation who support the agitators. But if this were true it would be most clearly at odds with the newspaper editors judgment of the community. But this is all pure speculation.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

I have not learned of any recent incidents in the town which may have been related to this disturbance. All seems to have been peaceful in the caste pattern.

I do not believe those who participated in the action were in any way sorry. Perhaps had open violence with a death or two occurred, feelings of sorrow might have been present. The main feeling which I sensed was one of continuing anxiety due to general awareness that this was but one chapter in the struggle, and likely only a temporary victory. I think there are very few among those opposed to desegregation who see this as a final and lasting victory for their cause. They are cognizant that all around them and throughout the state desegregation is moving forward and that compliance with the court ruling is accepted generally in the state.

Regarding the firmness of officials, it can be said that the school officials apparently did not say much ahead of time but appeared to be firm about the right of Negroes to enter Sturgis High School with School Board approval as late as Sept. 4.

COMMUNITY ECOLOGY AND DEMOGRAPHY

Sturgis, Ky. has a population of about 2500 and is located in a fairly prosperous agricultural section and draws additional economic support from several large scale coal mining operations. Contrary to the most of the other mining sections of Kentucky, some

long-range expansion seems in sight with the opening of one new major mine. Within the town of Sturgis are several small industries, mainly employing woman. One is a branch of the Richmond Clothing Co. and another is manufacturing television tubes.

Withi n Union County there are 1386 Negroes (U.S.Census, 1950) and within the town of Sturgis about 350 . I spent a good deal of time in the Negro section known as Boxtown. I am of the opinion their level of living is somewhat above the average of that of most Kentucky Negroes. This is probably due to the fact that a large proportion of the men work in the mines whose pay scales are reputed to be about $20 per day as a minimum even in the unorganized mines.

To one who has lived a number of years in Iowa and Illinois, Sturgis appears to be similar to a small town in one of those states. Streets are wide and well kept, lined with lovely trees and neat small homes. The town boasts some nine churches though I do not know how well they are attended.

Long time residents of the area regard it as a growing and progressive town.

SOME CONCLUSIONS AND QUESTIONS DERIVED FROM THE STURGIS ANALYSIS

The major questions for those concerned to implement integration are those relating to the lessons to be learned from this conflict sutuation. Each analyst may draw somewhat differing statements of the lessons for they are not implicit in the data, but for what they are worth here are some conclusions which I draw from my field work experience.

One: It is of greatest importance to keep on gathering and dissemination of information descriptive of successful experiences with integration. Many of the segregationists do not realize the extent to which this is occurring. Their strength will be lessened as they see themselves more of a minority though their resistance may temporarily increase.

Two: The interaction of (1) inadequate planning, (2) little experience with interracial contact and communication; (3) eagerness of Negroes to break the segregation barriers, and (4) the hostility of caste oriented whites, particularly those of lower socio-economic status, offers a high pro bability of open conflict over integration.

Three: Those whose responsibility it is a promote integration, namely school officials, must act with firmness and forthrightness. In Kentucky the opportunity is great because local authorities do not have to go counter to the position of state officials. Failure to exert leadership offers the segregationists a wide-open opportunity.

Four: It seems advisable to me that no effort should be made to enroll Negro children where no plans have been made. The first steps should be in terms of discussion, pressure on the school board, and court procedure. Open conflict such as took place at Clay and Sturgis will release far more hostility than when issues are channelled through the courts.

Five: I believe it would be unwise to push legal action rapidly in these cases. I premise this co nclusion on the assumption that the opposition will soften with time but may harden further with efforts for further immediate action.

Six: In view of the fact that integration has gone forward without difficulty elsewhere in Kentucky where the school boards and officials have done no more planning, etc. than at Clay and sturgis, it is apparent that we cannot place the entire responsibility for these conflicts upon the lack of planning in a further effort to isolate controlling variables.

One goes into such developments as that at Sturgis to answer some questions, but of course experience of the situation is productive of further questions. Here are a few that have developed in my thinking:

One: Have we any clear evidence to show that integration goes forward more smoothly where there is present in the community some history of interracial contacts other than those involved in employment and buying and selling? Are contacts through sports, church visitations, joint committees, etc. productive of attitudes and personal relations which will expedite desegregation?

Two: Why did no violence break out in either of these communities? Was it due to the presence of the Guard? Are these communities really as peaceable as some of their members claim? Has there developed a socio-economic situation which is basically satisfying to the whites and thereby frustration and aggression are minimized?

Three: Why have the White Citizens Councils not flourished as yet in Kentucky as they have elsewhere south of us? Is it a lack of leadership? Are the attitudes of the populace on the average accepting of desegregation?

My final conclusion and question focuses on the necessity of preventing further growth of White Citizens Councils in Kentucky. They are awful to behold and obviously powerful. Integration procedures must operate so as to advance the cause without creating such vicious opposition.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CRISIS IN STURGIS, KY.
August 31 to September 19, 1956

1. August 31: Eight Negro students enrolled at the previously all-white Sturgis High School. One of these students stated that approval had been given her on the previous day by Supt. Oakley in Morganfield in the presence of a grandparent. School Board approval had been given previously though I cannot date this.

2. Sept. 4: The Negro enrollees returned home when their entrance to the High School was blocked by a crowd estimated at from 250 to 500 and described by some reporters as "peaceful" and by others as "a mob". Crowd later addressed by Supt. Oakley who informed them of School Board decision to admit Negroes at any time in compliance with the Supreme Court ruling, and requested them to let the matter be worked out by authorities of the school, city and county. There was no objection by the crowd which then dispersed.

3. Sept. 5: Governor A. B. Chandler ordered State Police to Sturgis without conferring with local or county authorities. The Governor also ordered Adjutant General Williams to fly to Sturgis and survey the situation. The 240th Tank Battalion of the Kentucky National Guard was alerted for immediate duty.

4. Sept. 5: None of the Negro students attempted to enter the school. Union County school authorities and Sturgis City officials conferred with the parents of the Negro students, explained their plan to eliminate the Dunbar School next year, and obtained from these parents an agreement to send their children to this Negro school in Morganfield for this year.

5. Sept. 5: At a meeting with City and County officials and school authorities Gen. Williams was told they did not believe the Guard was necessary to maintain law and order in view of the agreement with the Negro parents.

6. Sept. 5: During the evening the Negro families were informed by radio and television that the troops were moving in so that any eligible children who wished to attend could do so. The parents involved informed city officials of Sturgis that they intended to send their children to the local school.

7. Sept. 6: The Negro students entered the school under heavy armed guard. 200 Guardsmen with full battle equipment including two M-47 tanks were on hand along with 20 State Police. A crowd of 800 was on hand; angry tempers flared and a number of arrests were made (seven).

8. Sept. 7: None of the Negro students appeared at the school, allegedly because threats of loss of jobs had been directed at the fathers who worked in a nearby coal mine. Attendance at the school was but 50 percent of normal.

9. Sept. 10: Seven of the Negro students returned to school under escort of the militia; about 50 white students attended.

10. Sept. 11: Seven Negroes again attended the Sturgis High under military protection.

11. Sept. 12, 13, 14: The Negro students continued to attend school under military protection; attendance of white students increased until it was up to nearly 90 percent by the 14th. Crowds around the school diminished and tension lessened.

12. Sept. 15: Saturday night meeting in Morganfield - county seat of Union County - of pro-segregationists. Large crowd addressed by Millard Grubbs, a White Citizens Council leader who had been flown in from Louisville.

13. Sept. 17: Four Negro children barred from entering Clay school as result of interpretation by Attorney General Ferguson that such attendance was not legal since the School Board of Webster County had made no definite plans for integration. Boycott at Clay which had been total among white students came to ~~at~~ end and students began to return.

14. Sept. 17: Negro students in attendance at Sturgis but attendance of whites down sharply from Friday, apparently in response to the success (seemingly) of the Clay boycott and the pressures created in the community by the WCC meeting on Saturday night, Sept. 15.

15. Sept. 17: Crowd of perhaps 2500 attended meeting at Sturgis Fairgrounds called by the White Citizens Council of Union County. W. W. Waller of Morganfield in charge; Mayor Clark of Clay principal speaker who urged them to use same methods as they had used in Clay. Other speakers included Supt. Oakley and Principal Evans. Only speaker in support of compliance with the Supreme Court ruling was Mayor J. B. Holeman of Sturgis.

16. Sept. 18: Negro students again present but white attendance down to about 50.

17. Sept. 18: Union County School Board requested opinion of Attorney General as to application in Sturgis case of the ruling applied to Clay. (see 13 above) Reply was favorable.

18. Sept. 18: School Board at a special meeting voted to bar Negro students from Sturgis on grounds of being illegally enrolled. Integration committee requested to meet on Oct. 6 and to continue until satisfactory plan formed.

19. Sept. 19: Negro students appeared at school; Principal Evans read them the School Board action. Crowd of several hundred present cheered their leaving. White students began returning to school. Negroes did not return to Dunbar and indicated they were not sure they would do so.

Dear Mr. Hall

Linville, North Carolina

January 20, 1956

Mr. Paul Butler
Democratic National Committee
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Leonard V. Hall
Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We address you jointly in your official capacities because we feel that on the matter here presented, there is no shade of difference in the attitude of the two political parties you represent, and for the additional reason that your joint action will have greater significance than the same action taken unilaterally.

The nation is upon the eve of a political campaign. The campaign comes at a time when the Southern States are making choices necessitated by decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the school segregation cases. These choices, in some areas of the South, under normal circumstances, would be attended by tension and discord. The political campaign presents the distinct possibility that the normal tension and discord may be heightened. A candidate for office may have a force and an incentive, lacking upon other occasions, for creating animosities or keeping them alive.

That some candidates will do this in any event and regardless of what you may do is, unhappily, a safe prediction. Our effort is directed at reducing the number and decreasing the effectiveness of such appeals.

If the belief should exist in a substantial number of minds that one party more than the other gave promise of a softened attitude toward putting into effect the national policy of desegregation, a condition would exist which would incubate the evils we fear. On the other hand; if it should clearly appear that neither party offers haven or hope for those who advocate nullification, "interposition", or evasion, by whatever name or means, the futility of such proposals would be manifest; if so manifest, the number of such appeals might be sharply reduced.

We propose, therefore, that at the earliest possible moment you issue a joint statement declaring that it is the firm resolution of both political parties to support the law as declared by the Supreme Court and to utilize all appropriate governmental agencies to that end. Such a statement would challenge national attention and serve notice upon dissidents that neither party will be made the vehicle or agency for affording to disloyal doctrine the hope of gaining legal sanction or administrative approval.

It is our belief that in the South such a statement at this time would have significant value in strengthening the forces which seek, what is sought by both political parties and all good citizens, a society in which the rights of all are equally protected by law.

We shall consider that it is our privilege, in our discretion, to give appropriate publicity to this letter and your replies. For convenience, we request that your replies be addressed to _____

AT _____.

Respectfully submitted,

BEREA COLLEGE • BEREA • KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 4, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 5 1956

George W. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

At the request of Oscar Cohen of ADL I spent three days in Sturgis, Kentucky on a field survey of the desegregation crisis.

With a thought that this may be of some use to you people, I am enclosing a copy of a report I prepared for him.

With best regards to you and the staff, I am

Sincerely yours,

Roscoe

Roscoe Giffin
Professor of Sociology

RG:sgs

SRC Stationery

August 15, 1957

~~MEMO TO: SRC Central Office Staff~~

~~FROM: Research Office~~

MEMORANDUM

RE: Anticipated public school desegregation in Southern and border states, ~~September, 1957.~~

For your convenience and information, ~~the Research Office~~ SRC has compiled the following summary material on previously all white schools which are expected to desegregate in September, 1957. We are also listing a further category of schools, some of which are prominently involved in litigation and some which have received applications for admittance and face possible litigation. In this second category, there is apparently little liklihood of integration at the beginning of the academic year 1957-58, although in some instances there is a possibility of action leading to integration during the school year.

Schools and School Systems Planning Integration in September, 1957:

Omit

~~Fort Smith, Little Rock, Ozark, and Van Buren, Arkansas; Hopkins, McCracken, Scott, Union, Webster, Kentucky; St. Mary's and Montgomery Counties, Maryland; Schools in Butler, Daviess, Johnson, Laclede, St. Louis, and Washington counties, Missouri; Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston Salem, North Carolina; Kinta and Marietta districts in Oklahoma; Nashville, Tennessee; Arlington County, Virginia; Hardy and Mason counties, West Virginia.~~

Arkansas	Fort Smith	Schools will start plan of gradual integration beginning with first grade level.
	Little Rock	Desegregation will begin at the high school level.
	Ozark	Ozark High School will begin desegregation at all high school levels.
	Van Buren	Under court order to desegregate in September.
Kentucky	Hopkins McCracken Scott Union Webster	Federal court orders requiring initiation of full desegregation programs were handed to these five counties. The last two were scenes of crowd disorders at Clay and Sturgis last fall.
Maryland	St. Mary's Co.	Desegregation will begin in elementary grades.
	Montgomery Co.	Two additional schools will desegregate.

Missouri	The following schools plan to desegregate:	
	Butler Co.	Poplar Bluff High (two upper grades)
	Daviess Co.	Gallatin Elementary
	Jackson Co.	Independence Elementary
	Johnson Co.	Holden Elementary
	Laclede Co.	Lebanon Elementary
	St. Louis Co.	Eureka Elementary
	Washington Co.	Potosi Elementary
North Carolina	Charlotte	The Charlotte school board announced assignment of five Negro students to previously all white schools: Harding High, 1; Alexander Graham Jr. High, 2; Piedmont Jr. High, 1; Central High, 1.
	Greensboro	The transfer of five Negro students to Gillespie School (elementary and junior high levels) and one Negro student to Senior High School was approved by the Greensboro school board.
	Winston-Salem	One Negro student was assigned by the school board to Reynolds High School.
Oklahoma	Kinta District	This district will desegregate for first time.
	Marietta District	Desegregation is planned for September.
Tennessee	Nashville	First grade integregation in all Nashville public schools is scheduled for September, in compliance with a federal court order.
		~~(Clinton, Tenn., will maintain integration policy.)~~
Virginia	Arlington Co.	Arlington County is under District Court order to abolish segregation in September; however, the District Court did not authorize parents to ignore the requirements of state pupil placement laws. If Virginia's Pupil Placement Act is used to bar Negroes from admittance to integrated school system, and if these cases are brought into court, the constitutionality of the Placement Act will then be considered.

West Virginia	Hardy Co. Mason Co.	Desegregation in these counties, planned for September, will leave only two counties, Jefferson and Hampshire, with segregated school systems.

Schools in Which Integration Action is Pending at Present Time:

*Delaware	All Districts	All presently segregated districts have been ordered by the District Court to integrate, and requested to ready a plan for the desegregation operation before fall term, 1957. The State Board of Education is seeking an appeal to the Circuit Court. This action will, in all probability, preclude any integration activity this fall.
Florida	Dade County	The Fifth Circuit Court reversed the decision of the District Court (which had dismissed a school entry suit). A decision by the school board as to their choice between two alternatives - preparing for trial or asking the Supreme Court to review the ruling - has not yet been made.
	Palm Beach Co.	An application suit was dismissed by the District Court on the ground that the applicant wanted to move outside of his normal school district. This decision is being appealed.
Kentucky	Allen Co. Anderson Co. Barren Co. Christian Co. Edmonson Co. Gallatin Co. Garrard Co. Spencer Co. Warren Co.	These nine Kentucky counties have plans for desegregation but dates have not been announced, as far as we can determine.
*Louisiana	New Orleans	The city school system is under Court Order to integrate; however, the order is being contested on a legal technicality. No planning has been done for integration in September.
North Carolina	Bryson City	Applications of six Negro students were refused by school board. There are no indications that the action will be reversed, unless the statement that if protest is made "the school board will probably hold another meeting" implies some chance of reversal.

Insert A ⇒ X

	Chapel Hill	The application of one student was rejected. At the present time, the parent is undecided as to whether he will appeal the ruling.
Omit →	Durham	At present, the school board does not plan to consider an application for admittance to an all white school by a Negro student.
	Old Fort	The McDowell County board of education rejected applications of 66 Negro students on the ground that applications were not on proper forms and should have been filed with the principal of Old Fort School.
	Raleigh	One request for admission was refused. A hearing before the School Board has been requested by the parents, as a preliminary step to court action.
South Carolina	Clarendon Co.	No time limit was set in the court order specifying integration in Clarendon County.
Texas	Dallas	Under court order to desegregate, but with no specific time indicated. A policy statement will be made by the school board in August.
	Galveston	Plans to desegregate in September, 1957, were halted by an act of the state legislature prohibiting further integration except by approval of the district's voters in an election. No case testing the validity of this law has been filed.
	Houston	A suit has been filed asking District Court to set a definite date for integration. No subsequent action has been reported.
Insert B-	X	
	Port Arthur	Plans to desegregate in September were halted by state legislature; see Galveston.
	Stamford	Plans to desegregate in September were halted by state legislature; see Galveston.
Virginia	*Charlottesville	The District Court will withhold desegregation decree until the U. S. Supreme Court has acted on the state's Pupil Placement laws. The Supreme Court does not reconvene until October 7.

*Newport News	Circuit Court orders to desegregate have been stayed pending Supreme Court action on pupil placement laws of the state. Schools will open on a segregated basis, since no action will be taken by Supreme Court prior to October.
*Norfolk	Circuit Court desegregation was stayed pending Supreme Court action, as in the case of Newport News.
Prince Edward Co.	Under court order to desegregate, but no definite time has been set.

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*Schools or districts in which possibility of integregation action appears more immediate.

are expected

Insert A

Caswell County--Forty-three Negro students have applied for admission to previously all-white ~~xxxxxxx~~ schools for the fall term of 1957. The applications, "and possibly others," [illegible] to come before the Board of Education this fall.

Insert B

Mansfield-- Federal District Court ~~xxxxxx~~ has ordered Mansfield to integrate, but no actual integration has been accomplished and no plans announced.

FILE COPY

Sent to: All Cooperating Agencies

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 22, 1957

MEMORANDUM

RE: Anticipated Public School Desegregation in Southern and Border States.

For your convenience and information, SRC has compiled the following summary material on previously all white schools which are expected to desegregate in September, 1957. We are also listing a further category of schools, some of which are prominently involved in litigation and some of which have received applications for admittance and face possible litigation. In this second category, there is apparently little likelihood of integration at the beginning of the academic year 1957-58, although in some instances there is a possibility of action leading to integration during the school year.

Schools and School Systems Planning Integration in September, 1957:

Arkansas	Fort Smith	Schools will start plan of gradual integration beginning with first grade level.
	Little Rock	Desegregation will begin at the high school level.
	Ozark	Ozark High School will begin desegregation at all high school levels.
	Van Buren	Under court order to desegregate in September.

Kentucky	Hopkins McCracken Scott Union Webster	Federal court orders requiring initiation of full desegregation programs were handed to these five counties. The last two were scenes of crowd disorders at Clay and Sturgis last fall.
Maryland	St. Mary's Co.	Desegregation will begin in elementary grades.
	Montgomery Co.	Two additional schools will desegregate.
Missouri	The following schools plan to desegregate:	
	Butler Co.	Poplar Bluff High (two upper grades)
	Daviess Co.	Gallatin Elementary
	Jackson Co.	Independence Elementary
	Johnson Co.	Holden Elementary
	Laclede Co.	Lebanon Elementary
	St. Louis Co.	Eureka Elementary
	Washington Co.	Potosi Elementary
North Carolina	Charlotte	The Charlotte school board announced assignment of five Negro students to previously all white schools: Harding High, 1; Alexander Graham Jr. High, 2; Piedmont Jr. High, 1; Central High, 1.
	Greensboro	The transfer of five Negro students to Gillespie School (elementary and junior high levels) and one Negro student to Senior High School was approved by the Greensboro school board.
	Winston-Salem	One Negro student was assigned by the school board to Reynolds High School.

Oklahoma	Kinta District	This district will desegregate for first time.
	Marietta District	Desegregation is planned for September.
Tennessee	Nashville	First grade integregation in all Nashville public schools is scheduled for September, in compliance with a federal court order.
Virginia	Arlington Co.	Arlington County is under District Court order to abolish segregation in September; however, the District Court did not authorize parents to ignore the requirements of state pupil placement laws. If Virginia's Pupil Placement Act is used to bar Negroes from admittance to integrated school system, and if these cases are brought into court, the constitutionality of the Placement Act will then be considered.
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		by the school board as to their choice between two alternatives - preparing for trial or asking the Supreme Court to review the ruling - has not yet been made.
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North Carolina	Bryson City	Applications of six Negro students were refused by school board. There are no indications that the action will be reversed, unless the statement that if protest is made "the school board will probably hold another meeting" implies some chance of reversal.
	Caswell Co.	Forty-three Negro students have applied for admission to previously all-white schools for the fall term of 1957. The applications, "and possibly others," are expected to come before the Board of Education this fall.
	Chapel Hill	The application of one student was rejected. At the present time, the parent is undecided as to whether he will appeal the ruling.

	Old Fort	The McDowell County Board of Education rejected applications of 66 Negro students on the ground that applications were not on proper forms and should have been filed with the principal of Old Fort School.
	Raleigh	One request for admission was refused. A hearing before the School Board has been requested by the parents, as a preliminary step to court action.
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	Houston	A suit has been filed asking District Court to set a definite date for integration. No subsequent action has been reported.
	Mansfield	Federal District Court has ordered Mansfield to integrate, but no actual integration has been accomplished and no plans announced
	Port Arthur	Plans to desegregate in September were halted by state legislature; see Galveston.
	Stanford	Plans to desegregate in September were halted by state legislature; see Galveston.
Virginia	*Charlottesville	The District Court will withhold desegregation decree until the U. S. Supreme Court has acted on

	the state's Pupil Placement laws. The Supreme Court does not reconvene until October 7.
*Newport News	Circuit Court orders to desegregate have been stayed pending Supreme Court action on pupil placement laws of the state. Schools will open on a segregated basis, since no action will be taken by Supreme Court prior to October.
*Norfolk	Circuit Court desegregation was stayed pending Supreme Court action, as in the case of Newport News.
Prince Edward Co.	Under court order to desegregate, but no definite time has been set.

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*Schools or districts in which possibility of integration action appears more immediate.

FILE COPY

REPORT

ON

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

SR
August 28, 1957

On August 27, 1957, an estimated 3,500 pupils registered to attend the first grade of the Nashville, Tennessee, public school system. Among the 3,500 first-grade registrants, there were approximately 126 Negro students who were eligible, under the court order, to attend previously all-white schools. Actual school records showed 13 Negro pupils registered with 272 white first graders at five previously all-white schools, and one white pupil enrolled at a formerly all-Negro school. Nashville has for many reasons become a "test case." The test in this instance will determine whether or not resistance by a comparatively small number of individuals can hamper and make ineffectual prepared plans for school integration.

The Southern Regional Council has compiled the following background information concerning the forces presently at work in Nashville, as an aid in interpreting the forthcoming developments there.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY

Nashville, the capital of Tennessee is a city of approximately 185,000 people (estimate for 1956), located in Davidson County, middle Tennessee. The 1950 U. S. Census listed the population of the city of Nashville as 174,307, of whom 54,726 were non-white. The greater Nashville area contained an estimated 368,100 in 1956; according to the 1950 census figures the total population of this area was 321,758; of that number, 64,381 were non-white residents.

The urban population of Davidson County in 1950 was 258,887, and the rural population 62,871. During the 10 year period between 1940 and 1950, the population of the city of Nashville increased by 4.1%. The median age in the city is 30.5 years, and the median number of school years completed by persons 25 years and older in 1950 was 8.9.

Nashville contained, according to 1954 figures, a total of 461 manufacturing establishments employing 30,543 persons. Principal manufactures included aircraft, beverages, clothing, footwear, grain mill products, heating apparatus, mortuary equipment, printing and publishing, rayon textiles, ships, textile mill products, and tobacco products. The median income was $1,910.00 in 1950. Fifty-two percent of families and unrelated individuals had an income of less than $2,000.00. The median income of non-white families and unrelated individuals was $1,182.00.

Nashville can be characterized as progressive, if compared to other Southern cities, in matters of previous desegregation. Nashville buses are now desegregated, taxicabs do not operate under a segregated system, and the municipal golf courses were opened to Negroes in February, 1956, by Federal Court order. Catholic parochial schools ended segregation in Nashville two years ago, and private colleges (including Fisk University, Vanderbilt University, Scarritt College, and Peabody College) are desegregated to a small extent.

Nashville's Negroes have more representation on official bodies than is common in Southern cities. There are at present 2 Negro City Councilmen, Z. Alexander Looby and Robert E. Lillard. Both are serving their second terms in this elective office. Coyness L. Ennix is the only Negro member of the city school board.

KEY CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor: Ben West

School Superintendent: William A. Bass*

Asst. Superintendent: W. H. Oliver

Acting Chairman, Nashville City School Board: Elmer Lee Pettit

Police Chief: Douglas E. Hosse

* Mr. Bass will retire December 31, 1957. W. H. Oliver will become Superintendent effective January 1, 1958.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Nashville has approximately 145,000 registered voters.

About one-fourth of this total is Negro.

CITY COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Nashville's two newspapers are the Nashville Tennessean and the Nashville Banner. Coleman A. Harwell is Vice President and Editor of the Tennessean. The Editor of the Banner is A. C. Dunkleberger.

There are seven A.M. radio stations, one F.M. station, and three T.V. stations in Nashville.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Hume-Fogg High School, where the school board now meets and the scene of current desegregation decisions and plans, was erected on the site of the old Hume School. According to Henry McRaven in Nashville - "Athens of the South," this school's formal opening on February 26, 1855, gave Nashville claim to the distinction of being the first Southern city to establish a public school system.

It is of interest to note that a Negro man was one of the group of nine pioneers who formed a vanguard settlement in the area now known as Nashville (1779). He is described by one source as a servant of James Robertson, who led the expedition; another merely states that he was chosen by Robertson to accompany the group. He was killed by Indians in 1781, during an attack on Freeland's station, about a mile north of Fort Nashborough.

Tennessee was the last of the 11 Confederate states to secede - on June, 1861 and then by a popular vote of 108,399 for and 47,233 against. Nashville was the first large Southern city to be captured by Federal troops (February 25, 1862.)

It is reported that the citizenry got along well with occupying Union forces. Andrew Johnson, twice governor of Tennessee, was the only Southern senator who supported the Union during the secession controversy. In his capacity as Military Governor of Tennessee, Johnson delivered his famous "Moses" speech in Nashville (October, 1864), proclaiming freedom to all slaves with the words, "I will be your Moses and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage to a fairer future of liberty and peace." (Lincoln had excepted Tennessee in the Emancipation Proclamation.)

CURRENT STEPS TOWARD DESEGREGATION

It is estimated that 1,435 Negro and 2,065 white first graders will begin attending classes on September 9th. (The total school population in the city in November of 1956 was approximately 27,189 students. Of this total, 17,186 were white and 10,003 non-white.) School officials state that re-zoning of 23 of Nashville's 36 elementary schools placed approximately 126 Negro students in previously all-white schools in the following proportions:
Bailey, 1 Negro student; Buena Vista, 8; Caldwell, 13; Clemons, 4; Cockrill, 1; Hattie Cotton, 7; Eakin, 1; Fall, 14; Fehr, 18; Glenn, 25; Jones, 14; Kirkpatrick, 4; Lipscomb, 5; Ransom, 1; Tarbox, 10. No official statement has been made regarding the number of white students who have been assigned to previously all-Negro schools. However, as of August 25, only 24 transfers had been granted by the school board to students whose parents had requested such action. The 24 included 13 white students and 11 Negro students.

The first request for admittance into a previously segregated public school in Nashville came from two white parents who asked that their children be permitted entrance to a Negro elementary school (Professor Lee Lorch and Doctor

Robert W. Rempfer). This permission was refused in July, 1954; however, in June of 1955 the city school board announced that it would work out plans to comply with the United States Supreme Court order for a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation of public schools. Mrs. W. O. Benson, then chairman of the school board, stated, "We have no intention of evading the court 's order."

In late 1955, parents and relatives of 21 Negro and 2 white children filed suit for the end of compulsory segregation in the Nashville City Schools (Robert W. Kelley et al v. the Board of Education of the City of Nashville). In a hearing on March 27, 1956, a three-judge Federal Court granted a continuance until the fall term of court, giving the Board an additional seven months in which to devise and adopt a plan of desegregation. It was the opinion of the Court that the board "announced at an early date that it would comply with the ruling of the Supreme Court...and has proceeded to take steps toward that end and is now acting in good faith and with appropriate dispatch." In October of 1956 the school board voted to desegregate the first grade in September, 1957, and to announce the extent and date of further integration in December, 1957, after further study. A Federal District Court announced its acceptance of the plan, in part, but called for a "complete plan" by December 31, 1957.

PARTIAL PLAN

The "partial plan" for desegregation in Nashville includes five points:

1. The abolishment of compulsory segregation based upon race in grade one of the elementary schools will be effective in September, 1957.

2. A plan of school zoning based upon location of school buildings, without reference to race, is to be established for the administration of the first grade before September, 1957.

3. Every student entering the first grade will be permitted to attend the school designated for the zone in which he or she resides, subject to regulations that may be necessary in particular instances.

4. Applications for transfer of first-grade students will be given careful consideration and will be granted when good cause is shown and when transfer is practicable.

5. A valid condition to support application for transfer would exist when a student would otherwise be required to attend a school where the majority of students in that school or in his or her grades are of a different race, or a school which has previously served only members of a different race.

In early 1957, the school board took action to prepare the community and the school system itself for the impending change. A mid-March meeting of the board unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing Superintendent William A. Bass to initiate plans immediately to "inform, elucidate, and help solve problems which may grow out of the efforts...to comply with the ruling...". The board stated that it would "stand firmly back of its agents in their attempt to comply in all good faith with the mandate of law," and called upon citizens for "community cooperation" to make it possible for the schools "to make satisfactory adjustment."

Within a week of the Board resolution, Superintendent Bass held meetings with principals and supervisors, in order to discuss their views. Similar meetings were held with Negro and white PTA groups. An 8-point program of action to secure community support was submitted to the PTA's by Bass, urging the establishment of community study groups to inform citizens of the Supreme Court ruling and the Board's policy, suggesting positive exposition of the board's policy whenever feasible, and emphasizing the need for an understanding that desegregation is a community matter.

Further preparations included the distribution of 10 thousand copies of the board of education's resolution and a summary of the federal court order, and a series of lectures concerning the integration question was planned for Nashville teachers. Literature and books on race relations were to be distributed to the study group.

In May, 1957, preliminary conferences between Superintendent Bass, Mayor Ben West, and Chief of Police D. E. Hosse were held and further talks were planned. Preparation of a brochure listing emergency procedures, to be distributed to all elementary schools, was at that date being considered.

Desegregation preparation in Nashville has taken place against a background of anti-segregation activity on the part of the state legislature. Tennessee's Governor Clement indicated in 1954 that the American people must recognize the Supreme Court as "Supreme in matters of interpreting the law of the land," and in March, 1955, Clement vetoed several bills designed to maintain segregated schools in Tennessee. However, the Governor recommended to the 1957 session of the legislative body of Tennessee a pupil assignment law, giving local school boards the full power to place, assign, and transfer pupils within their jurisdiction on the basis of sociological, physical, psychological, and other factors. The five-point legislation, called "moderate," "middle-of-the-road" by the press, was passed by the state legislature. One of its prime functions is to strengthen the power of local boards to transfer students. The legislation further provides separate school systems if parents of Negro or white children voluntarily elect that their children are to attend segregated schools.

In July, 1957, the Acting Chairman of the School board, Elmer Pettit, stated that if there were "any possible way" to revert to pupil assignment standards set up by the 1957 state legislature, he personally felt that the board

would be willing to consider them. On August 23, in a special meeting, the School Board voted to ask their attorneys to seek a ruling from federal district court on whether the school preference law might be applicable to Nashville, already under court order when the state preference laws were enacted. Pettit stated, however, in announcing this action, that until and unless some action is taken by the court the board must adhere to the original ruling requiring desegregation of the first grade.

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP ACTIVITY SUPPORTING AND OPPOSING DESEGREGATION

No notable instances of racial tensions or violence are known to have occurred in Nashville in recent years. Several interracial groups have been active since the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision, including the Nashville Minister's Alliance, headed by the Reverend Cecil Culverhouse, and the Nashville Community Relations Conference, whose head is Maclin P. Davis, Sr., a prominent industrialist. Both groups urged the 1957 state legislature not to pass any pro-segregation school proposals. The annual interracial Institute of Race Relations held at Fisk University attracts members of the community, as well as participants from other sections of the country.

The bi-racial Community Relations Conference, at the time of its formation in May, 1956, stated that the purpose of the organization was "to preserve the feeling of genuine friendliness" between the races during the implementation of the Supreme Court Decision. During the current preparation for integration, the Conference has served as spokesman for individuals and civic organizations who have pledged support of the Nashville board. Among the organizations who have joined the community Relations Conference in its pledge of support are:
The United Church Women, the League of Women Voters, the Nashville Ministers

Association, the American Association of University Women, and the Nashville Section, National Council of Jewish Women. A petition, signed by at least 945 persons, among whom were clergymen, educators, physicians, was made public in August. Petitioners pledged their fullest cooperation with the school board.

CLERGY

Two organizations of clergymen, the Nashville Association of Churches and the Nashville Ministers Association are supporting the school integration program. A letter to ministers of the three major faiths, asking that they support the school board policy and suggesting that they preach sermons dealing with integration, was forwarded to the city's more than 500 ministers on August 23. Many of Nashville's clergymen devoted their Sunday, August 25, sermons to a call to the people to accept school integration in a "Christian spirit."

Both Negro and white Parent Teacher Associations in Nashville have endorsed the first grade desegregation plan, as have the teacher organizations of both races. The Nashville branch of the NAACP, and two state groups, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and Integration Service, Inc. (Memphis), support school desegregation.

Among the organized groups opposing integration in Nashville are the Parents' School Preference Committee, whose chairman is Chester W. Mason, and the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government. The president of the latter group is Dr. Donald Davidson, an English professor at Vanderbilt; its vice-chairman is Jack Kershaw; and Dr. Clyde Alley is chairman of the Federation's Davidson County chapter at Nashville. Both organizations have appealed to the Nashville board to apply the state's recently enacted segregation laws. A petition with 6,000 signatures, requesting that the state pupil assignment laws be used has been

presented to the school board by the two organizations.

Rallies have been staged by John Kasper (recently in cooperation with Ace Carter, Executive Secretary of the North Alabama White Citizens Council), but have reportedly not drawn over 200 people. The rallies have been held in outlying areas, since city officials have refused permission for them to be held in the city park. The Ku Klux Klan is attempting to solicit members in the Nashville area; a three-state rally was held in Nashville recently, attended by approximately 150 Klansmen. According to Emmett Carr, Grand Titan of Middle Tennessee, the majority were from Davidson (Nashville) County. Earlier demonstrations by resistance groups occurred in January, 1956, when delegations converged on the State Capitol to urge the Governor to support their cause, and again in February of 1957, when a motorcade of 200 segregationists visited the State Capitol and tried, unsuccessfully, to see Governor Frank C. Clement. Nearly 100 state troopers were on hand at the time of the latter demonstration. The 1956 denonstration is reported to have included members of the Pro-Southerners and the Citizens Council, although hate literature which included KKK leaflets was distributed in the lobby of the Capitol.

The Nashville Kiwanis Club aligned itself with opposition forces during a meeting in late August, when it adopted a resolution (presented by Thurman Sensing, executive vice-president of the Southern States Industrial Council) urging continued segregation in the city schools. The Men's Club of Monroe Street Methodist Church has expressed publicly its opposition to school integration. Segregationist groups active in the state-wide area include the Pro-Southerners, the Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation, and the Associated Citizens Councils of Tennessee.

An individual who is actively opposing integration plans, the Reverend

Fred Stroud, minister of the Bible Presbyterian Church (not affiliated with other Presbyterian Churches), has warned that integration is "unchristian" and predicted that many parents would not enroll their children in mixed classes. John Kasper has been quoted as saying that he was counting on help from Stroud in his efforts to fight desegregation.

INFORMATIONAL SOURCES IN NASHVILLE

Southern Education Reporting Service--An impartial news service established to present facts concerning segregation issue in South.

Dr. Herman Long, head of Race Relations Department, Fisk University.

Will Campbell, Southern Office, National Council of Churches.

SPECIAL REPORT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FILE COPY

REPORT ON

CHARLOTTE, GREENSBORO, AND WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

SR
September 4, 1957

In three North Carolina cities on the evening of July 23, 1957, it was announced that Negro children are now eligible to attend schools that have previously been "for white only." School board officials made concurrent statements in Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, reassigning, in accordance with the state's pupil placement laws, a total of 12 Negro students to eight schools which have never before admitted non-white pupils. The action of the school boards was historic; no other cities in the Southeast have voluntarily desegregated their public school systems. The strategic location of the three cities and the significance of their pioneering action have made Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem prime subjects for both praise and polemics - from forces both favoring and opposing implementation of the school decision.

The Southern Regional Council's purpose in compiling the following material is to provide informational data about the North Carolina cities. Although a consideration of the individual characteristics of each of the cities will be the substance of this report, state laws governing education provide a backdrop for all three.

Pupil Assignment Law

The 1955 North Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation giving local education boards authority to assign pupils to specific schools "so as to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of such public schools,

the effective instruction of the pupils therein enrolled, and the health, safety and general welfare of such pupils." Although no reference was made to race in the 1955 Assignment Act, a special election in September, 1956, approved a constitutional amendment providing that a "local option unit" could vote on closing the public schools in the event of integration and if such an election was desired, making provisions for tuition grants for attendance in private schools if the public schools are closed and for tuition grants enabling individual students to attend private schools if parents object to their attending non-segregated schools, and abolishing compulsory school attendance when individual objection is made to attendance at integrated schools and no segregated school is provided.

Compliance or Contrivance?

Motivation for the recent action of the three school boards is thought by some to have been an honest desire to comply with both state and federal laws and to preserve the system of public schools. John Foster, chairman of the Greensboro school board, stated at the July 23 board meeting: "...It is the sincere purpose of this board to preserve and maintain a system of public school education in Greensboro." In the opinion of others, the words "to preserve and maintain the existing state pupil assignment act" might have been more apt. It is thought that the integration of a small number of students under the pupil assignment act will strengthen the constitutionality of the state legislation when and if it is tested in court. (Tom Pearsall, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Education, is of this opinion. Kenneth Whitsett, Mecklenburg head of the pro-segregationist Patriots of North Carolina, has stated that he was told by Colonel William T. Joyner of the Governor's Committee on Schools that the "sacrifice of some children to mixed schools

must be made so that many other children will not similarly be subjected to the evils of mixed schools.")

Whether Federal Courts will consider the tri-city action an act of good faith or an ineffectual placebo may be made known during the coming year. Appeals from 20 of the total of 38 pupils denied reassignment in the three cities have been rejected (August 15th action of the Charlotte school board); an appeal to the judiciary bodies, in all probability, will follow.

Statement of Governor Hodges

The posture of North Carolina's chief official, Governor Luther H. Hodges, was expressed in a press conference on August 29. The Greensboro Daily News stated editorially, "Governor Hodges spoke for the vast majority of North Carolinians when he declared at his Thursday press conference that 'I don't think we need John Kasper' in Tarhellia and that 'the state and the people...will not tolerate any lawlessness or violence' in connection with the school segregation problem...Governor Hodges reiterated that he does not favor integration, and sentiment throughout North Carolina largely backs him up. But orderly processes and obedience of the law are other matters."

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Background of Board Action

Before the end of the 1956-57 academic year, the parents of nine Negro pupils had applied for the transfer of their children to previously segregated white schools, effective in September of 1957. Action on the applications was delayed by the board until its July meeting. On the evening of this meeting reassignment of six of the nine was approved, one denied, and one was referred to Woman's College, which has in past years handled all assignments to the school involved, Curry High. The ninth application had previously been withdrawn. Five of the six reassignments were to a combination elementary and junior high school, Gillespie Park School; the other remaining student was transferred to Senior High School. According to City School Superintendent Ben L. Smith, the ratio in classes will be 30 white students to one Negro, with the exception of one class at Gillespie Park Junior High School, in which there will be two Negro students. In mid-August, 515 students were enrolled in Gillespie Park School. Enrollment figures in Senior High School have not been announced. Senior High School will register incoming sophomores on September 2; other city registration will be made on September 3, the date on which the Negro students will enroll.

It is reported that Greensboro school officials formulated their plans for the reassignment action during a series of closed meetings with officials from Charlotte and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; however, the boards made individual announcements of transfers and separate policy statements. Chairman of the Greensboro School Board, John Foster, asked

for the understanding and cooperation of all people involved and stated: "Moderation by all the people must be our constant goal. The people of all races must exercise restraint - without malice, but with an overwhelming desire to continue an educational system which has produced the greatest benefit to all." Foster also stated that the board had reserved the right to reassign to other available schools those students whose parents desire such reassignment and pledged a fair hearing to any whose applications for reassignment may be denied.

Plans for the desegregation step in Greensboro began on May 18, 1955, when Doctor Edward Hudgins (board chairman at that time) suggested that the board go on public record as instructing Superintendent Ben L. Smith "to begin a study regarding ways and means for complying with the court's decision." Such a study was begun before the week was over. During the period between this initial step toward integration and the actual desegregation announcement, enactment of state placement laws added greatly to the complexity of the board's study.

In the initial fall semester meeting of school administrators on August 23, Superintendent Smith asked teachers and supervisors to withhold adverse comment on recent board decisions and stated that those principals who cannot support the policies of the board should sever their connections with the city school system.

Present Desegregation

In recent years, there has been much progress toward desegregation of schools and public accommodations in Greensboro. Greensboro Cerebral Palsy School, supported by community contributions and public school funds, is not segregated, nor is the Central Carolina Convalescent

Hospital, which serves victims of polio and whose school accommodations are financed by city school funds. Negro children attend Notre Dame High School, and there have been no incidents of opposition or racial ill-will within this parochial school. The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, located in Greensboro, desegregated in 1956. Bennett College, predominately Negro, has accepted white students; Agricultural and Technical College recently accepted one white student.

In July, 1957, the City Council opened the city's public library to all races; a request to desegregate municipal swimming pools before the 1958 season is presently being considered. A desegregation injunction against the Gillespie Park Golf Club was issued in April, 1957; however, in June a fire damaged the clubhouse and the city council ordered the Golf Club permanently closed. Segregated seating on local buses was ended in April, 1956, and railroad waiting rooms for interstate passengers were desegregated during the same year. Negro and white ministerial associations in Greensboro merged in 1955. In 1955, Doctor David D. Jones was a member of the school board in Greensboro. Doctor William M. Hampton has served two terms as a member of the city council. He did not seek reelection in 1955. Two other Negro candidates for city council seats were defeated in the 1955 election.

Voter Registration

Estimates in 1956 placed the number of Negroes registered in Guilford County at 8,000 which is 35.8% of Negroes of voting age. Fifty-seven and six tenths per cent of white persons of voting age are registered

Inter-Group Relations

A recent opinion survey conducted by Princeton University research students (in Guilford County) revealed that interviews with some

300 white residents showed 75% of them were against using force to prevent desegregation in public schools, 55% would not close schools to prevent integration, and 45% rejected withholding state funds from integrated public schools. Historically, there has been no record of racial tensions in Greensboro. (Cecil and Nellie Rowe Jones, in their "Greensboro Mayors" series published in the Greensboro Daily News in early 1943, state: "There is no record of any trouble between the Negroes and white people of Greensboro during Mayor Sloan's administration or since." The reference is to Mayor Robert M. Sloan, elected in 1869.) A large number of the original settlers of the city and surrounding Guilford County were Quakers; the North Carolina Friends abolished slavery among themselves in 1774-1776 and by 1816 they had begun to form Manumission Societies which sought to put an end to slave holding. The Underground Railway, although not connected with the Manumission Society, is said by Arnett Jackson ("Greensboro, North Carolina") to have sprung from it, and historians attribute the first depot on the route to Guilford County; some say Greensboro proper was the scene of this first stop toward the North and freedom for escaped slaves. It appears that the majority of citizens in Greensboro had no slaves during ante-bellum days; there is, however, an account of the imprisonment of a minister who had been found to be teaching Negroes to read and write during the years immediately preceeding the war. "Crowds surrounded the jail in Greensboro where Worth (Reverend Daniel Worth) was imprisoned, and it was sometimes feared that he might be lynched." (Guion Johnson, "Ante-Bellum North Carolina.") During Reconstruction days, the Ku Klux Klan was active as a county organization, although

one white and two Negro whippings were the only recorded punishments in the county.

Statistics

The United States Census of 1950 found the city of Greensboro to have a population of 83,000; the Greensboro-High Point Area population was 191,057, and total population of surrounding Guilford County was 191,057. 1956 estimates were: City of Greensboro: 83,000; Greensboro-High Point area: 214,400; Guilford County: 214,400. Of the 1950 total population in Guilford County, 37,264 were Negroes. Guilford's urban population was 126,182 and the rural population, 64,875.

Principal manufacturers in Greensboro include those producing chemicals, clay products, clothing, leather products, machinery, meat products, paper products, rayon textiles, steel products, tobacco products. A 1955 publication states that 214 active industries employ 22,530 persons in the field of manufacturing. Some unionized industries have both integrated unions and plants. The median per capita income in 1950, according to census figures, was $2,370. However, labor department computations for the entire state of North Carolina show that the employment of non-agricultural workers has recently declined (a decline of 5,600 during June of 1957). This trend may be no more than the usual mid-summer slump. The Greensboro Western Electric Company, however, will permanently lay off 100 employees during late summer and several hundred during the next few months.

Leadership

Such cursory historic and socio-economic data would appear to allow the school board action at least an even chance for success

without incident. Perhaps the catalytic factors which will precipitate either peaceful compliance or active resistance to the integration decision will lie in the strength of those who lead the two opposing movements. The Greensboro school board has been firm in announcing its policy. The Greensboro Daily News termed the action "courageous and sensible." It has called on its readers for active support and community leadership to effect the board's integration policy. The Greensboro Record said the action"....reflects a sincere purpose to comply with the law of the land in a manner which will... recognize...social and political factors involved." Organizations which, in consequence of their stated aims and creeds, actively support the board include The American Friends Service Committee (whose Southeastern office, presently located in High Point, was until recently in Greensboro), the NAACP, and on a statewide basis, The North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The North Carolina Association of Rabbis, whose president is Rabbi Simcha B. Kling, of Greensboro, has publicly announced its support. In an early August meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association, only one person announced his approval, although in the words of PTA chairman DeWitt Skinner, the PTA "seems willing to go along with the move." The Textile Workers Union of America, one of the largest unions in the city, by convention action on the national level, earlier passed a resolution condemning the White Citizens Councils, and "allied organizations" and called for national and Southern political leadership towards a peaceful transition to unsegregated schools.

Opposition

Organized resistance groups in the state include the Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., the N. C. Association for Preservation of the

White Race, and the Durham United Political Education Council. C. L. Shuping, Greensboro lawyer and counsel for the Patriots, told the board and spectators during the July 23 meeting that they would be "villified, damned, and cursed" for their action. John Kasper has stated that he will stage rallies starting in mid-August in North Carolina to "Educate the people in the use of the law so that they can exert it to the fullest extent." He further stated that he planned to use Durham, North Carolina, as his base of operations in North Carolina. C. L. Shuping of the Patriots said that Kasper's visit "will not serve any good or useful purpose." Many North Carolina newspapers have joined Mr. Shuping in this belief, and have editorially denounced Kasper and his methods in more vehement terms. Kasper made his first appearance in Greensboro on August 31; an audience of some 300 was largely silent.

Public Officials:

Mayor - George Roach

Chief of Police - Paul B. Calhoun

Principal, Gillespie Park School - M. B. Ritchie

Newspapers:

Editor, Greensboro Daily News - H. W. Kendall

Editor, Greensboro Record - Colvin T. Leonard

School Officials:

School Superintendent - Ben L. Smith

Chairman, Board of Education - John Foster

Other Informational Sources:

N. C. Council on Human Relations
Harry Jones, Executive Director
Room 209, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

American Friends Service Committee
High Point, North Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Community Statistics

The Negro population comprises 28% of the 134,042 persons who live in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina (1950 census figures; it is estimated that the total population had increased to 150,00 by 1956.) One of the outstanding characteristics of this city, geographically the Southernmost of the cities we are considering, is its mushrooming industrial growth. Total increase of population between 1940 and 1950 was 32.8%. The number of persons in the labor force was 64,840 in 1950, and the median income was $2,731.00. Surrounding Mecklenburg County's population was 197,052 in 1950 - 140,930 were urban residents, 56,122 rural. The Negro population was 49,923, urban and rural combined.

Employment

However, employment in all of North Carolina has shown a recent drop. Perhaps the most significant decline has occurred in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County area where large numbers of textile mills have closed down. Textile employment dropped by 2,500 in Mecklenburg County during the period between 1952 and 1956, affecting 2,685 employees. A recent series in the Charlotte Observer states: "One by one Charlotte's larger textile mills have closed, leaving but three in a town that boasted scores." Although attempts are being made to absorb the unemployed textile workers into other industry, there was a total of 4,900 unemployed members of the labor force in Charlotte in July of 1957, a factor which may be of great significance in the event that inter-racial tensions are precipitated by integration in Charlotte schools.

Figures for this year indicate that the Charlotte area's civilian

labor force totaled 115,000. Among the industrially employed populace, a union source recently stated that in his opinion the prevailing attitude is that of reluctant, eventual compliance with the Supreme Court Decision. There has been little racial tension within union organizations; however, there have been few efforts on the parts of locals to improve Negro rights and economic opportunities.

Community Desegregation

In the community itself, there has been some recent increase in instances of desegregation. Catholic parochial schools are integrated, as is the Johnson C. Smith University (a formerly Negro college, with Presbyterian affiliation). Mercy Hospital (Catholic) began admitting Negro patients in 1954, and permits Negro surgeons and doctors to attend their patients. A bi-racial Clerical Council, composed of Protestant and Catholic clergyman, was formed in 1955 and holds integrated meetings. A Catholic Interracial Council was formed in 1956. Interracial meetings of school principals have been held for a number of years. The city's transit company has discontinued its segregated seating policy; the Bonnie Brae Municipal Golf Course was opened to Negroes by an action of the park and recreation commission in January, 1957.

The Negro Vote

According to the Carolina Israelite, in Mecklenburg County the Negro vote has actually determined the winner in two major elections of recent years. In 1956, approximately 8,750 Mecklenburg County Negroes were registered. This represents 33.9% of the Negroes of voting age as compared to 57.5% for whites. Negro residents of Charlotte are politically active; two Negroes sought public office

in 1955 elections - Charles Vincent Bell and Thomas H. Wyche. The North Carolina state NAACP is credited with having exerted "vigorous leadership" in policically activating the Negro populace; its head is Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte.

Reaction

Editorially, the two Charlotte papers, the Observer and the News, have stated, "We are confident that the basic decision..... will be accepted as the best and wisest solution to the great dilemma of our times," (Charlotte Observer) and "....(the course of action was the only one available) to preserve the public schools and to prevent massive court-decreed integration." Recently a group of 80 to 100 civic leaders viewed the film, "Clinton and the Law," and held a panel discussion on its implications for the impending Charlotte desegregation. State wide support of the action of the Charlotte board has come from the North Carolina Association of Rabbis, the American Friends Service Committee, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, and the NAACP. Locally, the board is supported by the Charlotte - Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations.

School Board Policy

The Charlotte School Board, however, has had a study committee considering integration since June of 1955. After a total of 40 applications from Negro students for admittance to previously white schools was presented to the Board last spring, a series of conferences were held with representatives from the Greensboro and Winston-Salem school systems, resulting in the July 23 unanimous vote to accept five of the Negro pupils. J. P. Hobson, who presided at the July 23 meeting, stated: "The board has taken this step only with the

greatest concern and after earnest and prayerful consideration of the many complex factors involved." The meeting was opened with a prayer by board member Richard Brown, "We pray for those who will disagree. Enter into their minds and hearts, grant them enlarged understanding, patience, and forebearance to the end that our schools will be preserved."

Parents of 20 of the 35 students whose applications for reassignment were refused appealed to the school board, and were informed by writing of the reason for each rejection. Of the five students who were reassigned, one has since moved into another district, leaving a total of four Negro pupils who will enter the following schools on September 4: Harding High, one 10th grade student; Alexander Graham Junior High, one pupil in the 7th grade; Piedmont Junior High, one 8th grade student; Central High, an 11th grade student. It is anticipated by school officials that there will be a total enrollment of 30,000 this year, an increase of 800-900 over 1956 September enrollment figures.

Resistance

Resistance in Charlotte has been of similar ilk to that in Greensboro. There is a threat of a visit from John Kasper (The latest announced date of the impending visit was the week of August 25th one week prior to the opening of schools. Kasper was in Nashville, Tennessee, however, during the early part of the week.); leaders of the pro-segregationist Patriots denounced Kasper's plans. Kenneth Whitsett, president of the Mecklenburg chapter of the Patriots of North Carolina, angrily accused the school board, during the July 23rd meeting, of providing "the means of mixing the white race."

He presented a petition to the board, which he said bore signatures of 16,000 persons opposing integration. In June a letter was forwarded to members from the Mecklenburg Patriots urging them to make their views known. A group of white parents asked courts to review the board decision; an injunction against the board was denied by the court, however. Monroe, North Carolina was the scene of a Ku Klux Klan rally during the late summer, in which a speaker called for "the Smith and Wesson plan" as the answer to the Pearsall Plan.

City Officials:

Mayor - ~~P. L. Van Every~~ James Smith

Police Chief - F. N. Littlejohn

School Superintendent - E. H. Garinger

Acting Board Chairman - J. P. Hobson

Newspapers:

Charlotte Observer - C. A. McKnight, Editor

Charlotte News - Richard L. Young, Jr., Managing Editor

Informational Sources:

Mecklenburg - Charlotte Council on Human Relations
Room 209, 121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209, 121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

WINSTON-SALEM

The history of Winston-Salem reveals segments as dichotomous as is the city name itself. So opposed to violence that in 1862 a proclamation condemning pacificism in the county was issued by the governor, Winston-Salem in 1918 was the scene of a riot and attempted lynching which resulted in the death of five people. Partially settled by men in search of religious freedom (who as early as 1822 did missionary work to help Negroes), the community has seen two crosses burned in 1957, on the lawn of a school to which a Negro student has been legally assigned.

One eleventh grade Negro student was transferred to the previously all-white Reynolds High School by unanimous school board action on July 23. Three reassignment requests from other Negro students were denied; an additional two were recommended for approval but were withdrawn by the applicants "for personal reasons." Board officials had earlier shown a disposition to comply with the Supreme Court desegregation decision; its July 23rd action followed a number of meetings and planning sessions with members of school boards in Charlotte and Greensboro. School Board Chairman E. T. Pullen stated: "The board has made a thorough study of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions, the Pearsall Plan, the assignment law of North Carolina, and the recently submitted applications for change of assignment. Based on this study and on the advice of legal counsel, we have done our conscientious best to act upon these applications in accordance with the requirements of law."

Population and Employment Statistics

Winston-Salem's city school enrollment was estimated to be 42% Negro in 1956, a higher non-white percentage than that of Charlotte or Greensboro. A total of approximately 18,000 students have been given their assignments for fall quarter, 1957. (This is not a complete total since it does not include new students.) In 1950 the Negro population in Forsyth County was 41,402 of the total 146,135. It is estimated that the 1956 total population had increased to 161,800. The population of the city of Winston-Salem was 87,811 in 1950 (28.4% of this figure were non-whites) and an estimated 93,000 in 1956. The tobacco industry employs large numbers of unskilled workers in this area; other manufactures include air conditioning equipment, canvas products, clothing, confectionary, electronic equipment, foundry products, furniture, knit goods, mortuary equipment, nylon products, radios, and steel products. The median income was $2,406 in 1950, and the median school years completed, among persons 25 years old and over, 8.7.

A factor which may influence the processes of integration is the anticipated lay-off in the Winston-Salem Western Electric Company this fall. 6,000 persons are presently employed; reductions of "less than 10%" will be made between now and early 1958.

Influence of the Negro

According to Chester Davis ("The Negro Vote," Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel - June 30, 1957), it is often said that the Negro vote now represents the balance of power in Winston-Salem. He maintains that the validity of this assertion was shown in the 1957 Mayor's race, which was decided by the Negro vote. In 1950, Forsyth County had an estimated 25,027

Negroes of voting age. In 1950 over 50%, an estimated 13,000, were registered (among a total of some 82,000 registrants). Mr. Davis states: "The last known effort of a registrar to bar a literate Negro from registering in Forsyth County occurred in 1952. At that time a spontaneous and hotly indignant outburst from the white community caused the registrar to apologize and the County Board of Elections to register the rejected woman." Winston-Salem has elected two Negro aldermen since 1947. One of them, the Reverend William Crawford, won re-election in 1955. A Negro man, Leander Hill, was appointed a member of the Forsyth County Draft Board in 1955. A strong NAACP organization exists in the city, headed by Cortez Puryear.

Desegregation; Its Opponents and Proponents

As is true in Greensboro and Charlotte, segregation has been effected quietly in both the city bus system and the Catholic parochial schools. In Winston-Salem too, factions resisting integration have been perhaps more voluble than have forces supporting the school board decision. J. S. Kuykendall spoke for the state segregationist organization, the Patriots, at the Winston-Salem school board meeting, basing his opposition to integration on the fact that Negroes pay only $297,000 annually in taxes while whites pay an annual total of $8,541,000. A spectator pointed out that Mr. Kuykendall had voiced a "big argument for a change in the system."

Newspaper Support

The city newspapers are supporting the board action. The Winston-Salem Sentinel stated on July 24th, "The Winston-Salem School Board has

given this city an opportunity to demonstrate that it can comply with the law of the land without disrupting its system of public education," and on July 26, 1957, the Winston-Salem Journal editorially said that the success of the board's "honest effort to comply with the law" depends on the cooperation of the citizens of the community. "The young people who attend Reynolds High School, where a Negro girl has been assigned, can be expected to handle the situation with understanding and tact. Their parents will need to take a similar approach." On July 27th the Journal editorialized, "If he (John Kasper) and others like him insist on stirring up trouble, they can go somewhere else to do it. North Carolina does not need them and does not want them."

Opposition

Kasper selected Winston-Salem for his first public appearance in North Carolina. On the first week-end in September he spoke to a mixed group, Negro and white, of approximately 100 people. He was badly received by the audience and, according to one report "booed down."

The Ku Klux Klan, attempting a revival of its forces in North Carolina, has been active in the Winston-Salem area. A rally was held in early August in Statesville, North Carolina; the "wizard's" condemnation of the Supreme Court, the President, and several North Carolina newspapers drew only scattered applause. Two crosses have been burned on the lawn of Reynolds High; Mayor Marshall Kurfees condemned these incidents, stating "the law shall be upheld and enforced without fear, favor, or partiality."

Public Officials:

Mayor - Marshall Kurfees

Police Chief - James I. Waller

School Superintendent - Dr. A. Craig Phillips

Chairman of Board - E. T. Pullen, Jr.

Newspapers:

(1) Winston-Salem Journal - Reed Sarratt, Executive Editor
J. Worth Bacon, Managing Editor

(2) Winston-Salem Twin City Sentinel

Nady Cates, Managing Editor

Informational Sources:

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

for distribution of
see "Lists - Distribution."

S C H O O L C L O S I N G P L A N S

A Legal Analysis Reproduced in Excerpt
from the
Race Relations Law Reporter

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
November 1958

SCHOOL CLOSING PLANS***

I. INTRODUCTION

When the United States Supreme Court held that school segregation laws are unconstitutional, the pronouncement came in cases involving public schools in Kansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia.* Before the 1954 decision the immediate background of constitutional development showed concern with the rights of a person under the Fourteenth Amendment to be admitted to state-operated colleges and universities without racial discrimination.** This, in turn, reflected the general doctrine in constitutional law that "merely private" discrimination does not violate constitutional rights and that "state action" is required before rights under the Fourteenth Amendment are infringed. (See State Action. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956). It has been widely assumed that these factors support the proposition that the principle of the School Segregation Cases can be legally avoided by a state withdrawing from the field of education. A dietum in Briggs v. Elliott, 132 F.Supp. 776, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 73, 74 (E.D.S.C. 1955), has been utilized in support of the same thesis:

> "The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

Accordingly, certain of the southern states have enacted legislation which provides for assignment of students according to choice and for the state's abandonment of educational functions or their transfer to private interests.

It is the purpose of this study to examine various measures apparently designed to maintain racial segregation in education, while yet complying with the mandate of the Supreme Court, by withdrawing the state from the field of public education and, usually, by providing also for the transfer of educational functions to private institutions.

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*The School Segregation Cases, 347 U.S. 483, 74 S.Ct. 686, 98 L.Ed. 873, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 5 (1954), 349 U.S. 294, 75 S.Ct. 753, 99 L.Ed. 1083, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 11 (1955).

**Sweatt v. Painter, 339, U.S. 629, 70 S.Ct. 848, 94 L.Ed. 1114 (1950), and see 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 283 (1956).

These plans may provide for the complete withdrawal of the state from public education, for the closing of a particular public school upon the happening of some contingency--such as court-ordered integration or the use of federal troops to enforce integration orders--for payment of tuition grants to students or to private educational institutions, or for the lease or sale of the public school facilities to a private institution or group. In some instances separate statutes have been passed concerning isolated phases of the problem, but more commonly the procedure has been to enact "package" legislation which has the effect of setting up an over-all plan for meeting any efforts made to bring about racial integration of the public schools. See, e.g., North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 581 (1956); Virginia Commission on Public Education ("Gray Commission") Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 241 (1954). In the following discussion the more significant of the statutes relating to the discontinuance of public education will be classified separately, but it is to be remembered that many of the individual enactments are constituent parts of comprehensive legislation.

II. STATE ABANDONMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

A. Types of Plans

Legislation providing for the states' withdrawal from the field of public education falls into several categories. The plans may provide either for complete abandonment of public educational functions, or only for the closing of one or more public schools upon the happening of a specified condition. The latter appears to be the more common provision. The closing of the public schools, whether complete or partial, generally is to take place only upon the happening of certain contingencies. One type of plan calls for the closing of schools which are integrated voluntarily or by a court order, while another related plan requires the closure of schools at or around which federal troops are stationed.

In addition to these school abandonment plans several other types of measures have been adopted which may indirectly require school closing. One such measure provides for the withdrawal of state funds from any racially integrated school, and is generally coupled with a provision which allows the funds withdrawn to be used to provide tuition grants to students (see discussion, infra). Moreover, many of the states have provided for the suspension of compulsory school attendance laws, usually upon the integration of the schools.

The Closure of Integrated Schools

Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia have legislation which may be used to close public schools at which racial integration is imminent or has taken place.***

GEORGIA

Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session of the Georgia General Assembly, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, provides for the closing of public schools by the Governor when he finds that the public school is no longer entitled to state funds. This Act, coupled with the General Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1957, H.R. No. 243, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), which provides, inter alia, that no funds appropriated shall be used for any racially integrated school, requires the Governor, in effect, to close any integrated public school:

> "That whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district within this State are not entitled under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, or whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district cannot be operated in such manner as shall entitle such schools under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, he shall in either such event by executive order, make public proclamation of the fact so determined by him, and thereupon the public authorities of such county, city or independent school district shall no longer be authorized to operate the public schools of such county, city or independent school district after the effective date named in such executive order; and the Governor shall by such executive order provide for the closing of such schools and for the preservation and protection of the school properties, and such public schools shall thereupon be closed and such properties preserved and protected as provided in such order... The Governor may order the public schools of any county, city or independent school district closed without closing the public schools of any other county, city or independent school district, and he may close the public schools of several counties, cities or independent school districts by one order."***

Withdrawal of Public Funds

Legislation prohibiting the use of public funds for the support and maintenance of racially integrated public schools is somewhat similar to the statutes requiring the closure of the schools upon integration, since the end result will generally be the closing of the schools affected. However, some states have enacted both types of legislation.

Statutes requiring the withdrawal of public funds from integrated schools may take one of several forms. First, the general appropriations act of the state may contain a limitation that the amounts appropriated for the support and maintenance of the public schools shall not be used for integrated schools. It would seem that this type of provision is effective only during the fiscal period involved. Secondly, the state may establish a permanent statute prohibiting appropriations or the expenditure of public funds for the maintenance and support of racially integrated schools. Finally, the statute, of a permanent nature, may provide that racially segregated schools are to be maintained and that failure to comply with this provision will deprive the school affected of various parts of the funds received from the state--e.g. funds for free textbooks or funds derived for a permanent trust fund.

It is to be noted that the provisions for tuition grants to pupils to attend private, nonsectarian schools are generally contained in this type of legislation, the statute declaring that the funds withheld are to be used for that purpose. These provisions will be discussed below.

Both Georgia and Virginia have used the device of specifically limiting appropriations to the public schools to racially segregated schools by provisions in the general appropriations act. The Georgia General Appropriations Act, Section 7 (a), for the fiscal year 1957, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), provided that "the appropriations made in this section [Section 7] for the benefit of public schools are limited to the public schools within such school districts as shall provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district." This section further provides that the appropriations are to be considered separate as to each school supported and maintained thereby, and that the appropriation shall be null and void if any of the events set forth in the subsection (d) occur:

"(d) In the event of the prosecution to effective judgment of a suit in respect of any public school district resulting in determination by a court of competent jurisdiction that any portion of this Section 7 is unconstitutional, or that the public authorities in charge of the public schools within such district may not provide separate schools for the white and colored races within such school district as is required by Article VIII, Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of this State, and in the manner provided by subsection (a) hereof, the State Board of Education shall have no power to make any apportionment for the benefit of any of the public schools within such school district, and the State Budget Authorities shall have no power to make any part of the appropriation provided in this Section 7 or any other funds available to or for the benefit of such public schools; and if such effective judgment shall occur after apportionment made to such public schools by the State Budget Authorities approving the same, no further funds from such apportionment to such public schools shall be paid by any officer of this State. The Governor shall by written order determine when any such judgment has become effective."

Section 8 of the Georgia Act places essentially the same limitations on appropriations for the institutions of higher education supported and maintained by the state.***

Georgia, in addition to the limitation imposed in the appropriations act, has a permanent statute prohibiting the appropriation or expenditure of state funds for racially integrated public schools. Ga. Code Ann. ## 32-801, 804, 32-9918 (1957 Supp.). The basic section, 32-801, provides:

"No state or local funds derived from taxation or otherwise, shall be appropriated, paid out, used, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly for the maintenance, upkeep, operation, or support of any public school district or system in this State which does not provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public school do not attend separate schools; nor shall any such money be appropriated, used, paid out, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any salary or compensation of any nature

or character whatsoever to any teacher, instructor, employee or official of any public school district or system instructing mixed classes of white and colored children or in any wise concerned in the maintenance, upkeep, support or operation of any public school district or system which does not maintain and provide separate public schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public schools are not educated in separate schools: Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the annual capital outlay funds allotted to the local school units as referred to in the general Appropriations Act approved February 20, 1953, or to any funds hereafter appropriated for capital outlay purposes, nor to funds for payment of principal or interest on any bonded indebtedness."

Section 32-802 of the Georgia Code prohibits the approval by the State Board of Education or the State Superintendent of Schools of budgets submitted by school districts unless the budgets expressly provide that "all items of proposed expenditure set forth therein shall lapse and become void in the event separate schools for white and colored children should not be maintained and operated in the school district, system, or unit." Section 32-803 provides for the personal liability of any public official who pays out funds in violation of these provisions and section 32-804 makes these sections applicable to all public school systems in the state. Finally, section 32-9918 provides that any person violating the provisions of the Georgia Act is guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary. ***

Repeal of Compulsory School Attendance Laws

Statutes requiring children between certain ages, usually from the age of seven to sixteen, to attend public or private schools have been repealed or amended by several of the Southern States. The apparent purpose of this type of legislation is to make provision for the statutory plans for closing the public schools or for pupil placement plans.***

Georgia, although providing for the suspension of the compulsory attendance law, adopts a different approach, giving the Governor authority to suspend the operation of the law when such action is necessary because of any "riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of the peace, natural calamity or disaster." Act No. 139, 1957 Session, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 453 (1957).***

B. The Validity of State Abandonment Plans ***

Under the Federal Constitution

Although the Federal Constitution may operate to restrict the power of the state over educational matters, it has generally been assumed that the Constitution does not obligate the states to provide educational opportunities to its citizens.

> "It can scarcely be doubted that the United States Constitution does not in any way require that a state afford any education to its children. Accordingly, those states which have repealed their requirements that the state furnish education would argue preliminarily that they have thus avoided the impact of the decision in the School Segregation Cases. And so they have -- if there is a complete relinquishment of state support for public education." McKay, "With All Deliberate Speed," 31 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 991, 1043 (1956).

This assumption is also apparent in Blaustein and Ferguson's discussion of the constitutionality of the South Carolina school closing plan:

> "If South Carolina completely abandons its public school system and makes no provision for any alternative system of education, it will have effectively avoided the consequences of Brown v. Board of Education." Desegregation and the Law 259 (1957).

It should be noted at this point that the absence of any constitutional provision expressly mentioning education means that affirmative federal power over educational matters must be implied. That is, the federal government, being a government of delegated powers, can establish or support education only in connection with some provision of the Constitution authorizing federal action. For example, the federal government can, under its military powers, maintain educational institutions such as West Point or Annapolis, and under its power to tax and appropriate money for the general welfare, may apparently render financial assistance to further public education. See Edwards, op. cit. supra, at 2-5.

The limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the states, however, apply to the states' power over education as well as other types of state action. More specifically,

the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the states from abridging the "privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," of depriving any person of "life, liberty or property without due process of law" and of denying "the equal protection of the laws" to any person. For the purpose of considering the validity of state abandonment plans, only the equal protection and due process clauses are of significance. However, one writer has deemed the privileges and immunities clause of importance in considering the states' power to promote or prohibit sectarian education. Since it brings into the fourteenth amendment the separation of church and state decreed by the first amendment. See Edwards, op. cit. supra, at 8. The privileges and immunities clause has been interpreted to protect only those privileges and immunities which arise because of the relationship between a citizen and the United States and not those which arise as a result of state citizenship. Under this approach education is not within its protection. See 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 133, 138 (1958), for a discussion of the privileges and immunities protected.

(a) The Equal Protection Clause

The equal protection clause in substance requires the states to accord all persons in substantially the same situation equality of treatment under the law. Classification is permissible, together with differing treatment under law for different classes, provided a rational basis underlies the classification. Thus, the equal protection clause does not require the states to give any person any right, privilege or immunity directly, but it does prohibit the state from giving such a right, privilege or immunity to one person or group while withholding that right, privilege or immunity from other persons or groups which cannot reasonably be distinguished from the former. This is indicated by Chief Justice Warren's 1954 opinion in the School Segregation Cases:

> "It [education] is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." (Emphasis added). 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 8.

In view of this principle of constitutional law, many authorities have expressed the opinion referred to above that

complete state-wide abandonment of the public schools would not violate the equal protection clause. This is based on the rationale that there would be no deprivation of equal protection of the law, since no person, white or Negro, would have a right or privilege to attend public schools.***

The present plans for state abandonment, however, generally do not provide for complete state-wide abandonment. The closing is made contingent upon integration of the school or the use of federal troops to enforce a court order or maintain peace and order. This factor is of great significance in the eyes of several commentators on these plans. Mr. McKay has come to the following conclusion with respect to selective school closing or withdrawal of funds:

> "It would follow, then, that as a school is closed because a Negro is ordered admitted thereto, the appropriate state officials can be enjoined from discontinuing payments for the support of that school, at least so long as payments to any other school still operating on a segregated basis is continued." Op. cit. supra, at 1043.

The reasoning behind this opinion is found in Blaustein and Ferguson, op. cit. supra, at 259-60:

> "If, on the other hand, South Carolina pursues its present plan of closing a public school whenever a court orders the admission of a Negro to a particular school, the whole scheme will probably be held unconstitutional. At such time as the state would have closed down some school and would still be operating others, it obviously would be denying some of its school children -- both white and colored -- the equal protection of the laws."***

The state funds withdrawal legislation has also been before the courts in Borders v. Rippy, 247 F.2d 268, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 805 (5th Cir. 1957). The court there held that the fact that a school district will be deprived of state funds if it complies with an integration order does not relieve the court of its duty to apply the law of the land as set forth in the School Segregation Cases, nor does it relieve the school board of its duty to comply with the court order. See also Dallas Independent School District v. Edgar, 255 F.2d 455, 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 656, (5th Cir. 1958).

(b) The Due Process Clause

Briefly stated, one of the requirements of the due process clause is that an exercise of the state police power must

be reasonably related to accomplish a valid governmental objective. This principle is illustrated by Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497, 74 S.Ct. 693, 98 L.Ed. 884, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 9 (1954) (one of the School Segregation Cases, from Washington, D. C.):

> ".....The Fifth Amendment, which is applicable in the District of Columbia, does not contain an equal protection clause as does the Fourteenth Amendment which applies only to the states. But the concepts of equal protection and due process, both stemming from our American ideal of fairness, are not mutally exclusive. The 'equal protection of the laws' is a more explicit safeguard of prohibited unfairness than 'due process of law,' and, therefore, we do not imply that the two are always interchangable phrases. But, as this Court has recognized, discrimination may be so unjustifiable as to be violative of due process.
>
> ".....
>
> ".....Liberty under law extends to the full range of conduct which the individual is free to pursue and it cannot be restricted except for a proper governmental objective. Segregation in public education is not reasonably related to any proper governmental objective, and thus it imposes on Negro children of the District of Columbia a burden that constitutes an arbitrary deprivation of their liberty in violation of the Due Process Clause." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 10.

The question raised by the state abandonment plans under the due process clause, therefore, is whether closing public schools and denying all children enrolled therein of the opportunity to attend public schools is "reasonably related to any proper governmental objective." Again, it may be of importance that the plan calls for complete state-wide abandonment or selective abandonment of educational facilities upon racial integration, although it is probably not as important here as it is in the equal protection cases. If state-wide abandonment is required, the question will arise as to whether a child has a right to public education--i.e., is one of the liberties guaranteed by due process the right to attend public schools, absent a state constitutional obligation to provide that education? In the case of selective abandonment, on the other hand, there might be a question as to whether the child's right to attend public schools is being burdened unreasonably by the state. Obviously the application of the

due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to validity of the state abandonment plans remains in the area of speculation.

Generally, the state plans requiring that integrated schools be closed or that state funds be withdrawn also provide other means for the education of the children affected by such action. Integral parts of these plans provide for educational or tuition grants to individual children, appropriations to private schools, the establishment of private educational "co-operatives" or other institutions, or the sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions. The most common provision is for educational grants to individual students, although these plans often include provision for sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions in addition to or in lieu of these grants-in-aid.

III. TRANSFER OF PUBLIC EDUCATION TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Tuition Grants--Georgia ***

Georgia has taken steps to provide for tuition grants to school children in districts where the schools have been closed. In Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session the General Assembly, after providing for the closing of public schools by the Governor declared:

> "When the public schools of any such county, city or independent school district shall be closed, each child of school age resident within such county, city or independent school district shall be entitled each year thereafter to receive the benefit of an educational grant from the State and local funds as provided hereby in discharge of all obligations of the State in respect of education." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, 419 (1956).

The Act then provides for the mechanics of such tuition grants, including the mathematical formula to be used to figure the amount to be expended by the state and by local officials, and gives the governor power to establish rules and regulations for administration of these provisions. It also contains the common prohibition against the expenditure of such funds "for religious sectarian education." ***

Appropriations to Private Institutions

It is generally not clear whether the tuition grants are to be paid directly to the parents or guardians of the pupil or to the private institutions which he attends.

Outright appropriations of state funds to private institutions for educational purposes have not been provided for in the plans discussed thus far, but such appropriations would appear to be a definite possibility. It should be noted that the appropriation could be made to a fund established for the purpose of lending money to the private educational institutions. See, e.g., Ala. Const. Art. XIV, Section 256, as amended. ("grant or loan of public funds..... to or for the benefit of citizens" of Alabama).***

Transfer of School Property

As a rule, the states in their political subdivisions have power to lease or sell property belonging to them under general legislation.***

Georgia Act. No. 14, 1956 Session, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 420 (1956), provides for the subleasing, for private educational purposes, of certain school properties leased by the states. The operative portion of the Act are provisions which read as follows:

> "Provided, however, nothing contained in this Act shall prevent such political subdivisions, departments, institutions, agencies, county boards of education, city boards of education or governing bodies of independent school districts or systems from subleasing any structure, building, or facility of the Authority, for private educational purposes to any person, group of persons, or corporations which is or will be bone fide engaged in the operation of a private school."***

IV. PROBLEMS OF CONSTITUTIONALITY

In a previous section, the constitutionality of the school closing and withdrawal of state funds statutes has been discussed. This section is primarily directed toward constitutional problems raised by the transfer of the public educational function to private interests. However, it is impossible to separate the two types of statutes completely, and the discussion here is also applicable to the statutes requiring state abandonment of public education. As previously noted, the courts are likely to consider the statutes in pari materia--that is, as integral parts of a single legislative plan.

The constitutional problems which may arise in connection with the statutory plans for state abandonment and transfer of public education may be categorized into several classes. The first is concerned with the meaning and effect of the language of the 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases, supra. Secondly, the very important concept of "state action" under the fourteenth amendment must be considered. The third problem involves the sale, lease, or donation of public property

to private interests. Finally, the problem of whether the appropriation of state funds is for a "public purpose" must be considered. It is to be noted, also, that the problem of the separation of church and state is involved, although, most of the statutory plans prohibit the use for sectarian education of funds or properties furnished by the state.

A. The School Segregation Cases

The Supreme Court's 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases declared that "all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting" racial segregation in the public schools are violative of the fourteenth amendment. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 11. (Emphasis added). Laws, and customs or usage (when supported by legal sanctions) which either require or permit racial segregation in public education are declared unconstitutional. For the purposes of this study, it is important to give close attention to the use of the word "permitting." Thus, one constitutional problem raised by the statutory plans under consideration may be stated as follows: Do such plans require or permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education?

The lower federal courts have utilized this language of the Supreme Court on several occasions to nullify laws which did not on their face require racial segregation, as well as those which expressly required such segregation. Emphasizing the language of the School Segregation Cases, a three-judge federal district court held that certain Louisiana statutues requiring racial segregation under the state's police power and withdrawing state funds from integrated schools did not present a serious constitutional question, but were unconstitutional on their face. Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, supra. The Tennessee School Placement Act, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 215 (1957), was declared unconstitutional by the federal district court on the ground, inter alia, that authorizing school boards to maintain separate schools for Negro and white children was "permitting" racial segregation in public education, even though the Act required the school board to determine the "preference" of the parents of school children. Kelly v. Board of Education of Nashville, Tennessee, 2 Race. Rel. L. Rep. 970, 973-75 (M.D. Tenn. 1957).

From these cases it appears that the federal courts are going to scrutinize carefully the state plans to abandon and transfer the public educational function, determining first whether the plans require or permit racial segregation. Moreover, in making this determination a court is likely to look to the legislative intent as expressed not by these statutes alone, but by all of the statutes and resolutions dealing with school segregation. If the court is convinced that the legislative intent is to permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education and that the statutory plans are merely an implementation of this intent and not a bona fide effort to deal with the state's educational problems, the plans will in all probability be struck down.

In Blaustein and Ferguson's Desegregation and the Law, op. cit. supra, at 240-41, the authors express a similar proposition in terms of "avoidance" and "evasion":

"In analyzing the legality of any measure designed to circumvent the operation of an announced rule of law, the courts make an important distinction between 'avoidance' and 'evasion.' There are no constitutional limitations to measures of 'avoidance.' It is perfectly proper--at least as far as the courts are concerned--for an individual or a state full of individuals to attempt to 'avoid' the consequences of desegregation. 'Evasion,' on the other hand, is against the law... /G/overnmental measures designed to evade the Supreme Court's conclusions would be struck down as unconstitutional."

B. State Action

Shortly after the fourteenth amendment was adopted, the Supreme Court held that the amendment, by its very terms, was limited to state action. Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3, 3 S.Ct. 18, 27 L.Ed. 835 (1883). The Supreme Court declared: "It is State action of a particular character that is prohibited. Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter of the amendment." 109 U.S. at 11. Thus, if the educational function can be effectively transferred to private interests, the decision in the School Segregation Cases can be avoided.

The question raised by these statutory plans, however, is whether the educational function has been effectively transferred to private interests in such a manner that the action cannot be fairly attributed to the state. Although the concept of state action has been treated in detail in a prior study, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956), it is of such importance in the present study that it must be considered further. This is particularly true of certain decisions which indicate the method by which the court may determine whether state action is present. For the purposes of the present study, several classes of cases are of particular importance--namely, the restrictive covenant cases, the primary election cases, the labor union cases, the "private" education and company town cases, and the leasing cases.***

Application to the State Abandonment and Transfer Plans

These cases indicate that the legality of the state abandonment and transfer plans will depend upon the Supreme Court's analysis of the method by which the private schools are created and the control of the state over these schools. If the court is satisfied that the sovereign power of the state has been used, whether directly or indirectly, in the establishment and operation of the schools, it may well adopt the Shelley v. Kraemer approach and find state action. As one commentator has pointed out, the exertions of power by the state is not the same in the establishment of the private schools as in the restrictive covenant cases. The distinction is:

"That the state would not be using judicial power to 'coerce' private parties to exclude

> Negroes as it was in the covenant cases, rather it would, at most, be using legislative and executive power to enable private parties to do that which the state can now no longer do by its own official hand." Paul, op. cit. supra, at 44.

However, Mr. Paul also finds some similarities in the two types of cases:

> "In both, it is the positive action of the state which makes possible the exclusion of Negroes. In both, the state acts to create by law private property rights when it is clear that those property rights will be used by the proprietors to achieve a result which the state could not achieve by itself on its own initiative. In both, the state has -- in an active and not a passive sence (and that is important -- 'encouraged' private parties to work a racial discrimination. Thus, a significant problem in the free private school plan is whether the exertion of state power to create and maintain the schools will subject those schools to the limitation of the Fourteenth Amendment." Ibid.

The primary election cases point up the problem which may arise any time a "governmental function" is entrusted to a private organization. The Rice case points out that the state cannot abrogate an important function, such as regulating elections, traditionally performed by government. The "Jaybird" case adds to this principle in that it holds that a private organization exercising such a function is to be treated as if it were in the same position as the state. Closely analogous to these cases is the Marsh case involving the company town.

The distinction, if any, between this group of cases and the state transfer plans must relate to the degree of importance attached to the educational function--that is, is education as important a governmental function as regulating elections? It can scarcely be doubted that today education is one of the most important of governmental functions. In the School Segregation Cases, it was said to be the very basis of state and federal citizenship. Final determination of this problem rests, of course, with the Supreme Court of the United States, but that court will find many state court precedents to the effect that education is an almost indispensable function of government. See, e.g., Malone v. Hayden 329 Pa. 213, 197 Atl. 344, 352 (1938); Campbell v. Aldrich, 159 Ore. 208, 79 P.2d 257, 261 (1938). One commentator, in examining these school plans said:

> "In the segregation decision by the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Warren places heavy emphasis on the effect of schooling.... In light of this, it is improbable that the Court would give weight to an argument that mass-education, in mid-twentieth century, can be divested of its public character." Murphy, Desegregation in Public Education - A Generation of Future Litigation, 15 Md. L. Rev. 221, 232 (1955).

The labor union cases indicate that if the states attempt to give the private school organizations special powers, powers to affect the rights and duties of the people of the state, the organization may well be declared an arm of the state. For example, it is possible that in a state which retains a compulsory school law, but completely withdraws from the field of education, a private organization which is to provide educational facilities will be treated as an agent of the state. It would at least be another factor in the total situation which the court will look to in order to determine whether state action is present.

The significance of the leasing cases is fairly obvious. If the precedents established in this line of authority are followed, the probable result will be that any state which leases its public school facilities will have to take steps to require the lessee to operate the schools on a non-discriminatory basis. Moreover, the Girard and Kerr cases seem to indicate that if privately owned facilities are controlled or otherwise subject to regulation or administration by the state or an agency thereof, state action will be found.

The true picture, however, cannot be obtained by looking at these various authorities separately; only when the cases are considered together can the concept of state action be seen clearly. Thus, the significance of these cases to the present study is found in the fact that they illustrate that very little actual exertion of sovereign power is necessary to find state action. Mr. Paul, summarizing the importance of these state action cases, has declared that:

> "the cases show that labels mean little; nor is it decisive that an alleged racial discrimination has been wrought by some person or group which occupies no official relationship with the state." Op. cit. supra. at 50.

Finally, the conclusions of Robert McKay as to the question of state action must be noted:

"The concept of state action may be subjected to vigorous scrutiny if any state actually does, as several have threatened, abandon public education altogether as a public function.... /M/ost of these contemplate some substantial state aid to students or to private schools to take the place of state schools. This would be clearly insufficient to avoid the state-action label. However, if the public schools should be abandoned, the building be allowed to remain empty, and tuition grants be given to school-age children without any restriction on the kind of schooling for which spent, as Virginia apparently contemplates, the question would be more difficult. Even in that event, it remains true that the segregated private schools, to which the funds would presumably be channeled, would in fact, if not in law, be exercising what has long been recognized as a public function, the furnishing of education at the primary and secondary levels. On the authority of the white-primary cases and others condemning state action by private corporations, it might well be found that even this attenuated connection with the state constituted state action. In short, it may well be that the stigma of state action can only be avoided by a state which is willing to forego education for the general body of its citizens altogether--that is, neither operating schools itself nor offering tuition assistance to students for use in private schools practicing segregation." Op. cit. supra, at 1082-83.

To summarize, the restrictive covenant, primary and labor union cases indicate that there are three principal connections with the state which may well be sufficient to establish state action:

"1. The active exertion of state power to help the organization execute its purposes;

"2. The discharge of an important governmental function;

"3. The discriminatory use by a private organization of a special privilege granted to it by the state." Paul, op. cit. supra, at 57.

The problem is apparently one of degree--that is, do the facts of any given case indicate a degree of connection with the state sufficient to attribute the action of the private organization to the state? The three factors mentioned will be of particular importance in determining whether the degree of connection is present.***

November 26, 1958

Professor Paul H. Sanders
Vanderbilt University School of Law
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Sanders:

You were very kind to give me such prompt permission to reproduce portions of the Reference Section in the current Race Relations Law Reporter. I apologize for confronting you with this request by telephone and promise to move with more deliberate speed next time.

Enclosed is a copy of the mimeographed excerpts. In the introductory note, we have tried to make it very clear that the responsibility for the deletions is wholly ours. However, I hope you will share our feeling that this abridged version in no way distorts the sense or conclusions of the original, but merely focuses the analysis more sharply on the Georgia situation. We are distributing a very limited number of copies to key persons in Atlanta and Georgia whom we know to be keenly interested in this kind of information.

Again, our thanks for your cooperation and for the valuable work that you and your associates are carrying on.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 ("School Closing Plans")

RETURN to:
ED STANFIELD
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REGISTRATION
LOUISIANA CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION
BENTLEY HOTEL
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA
MARCH 26, 1966

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Adams, Isaac	213 Westwego Avenue Bridge City	National Congress of Colored Parents & Teachers
Adams, John C.	5938 Providence Place New Orleans	Urban League of Greater New Orleans
Adolph, Joseph Veloy	400 Lafitte Street Bridge City	Bridge City Home Owners Association (President)
Aguellard, Kirby	867 Janis Street New Roads	Police Department (Assistant Chief)
Alexander, Rev. Avery C.	1939 General Taylor Street New Orleans	NAACP
Alexander, Esther Marie	602 Sylvia Street Alexandria	Student
Allums, Mrs. Jack	Route 3, Box 92E Minden	United Christian Movement for Freedom
Amos, L.	1127 W. Hutchinson Crawley	Human Relations Council
Amos, Mrs. Violette W.	1127 W. Hutchinson Crowley	Teacher
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Anderson, Mrs. Lubertha E.	717 Rickey Street New Roads	LaBarre Elementary School (Principal)
Andrews, Dick	103 North 10th Street Monroe	CORE
Armond, Lester A.	P.O. Box 597 Kinder	Kinder Elementary School (Principal)
Armstrong, Eric L.	723 Riverside Drive Lake Providence	S.V. Armstrong Inc.
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Augustine, Helen J.	1603 York Street Alexandria	Rapides Parish School System (teacher)
Austin, H. L.	Box 123 Hahnville	Boutte Elementary School (Principal)
Baines, Bruce	119 Cedar Street Jonesboro	CORE
Baptiste, Hydria J.	443 Johnson Drive Natchitoches	Natchitoches Parish Education Association (President)
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Barnes, Leonard C.	2037 Simpkins Drive Shreveport	Booker T. Washington High School (Assistant Principal)
Barrett, Edward J.	731 Bevvie Street White Castle	White Castle High School (Principal)
Barrett, Mrs. Edward J.	731 Bevvie Street White Castle	
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Banks, Emerson	Luery Street Homer	Civic League
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Bernard, Dale	1012 McCall Lake Charles	School Board Member
Bernard, Mrs. Mabel R.	3811 Washington New Orleans	PTA (President)
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Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Briscai, Sidney	Box 963 Jennings	Insurance Agent
Brooks, Freddie	P.O. Box 336 Lecompte	School Principal
Brown, Andrew	P.O. Box 10061 Southern Branch P.O. Baton Rouge	Men's Federation (Student)
Brown, Arlester	941 Lewis Place Shreveport	Caddo Parish School Board
Brown, Brenda Joyce	3212 Lea Street Alexandria	Student
Brown, Clarence L.	1285 St. Charles Street Thibodaux	NAACP (teacher)
Brown, Henry	General Delivery Clinton	CORE
Brown, Rev. J.B.	3900 Carver Street Monroe	Minister
Brown, Mrs. Ozeal Shyne	941 Lewis Place Shreveport	Caddo Parish Schools (Reading Specialist)
Brown, Rev. P. Rayfield III	205 S. 9 West Monroe	Louisiana Baptist State Convention
Brown, Richard	1515 O'Brien Street Lake Charles	Calcasieu Action Group; Calcasieu Education Assn.
Brown, Thelma Marie	2713 Main Street Alexandria	Student
Brown, Walter M. Jr.	Box 27 Shreveport	Dunbar High School (Principal)
Bryant, Mrs. Clarice	2852 Melon Shreveport	Citizens Voters League
Buck, John C.	Kinder	Kinder High School (teacher, coach)
Bucksbaum, Mrs. William	5242 Coliseum Ct. New Orleans	National Council of Jewish Women (Vice-President)
Buggs, Edward C.	2332 Crockett Drive Baton Rouge	Military Dept., Southern University
Burris, William J.	823 18th Avenue Franklinton	Supervisor of Instruction

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Butler, Lable	818 Fifth Street Natchitoches	St. Mathew School (Principal)
Butler, T. J.	724 18th Franklinton	Associate County Agricultural Extension Agent
Calqeutt, Rev. E. J.	501 Searle Street Minden	Minister
Campbell, Joe W.	124 Linda Court Gretna	Jefferson Parish School Board (Assistant Superintendent)
Campbell, Wilbert	Tallulah	
Captain, Mrs. O. P.	206 So. Blake Lake Charles	Women's Convention (President)
Carroll, Mrs. Heure-Anna J.	1001 Washington Street Monroe	Louisiana State Beauticians and AKA Sorority
Carroll, M. H.	Monroe	Better Homes Realty Co. (President)
Carter, Cecil W., Sr.	3437 St. Anthony Street New Orleans	Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans (President)
Carter, Eddie	1009 Shravsbury Road New Orleans	Methodist Minister
Carter, Gideon T. Sr.	595 East Pecan Ponchatoula	High School Principal
Carter, Laurence	Rt. 2, Box 104 Zachary	
Castle, Oretha	917 North Tonti Street New Orleans	CORE
Caston, E. M.	1601 Booth Street Monroe	Teacher
Cathcart, Arthur M.	The Cathcart Estate Gibsland	Voters League Bienville (President; Minister)
Chapital, Arthur J.	1821 Orleans Avenue New Orleans	New Orleans Branch NAACP (Executive Secretary)
Chapman, C. H.	2425 79th Avenue Baton Rouge	School of Vocational Education - Southern University (Director)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Chapman, E. J.	P. O. Box 689 Minden	Principal
Chapman, G. D. Mrs.	2425-79th Avenue Baton Rouge	Counselor
Charles, Joshua Rev.	P. O. Box 163 Raceland	Minister
Chatman, Patsy Days Mrs.	1459 W. 58th Street Shreveport	
Chatters Jocelyn F.	2425 Delachaise New Orleans	N.A.A.C.P.
Chatters, R. H. Sr.	2425 Delachaise New Orleans	Assoc. Director Progressive Nursery
Chocolate Gennie V. Mrs.	114 Holcomb Drive Shreveport	Principal
Chrisentery, Inez W. Mrs.	1940 Tennessee Street Baton Rouge	Principal
Chriss, G.	Route 1, Box 27-A Jackson	
Christy, Sterling A.	1708 Hoase Street Plaquemine	Lemoyne Comm. Act. Inc.
Clark, Ben Jr.	P. O. Box 10061 Baton Rouge	Student
Clark, J.	2578 Harding Blvd. Baton Rouge	Prof. of Agri. Southern Univ.
Clark, U. P.	1721-78th Avenue Baton Rouge	La. Education Assoc.
Clem, Eloise T. Mrs.	3060 Badley Road Baton Rouge	Human Relations Council
Clements, Dewitt	Box 698 Arcadia	Principal
Clemons, F. D.	P. O. Box 611 Opelousas	Minister
Clifford, Thomas P.	113 Greenwood Drive Jennings	School Board Member
Climmons, Willie M.	P. O. Box 954 Opelousas	Principal

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Cobbs, A. L.	4115 Railroad Avenue Alexandria	Principal
Cobbs, Velma R. Mrs.	4115 Railroad Avenue Alexandria	Teacher
Coit, James C.	P. O. Box 926 Houma	Teacher
Colbert, Ernest Sr.	1925 Peniston New Orleans	Construction
Cole, Feliz	P. O. Box 584 Kinder	Construction, N.A.A.C.P.
Cole, George L.	Farmerville	School Board Member
Cole, Jerry Jr.	P. O. Box 416 Jonesboro	Principal
Cole, Lorana	Kinder	N.A.A.C.P.
Coleman, John T.	804-4th Street, S.W. Springhill	Principal
Coleman, Lemon Jr.	599 Church Street Pineville	Teacher
Collins, Florence	4110 Thalin Street New Orleans	Florence Johnson Chester P.T.A.
Collins, Virginia	9130 Fig Street New Orleans	Intgrp. Relations Chairman
Comox, Ella Mae	205-13th Street Lafayette	Florist
Comox, Simon Jr.	205-13th Street Lafayette	Teacher
Cook, Lonnie	Box 102 Winnfield	Teacher
Cook, Buall Jordon Mrs.	109 Fuller Avenue Winnfield	Teacher
Cooper, Albert D.	1831 Brand Street Bogalusa	Laborer
Cooper, Henry W.	Coushatta	School Board Member

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Cranston, Ralph A.	P. O. Box 97 Greenwood	Principal
Crawford, H. T.	Coushatta	Teacher
Cross, J. Allen	118 Crosby Street Vidalia	Asst. Chief of Police
Cunningham, Kelso T.	748 E. Jefferson Opelousas	Teacher
Curtis, Israel Jr.	3604-14th Street Alexandria	Teacher

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Dailey, Olga R. Mrs.	608 West Green St. Tallulah	Madison Voters League
David, Harris	2211 Dryades Street New Orleans	Attorney
Davis, I. Candy	505 West Avenue Tallulah	CORE
Davis, Claudia	1523-9th Street Alexandria	Student
Davis, Clifton	1104 N. Sally Mae St. Lake Charles	Truck Driver
Davis, John S.	268 Washington Homer	Minister
Davis, Oralean J.	7543 Oak Street New Orleans	Teacher
Davis, P. L. Rev.	4937 Durham Place Shreveport	Minister
Davis, Abraham E. Rev.	1852 Abbie Street Shreveport	Minister
Davis, Willie	Arcadia	P.T.A. Pres.
Dawson, Thomas Jr.	Box 32 St. Francisville	Principal
Dean, James E.	406-40th Street New Orleans	Asst. Supt. of Schools
Dean, James E. Mrs.	406-40th Street New Orleans	
Deplanter, S. E. Jr.	P. O. Box 25 New Iberia	
Dickerson, H. L. Rev.	Route 1, Box 117 Gloster	Minister
Dickerson, Walter M.	4933 Madrid Street New Orleans	Nat. Alliance of Postal & Fed. Emplys. Pres.
Doctor, Bobby D.	U.S. Comm. on Civil Rights Memphis, Tennessee	

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Dodd, Fannie Mrs.	1208 Jefferson Avenue Homer	
Dodd, George Jr.	1208 Jefferson Avenue Homer	Claiborne Civic League Vice President
Doivon, E. J.	Browns Bend Road Alexandria	Principal-Teacher
Douglas, Claude Rev.	P. O. Box 456 Mansfield	Minister
Douglas, Emmitt J.	911 St. Mary New Roads	N.A.A.C.P. Branch Pres., State Vice Pres.
Douglas, Lynn M.	2416 Detroit St. Alexandria	Student
Dreger, R. M. Dr.	840 Rittinger Drive Baton Rouge	Professor
Duell, Paul L.	2506 Houston Alexandria	La. Educa., Editor of Journal
Dunn, Roosevelt	General Delivery Woodland	Farmer
Dunne, Earl Rev.	Melville	Minister
Durham, A. E. Rev.	P. O. Box 31 Newellton	Minister

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Earled, Marcus L.	Box 153 Grambling	Grambling College Teacher
Easley, David T.	Greensburg	Teacher
Edmonds, Barbara A.	3515 Kings Lane Alexandria	Student
Edwards, I. M. Mrs.	1410 Jordon Street Shreveport	Teacher
Ellis, Thomas S.	3631-14th Street Alexandria	Teacher
Emanuel, Samuel Rev.	Box 14 Grambling	Teacher
Engilen, Frances Mrs.	405 N. Goos Street Lake Charles	
Esprit, Marion	Box 728 Elton	N.A.A.C.P.
Evans, A. C.	Box 1027 Hammond	Principal
Evans, S. T.	Route 1, Box 129-A Athens	Principal

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Farlough, Cleveland	Box 292 Mount Airy	St. John Educa. Assoc., President
Farr, B. Dupree	1802 Clanton Street Shreveport	Teacher
Farr, Herman Rev.	1802 Clanton Street Shreveport	Minister
Fenton, Charles J.	P. O. Box 18 Grambling College Grambling	Student
Fentroy, William V.	411 Bank Avenue New Iberia	Principal
Fezzin, Larry	601 Chevis Street Abbeville	Teacher
Flanagan, Rufus Rev.	P. O. Box 771 Hodge	Minister
Flanigan, L. Rev.	P. O. Box 282 Mansfield	Minister
Flenigan, C. J.	601 East Blvd. Lake Charles	Teacher
Flenton, Floyd M.	1210 Angell Street Minden	
Floyd, Bernadette	617 Bank Street Lake Charles	
Floyd, Ethel G. Mrs.	617 Bank Street Lake Charles	N.A.A.C.P. Publicity Chrm.
Floyd, Florence	617 Bank Street Lake Charles	N.A.A.C.P. Branch Pres.
Flynn, M. M. Rev.	1933 Looney Street Shreveport	La. Miss. Bapt. State Conven.
Fobbs, J. H. Rev.	380 Roach Street Mansfield	Minister, Pres. Northwest Bapt. Assoc.
Foote, L. L.	1915 E. Simcoe St. Lafayette	Principal
Forry, Robert L.	3629-13th Street Alexandria	Teacher

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Francis, Frank Jr.	Grambling College Grambling	Librarian
Frank, Joshua G. Dr.	651 Farris Avenue Eunice	Minister, Teacher
Franklin, Fred	2916 Los Angeles St. Alexandria	Teacher
Frazier, P. A. Jr.	Box 771 Bunkie	Principal
Frazier, William Rev.	614 Benjamin St. Monroe	Minister
Fuselien, Charles L.	921-6th Street Mamou	

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Gaines, Noel Jr. Rev.	1333 Silverlilly Lane Marrero	Minister
Gant, Alfretta T.	Route #1, Box 324 White Castle	School Principal
Garner, Rosalie Mrs.	720 Levy St. Plaquemine	P.T.A.
Gatson, C. T. Rev.	Lisbon Lane New Orleans	Civic League
George, Aline Mrs.	P.O. Box 566 Clinton	Insurance Saleslady
George, Jessie B. Mrs.	2120 Perrin St. Shreveport	Teacher
George, Leroy	P.O. Box 566 Clinton	Community Relief Organ.
Germany, Earnestine	Route #4, Box 607 Shreveport	S.C.L.C.
Gibbs, Corean E.	504 Carlyle St. De Ridder	Housekeeper
Gibbs, J. W. Rev.	504 Carlyle St. De Ridder	Minister
Gilliam, C. J.	7988 Scenic Hwy. Baton Rouge	Optometrist
Gillie, J. E. Rev.	1645 Ashton Shreveport	Minister
Gingras, Jules G.	5712 Navaho Trail Alexandria	Elem. School Principal
Givens, Roy B.	417 W. 5th St. Crowley	Teacher
Golemer, W. W.	105 Abney St. Minden	Burial Insurance
Gordon, Jimmie Lee	801 West.Droose Tallulah	
Granderson, Everrtt Mrs.	5534 Press Dr. New Orleans	Teacher
Green, Alfred	P.O. Box 172 Hahnville	Teacher
Green, H. Rev.	1948 Looney Shreveport	Minister

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Green, Marjorie A.	940 N. 46 St. Baton Rouge	Teacher
Green, T. L. Rev.	Homer	Bus Driver
Greenup, Charlotte B.	Route #1, Box 21-A Ethel	Community Relief Organ.
Griffin, Dave	Box 1311 Wilson	Community Worker
Griffin, Edward S.	7844 Pembroke St. Baton Rouge	Teacher
Griffin, Edward S. Mrs.	7844 Pembroke St. Baton Rouge	Elem. School Principal
Griffin, Joseph C.	c/o Rebecca Schaffer Greensburg	S.A.F.E.
Guillet, Nancy	1880 Columbia Rd. N.W. Washington, D. C.	Office of Education Program Specialist
Guillory, G. H. Rev.	760 S. Beulah Eunice	Minister
Guillory, George Mrs.	740 Beulah Eunice	Elem. School Teacher
Guillot, Sidney J.	1029 Central Ave. Westwego	Chief of Police
Gundy, E. L.	330 N. Ernest Lake Charles	

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Hackett, W. A. Rev.	2215 Melpomene St. New Orleans	St. James Methodist Church
Hadwin, Wesley D.	Starks	High School Principal
Hall, Gloria J. Mrs.	1151 North 39th St. Baton Rouge	Teacher
Hall, John H,	Route #3, Box 63 Greensburg	N.A.A.C.P.
Hall, Milton C.	100 Bry St. Monroe	Ouachita Parish School Board
Hall, Willie O.	3303 Jones Ave. Alexandria	Principal
Hampton, J. D. Jr.	819 Peach St. Minden	
Hardesty, Shirley T. Mrs.	1601 N. 31st. St. Baton Rouge	Elem. School Principal
Harleaux, F. B. Mr.	1818 Haase ST. Plaquemine	
Harleaux, W. W.	1818 Haase St. Plaquemine	Louisiana United Voters Inc.
Harris, Edward T.	1110 N. Lyons St. Lake Charles	School Teacher
Harris, R. M. Rev.	2161 Missouri St. Baton Rouge	Minister
Harrison, B. D.	1401 Portland Ave. Shreveport	Associate Co. Agent
Harrison, Emanuel M.	2766 79th Ave. Baton Rouge	John S. Davison High School Teacher
Harrism, Nicholas S.	1642 Custis St. Baton Rouge	Teacher
Harry, R. H. Rev.	807 Simpson St. Leesville	Methodist Minister
Harwell, Margaret	3908 Wiley St. Monroe	Teacher
Hasgett, Wesley	Route #3, Box 129 Mansfield	N.A.A.C.P.
Hassfeld, Dorothy A.	811 Cyprus St., N.E. Atlanta, Georgia	Southern Education Foundation
Hawthorne, F. M. Mrs.	809 Norsworthy St. El Dorado, Ala.	Kindergarten Teacher

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Haynes, J. K.	P.O. Box 1767 Baton Rouge	Education Assn.
Haynes, M. D.	1207 Applewhite St. Alexandria	Teacher
Heckard, Lille Mae	517 South 14th St. Monroe	Elem. School Teacher
Henderson, Clarease L. Mrs.	1006 Hood St. Lake Providence	Teacher
Henderson, P. H. Rev.	1206 Fischer St. Lake Providence	Minister
Henry, E. D. Rev.	Box #19 Melville	Minister
Henry, Jake Jr.	Box #1, Route 121 Pelican	Farmer
Henry, Robert	Route #1, Box 189 Pelican	Farmer
Hicks, F. V. Mrs.	710 Union Ave. Eldorado, Ark.	Milliner
Hill, Julius Rev.	P.O. Box 758 Grambling	Minister
Hines, J. E. Mrs.	3612-11th St. Alexandria	Alpha Kappa Alpha Soroity
Hodgdon, John R.	1440 N. St., N.W. Washington, D.C.	H.E.W.
Hollinger, Ida Mr.	Box 9225 Baton Rouge	College Teacher
Hollins, E. E. Rev.	41 Clark St. Bastrop	Minister
Holly, Spergeon Jr.	Route #2, Box 14 Napoleonville	
Homard, Ellis D.	Route #2, Box 43 Greensburg	N.A.A.C.P.
Houster, Harvey	Route #1, Box 129-B Athens	Board of Directors
Hudson, Charles	1227 W. Bellevue St. Opelousas	School Teacher
Hudson, Martha Mrs.	1295 Oriole Baton Rouge	Dietition

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Hukard, N. H. Rev.	517 South 14th St. Monroe	Minister
Hull, Willie	2303 N. Blvd. Baton Rouge	Council Human Relation
Hunt, J. L.	3435 Harding Blvd. Baton Rouge	Southern Univ. Director of Physical Plant

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Jaubert, C. C.	536 Kirby St. Lake Charles	Attorney
Jackson, Alphonso Jr.	1627 Weenstock St. Shreveport	Elem. School Principal
Jackson, Clinton	Route#2, Box 25 Keatchie	Farmer
Jackson, Cyrus V.	211 Meadow St. New Iberia	Jr. High School Principal
Jackson, J.	715 E. South St. Opelousas	Principal
Jackson, Alfred	Moss Bluff Station Lake Charles	
Jackson, G.	1227 Copen St. Marrero	Contractor
Jackson, H.	3923 Levin Alexandria	
Jackson, Irma G. Mrs.	1401 Andrew Ave. Shreveport	School Teacher
Jackson, James E. Rev.	2755 Ashton St. Shreveport	Minister
Jackson, John G.	Box 346 St. Joseph	Schools Supervisor
Jackson, Laurence	Route #4, Box 319 Opelousas	N.A.A.C.P.
Jackson, Oscerla C. Mrs.	2425 Vermont St. Baton Rouge	Elem. School Principal
Jackson, W.	2022 Murphy St. Shreveport	Teacher
Jacob, H. Mrs.	928 Bogan St. Alexandria	P.T.A.
Jacob, R. L. Mrs.	32-C Jane Ball Dr. Alexandria	Housewife
Jacobs, Elmo	Jonesboro	
Jacobs, Elmo Mrs.	P.O. Box 124 Jonesboro	
James, Janie S. Mrs.	206 North 3rd St. Welsh	Teacher
James, Jesse L.	2320 Third St. Kenner 20.	Minister

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
James, S. J. Rev.	338 Providence Kenner	Minister
Jamieson, Mary	847 Azalea St. #27 Baton Rouge	Field Director
Johnson, Annie P. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 317 Jonesboro	Community Organizater
Johnson, Betty L. Mrs.	3472 Main St. Baton Rouge	Southern University Student Financial Aid Counselor
Johnson, Dorothy S. Mrs.	1343 Madison Ave. Shreveport	
Johnson, Edward E.	P.O. Box 9884 Baton Rouge	Southern University Dept. of Psychology
Johnson, Gerbert L. REv.	1339 Harrison Ave. New Orleans	Minister
Johnson John J. II	600 S. Shattuck Lake Charles	High School Principal
Johnson, Lucille	412 West North Welsh	Teacher
Johnson, Paula	734 W. Jeffer St. St. Martinville	Mortician
Johnson, Pearl M. Mrs.	705 Reta St. New Roads	LaBarre Elem. School Instructor
Johnson, Peter	750 Harding Blvd.#312 Baton Rouge	CORE
Johnson, Robert C.	309 Johnson St. Mansfield	Funeral Director
Johnson S. J. Rev.	Route #1, Box 36 St. Joseph	Minister
Johnson, Willie Rev.	707 -B Fish St. Tallulah	Minister
Jones, Charles F.	P.O. Box 248 Abbeville	James A. Herod High School Principal
Jones, Edward E. Rev.	854 Williamson St. Shreveport	Minister
Jones, Evangeline R.	925 S. Bengal Rd. Metairie	
Jones, Fred	710 W. Green St. Farmerville	School Teacher

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Jones, Gladys G.	925 S. Bengal Rd. Metairie	
Jones, H. G. Rev.	720 Adams St. Monroe	Minister
Jones, Johnnie A.	530 S. 13th St. Baton Rouge	Attorney
Jones, Leroy	1026 N. Madison Tallulah	Voters League
Jones, Mary E.	P.O. Box 274 Kinder	High School Library Clerk
Jones, R.	Natchez	Farmer
Jones, Sarah	Route #1, Box 21-A Ethel	Community Relief Organ.
Jones, Warren A.	731 S. Main St. St. Martinville	St. Martin Community Association
Jordan, D. A.	206 Browllette St. Marksville	School Principal
Jordan, Eloise W. Mrs.	729½ Lyons St. New Orleans	Beautician
Joseph, Albert Jr.	Box 862 Hahnville	Teacher
Joseph, Irma W. Mrs.	8635 Plum St. New Orleans	P.T.A.
Joseph, John W.	537 Perry Lane Opelousas	Carter G. Woodson High School Principal
Joseph, Virgia W.	1206 Lake St. Natchitoches	Teacher
Joseph, W. A.	1206 Lake St. Natchitoches	Teacher

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
KEELER, Grant M.	1015 Railroad Avenue Morgan City	NAACP
KELLER, C. M.	Bunkie	Chief of Police
KELSO, Lurania E.	2627 Main Street Alexandria	Teacher
KENDRICK, Alvin J.	207 Whaley Street Haynesville	Teacher
KENNEDY, John J. Jr.	P. O. Box 2108 Baton Rouge	Catholic Conference, Executive Secretary
KENNEDY, Troy W.	309 Tyler Jonesboro	Supervisor of Education
KERMON, Ophelia (Mrs)	1329 Oaklond Shreveport	Beautician
KEYES, C. S.	114 N. Shattuck Street Lake Charles	Minister
KEYES, Elliott J.	7460 Benjamin Street New Orleans	Educator
KIMMERSON, Dave Jr.	Route 1 Ethel	
KIRK, R. V.	1006 Mill Street Lake Charles	
KNIGHTON, Clarence	P. O. Box Greensburg	NAACP, President
KNOT, R. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 771 Hodge	S.C.L.C.
KORNBACHER, Marie (Miss)	434 E. Washington Baton Rouge	Teacher

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Lacy, Frecy	c/o Rebecca Schaffer Greensburg	CORE
Lafayette, Fran	Route #2 Bachelor	
Lamb, E. M. Mrs.	2239 Kentucky St. Baton Rouge	P.T.A.
Langlais, T. J.	405 Janis St. New Road	Chief of Police
Layton, Powell A.	1807 San Jacinto Shreveport	School Principal
Leary, James C.	2961 Looney St. Shreveport	Union High School Principal
LeBlano, Andre O.	Rougan	High School Principal
Lee, Charles	117 North Jake St. Lake Charles	N.A.A.C.P.
Lee, James Rev.	P.O. Box 23 Clayton	Bus Driver
Lee, Laomia W. Mrs.	P.O. Box 23 Clayton	Housewife
Lee, Mercia W. Mrs.	1129 Touro St. New Orleans	P.T.A.
Lee, R. Rev.	P.O. Box 23 Clayton	Minister
Leech, E. W.	1531 Gary St. Shreveport	Citizens Voters League
Leech, Nanie Lou Mrs.	1531 Gary St. Shreveport	Retired Teacher
Leggett, Isiah	3161 Wise St. Alexandria	Student Southrn University
Lemoine, Hamilton	Box 624 Elton	Community Leader
Leon, Rudolph Jr.	616 Rowena St. Natchitoches	Teacher
Lewis, Addie Mrs.	119 Adon St. DeRidder	CORE
Lewis, C. C.	Box 399 Jonesboro	School Principal
Lewis, Fred D.	Holsey Stop Lisbon	Civic League President

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Lewis, Gabrieal	Opelcusas	
Lewis, Ida Baylor Mrs.	Box 448 Roanoke	Teacher
Lewis, John G. J.	P.O. Box 2110 Baton Rouge	
Lewis, Johnetta Mrs.	Holsey Stop Lisbon	Housewife
Lewis, Loyd Sr.	1909 Pailet St. Harvey	Voters League
Lewis, Prince H. Jr.	Box 566 Clinton	Community Relief Organ.
Lewis, S. W. Rev.	Route #1, Box 83 Keithville	Minister
Liggins, Juanita W. Mrs.	1526 Martha St. Lake Charles	
Lindley, J. J.	301 Cross Vidalia	Jr. High School Principal
Lockhart, Exie Mrs.	1407 W. 19th St. Eldorado, Ark.	N.A.A.C.P.
Lockhart, William M. Sr.	2397 - 77th Ave. Baton Rouge	High School Principal
Locks, Barbara J.	928 Kitty St. Baton Rouge	Teacher
Loeb, Charles R. Jr.	331 S. St. George St. Eunice	Professor
Long, Carolyn	1254 -9th St. Alexandria	Registration Staff Student
Long L. M.	P.O. Box 848 Kinder	School Principal
Lono, J. P.	701 E. Main New Roads	School Board
Lopo, John B.	Box 397 Homer	Teacher
Love, S. T. Mrs.	Oakdale	Missionary
Lovette, Earl	916 Corinne New Iberia	
Lucas, Raleigh O.	709 Church St. Bogalusa	District Deputy

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Lucien, B. T. Mrs.	505 W. Green St. Tallulah	CORE
Luke, Leontine G. Mrs.	5423 N. Derbique St. New Orleans	P.T.A.

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
MACKEN, W. Rev.	1036 Wison Street Alexandria	Self-employed
MACHEN, R. O.	Minden	Superintendent of Schools
MACKIN, Wade	1608 Government Baton Rouge	Director, AFSC
MAJOR, Dixie Rev.	Route 1, Box 55 Clinton	Minister
MOJAR, Edward	Route 1, Box 55 Clinton	Laborer
MANUEL, N.	700 7th Street Mamou	Asst. Superintendent of Schools
MARTIN, Ethel	701 14th Street Lafayette	Human Relations Council
MARTIN, L. R. Rev.	2000 Evans Monroe	Minister
MARTIN, M. S.	572 Willow Raceland	
MARTIN, T. D.	P. O. Box 338 Basile	School Principal
MASON, James E.	P. O. Box 987 Eunice	School Principal
MC CLINTON, Helena B. (Mrs)	203 Stanbrough Tallulah	Madison's Voter League
MC LAIN, C.C. Rev.	1140 Kenneth Avenue Shreveport	Minister
MEADOWS, J. L.	Greensburg	Superintendent of Schools
MENCER, Frank	1351 S. Genais Street New Orleans	
MENCER, Nellie Turner	1351 S. Genais Street New Orleans	Insurance Business
MERRICK, G.D.	708 Cotton Street Rayville	Veterinarian
MERRICK, J.C.	3322 Westherman Shreveport	School Principal

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
MERRITTER, George Lee	505 West Green Street Tallulah	
MESSINA, Joseph Rev.	2600 London Avenue New Orleans	Counselor, St. Augustine High School
METOYER, Granvel G.	3623 Napoleon Street Alexandria	Asst. Principal
MERVIS, Leo (Mrs)	34 Audubon Boulevard New Orleans	Community Relalations Council
MIDDLEBROOK, Bruce A.	211 Preston Shreveport	Teacher
MILES, W. E. Rev.	2327 St. Andrews Street New Orleans	Pastor
MILLER, Ernest B.	3143 Milan Street Shreveport	School Principal
MILLER, Isaac Rev.	425 Haskall Street Lake Charles	Minister
MILLER, J. Sidney	New Roads	Supervisor of Schools
MILLER, Rosetta	U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Memphis, Tennessee	Secretary
MILLER, Sammie C. (Mrs)	425 Haskell Street Lake Charles	Teacher
MILLSEP, Walter J.	P. O. Box 367 New Roads	NAACP
MILLSPAUGH, Richard B.	Box 627 Opelbusus	Lawyer
MIMELES, William (Mrs)	2436 Danbury Drive New Orleans	
MIMS, John S.	3945 Crosby Street Shreveport	Vice President Local 685
MIMS, John S. (Mrs)	3945 Crosby Street Shreveport	Housewife
MITCHUM, Hazel W (Mrs)	2018 Joliet Street New Orleans	Social worker
MONDY, R.	1026 East 7th Street Bogalusa	Paper Mill worker

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
MONK, L.C. Sr.	300 Sanger Street Homer	Cleaner
MONTGOMERY, M. W. (Mrs)	3214 Olcutt Alexandria	Educator
MONTIE, W. J.	Cameron	
MOODY, Albert M.	1954 Murphy Street Shreveport	School Principal
MOORE, Anna L.	Box 32 Ethel	
MOORE, Ollie B. (Mrs)	Southern University Baton Rouge	Dean of Women
MOORE, Roscoe J.	810 N. Goos Street Lake Charles	Teacher
MOORE, Sellers	Southern University Baton Rouge	Supervisor
MORAN, Gwendolyn D.	521 Myers Street Pineville	Student
MORGAN, Eddie	309 Green Street Minden	Insurance business
MORGAN, Nancy (Mrs)	309 Joel Street Minden	Teacher
MORGAN, Patricia (Miss)	116 Julia Street Alexandria	Student
MORGAN, Walter	Box 518 Cotton Valley	School Principal
MORIAL, Ernest N.	1821 Orleans Avenue New Orleans	Attorney
MORRIS, Howard J.	1015 S. Fulton Street Alexandria	Real Estate Broker
MORRIS, John B. Rev.	7612 Zimple Street New Orleans	Minister
MORRIS, Willie J.	912 Sims Street Homer	
MOSS, Roy B.	Box 61 Grambling	Teacher
MOUTON, Charley Jr.	638 Landry Street Breaux Bridge	School Principal

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
MOUTON, Frederick	2018 Jefferson Lafayette	Teacher
MORITON, Oscar D.	1902 Jefferson Lafayette	Farmer
MILBROUL, Wilbert	209 N. Booker Street Lake Charles	NAACP
MURCHISIA, D. C.	606 Murray Alexandria	Attorney
MURRAY, R. S. Rev.	406 Cedar Street Monsue	Minister
MUSTIFUL, Curtis J.	Route 4, Box 156 Mansfield	Student
MUSTIFUL, David	Route 4, Box 156 Mansfield	
MYLER, Reuben	1029 N. 4th Street West Monroe	Myler Auto Parts
MYRIAM, Sister	630 7th Street Mamou	Teacher

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
NACOSTE, August J	720 Melancon Street Opelousas	
NACOSTE, August	720 Melancon Opelousas	
NEEDHAM, M.W.	Box 646 Newellton	School Principal
NEELY, J.C.	701 E. Plaq Street Jennings	Superintendent
NELSON, Edward C.	Box 171 New Roads	School Principal
NELSON, John P.	4123 Walmsley New Orleans	Attorney
NELSON, Phoebe N.	3723 S. Dale Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.	Administrative Assistant-USCCR
NERVIS, Frank	Route 2, Box 43 Lake Providence	Unemployed
NEWMAN, Rogers J.	7860 Emile Baton Rouge	Professor, Southern Univ.
NEWTON, Sherman	P. O. Box 48 Coushatta	School Principal
NICHOLS, Mariah (Mrs)	406 West Askew Street Tallulah	Beautician
NILSON, John H.	1864 Milane Shreveport	Cleaner
NOLES, L.V.	Box 8 Ringgold	School Principal
NORRIS, William II	2002 Star West Monroe	Attorney

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
OBY, Joyce Elaine	5129 Essen Lane Baton Rouge	Teacher
ODOM, Joseph E.	Route 1, Box 380K Shreveport	School Principal
OLANDER, Marcus	Eriksgol 5-17B Helsinki, Finland	Radio Finland
OVERALL, John W.	P. O. Box 270 Arcadia	Radio TV Service-man
OVERDYKE, D.F. Dr.	428 Ontario Shreveport	Physician

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
PAGE, Barbara K. (Mrs)	925 N. Blake Street Lake Charles	Parent Teacher Council-President
PALMER, A. J.	509 Olinde Street New Roads	President, Education Association
PALMER, W.E.	Route 13, Box 282 Monroe	School Board Member
PARKER, Irvin	Napoleonville	Barber
PARKER, M. O.	755 Livingston Shreveport	School Principal
PARNELL, Thomas R.	4717 Roberts Road Alexandria	Insurance Agent
PAIRS, R. H. Rev.	Weyanoke	Minister
PATTERSON, Edward L. Jr.	8917 Thelma Street Baton Rouge	Professor of Law, Southern University
PAXTON, Dorothy T. (Mrs)	1260 W. Bellema Opelousas	NAACP
PAYNE, J. J.	Southern University Box 9855 Baton Rouge	College Instructor
PAYNE, Marguerite (Miss)	2208 Onzaga Street New Orleans	
PAYNE, T. Rev.	1402 S. Jackson Eldorado, Arkansas	Minister
PAYNE, Thelma	Route 1, Box 227 Ethel	Community Relief Fund Organization
PEOPLES, Loyal	Route 3, Box 152 Jonesboro	Community Leader
PERRY, C.L.	501 Courthouse Shreveport	Superintendent of Schools
PETERS, Edward	Route 1, Box 165 Argie	President, Voters League
PETERS, Eda (Mrs)	P. O. Box 545 Kinder'	Lunchroom worker
PHILLIPS, Edna (Mrs)	519 W. Third Street Crowley	President, H.C. Ross High School

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
PHILLIPS, Thomas Rev.	519 W. Third Street Crowley	Minister
PIERRE, Anthony G.	908 S. Orange Street Lafayette	NAACP, Secretary
PIPER, Frederick A.	819 S. 12th Street Baton Rouge	School Principal
PITTMAN, Eula	Route 1, Box 56 Angie	Educator
PLEASURE, M. Jr. Rev.	P. O. Box 404 Grambling	Minister
POLK, Matthew B.	1309 Jane Street New Iberia	School Principal
PORTER, Isaac Jr.	306 Jackson Road Hammond	School Principal
POWE, Vera G. (Miss)	1030 Dufossat Street New Orleans	Director of Christian Education, AME Church
POWELL, Stanley	6315 Inwood Shreveport	School Principal
PRADIA, Naomi (Mrs)	2429 Molling Street Lake Charles	Beautician
PREJEON, Carol	407 S. Bienville Street Lafayette	Field Worker
PREJEON, Charles O. (Mrs)	234 Pione Street Lafayette	Staff Worker Souther Cooperative
PREMUS, Thomas	Route 2, Box 91 Zachary	PTA, Chaneyville High School
PRESTAGE, Jewel L. Dr.	2145 77th Avenue Baton Rouge	Professor of Political Science, Southern Univ.
PULLEN, Onell	Lakewood	Farmer
PURNIS, Catherine E.	9147 Southern Avenue Baton Rouge	Educator

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
QUIGLESS, John M.	Box 156 Newellton	Salesman
QUILLERS, Ethel R. (Mrs)	4603 New Orleans Street New Orleans	Beautician
QUIMBY, C. C. (Mrs)	Vogt Street Ferreday	Teacher

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Rashful, E. W.	5808 Lafaye St. New Orleans	Educator
Rax, Rev. J. J.	512 Willow Glen Road Alexandria	Minister
Ray, Bernard P., Sr.	2411 Seventh Street Alexandria	Retail Grocer
Ray, Edward James	P.O. Box 248 Sunset	Principal
Redwing, Mrs. Alma W.	2043 Overton St. Alexandria	Principal
Reed, Mrs. Frances	Rt. 3, Box 409 Mansfield	DeSota Parish NAACP
Reney, Adam	210 South St. George Eunice	Bus Driver
Reubin, Forest	419 W. Hutchinson Crowley	Public Action Comm.
Reynolds, Bennie	1104 Fourth Street Mamou	Principal
Reynolds, Isaac	917 N. Tonti New Orleans	CORE, State Director
Ricard, Miss Lydia	Rt. 1, Box 687 Reserve	Principal
Richards, John O.	411 N. Chestnut St. Tallulah	Factory Worker
Riser, Cleveland, Jr.	Box 93 Gaadpine	Teacher
Riser, Mrs. Mable H.	600 Simes Will St. Wrinfield	Housewife
Robbins, George	Rt. r, Box 42 Mansfield	Minister
Roberson, C. F.	RFD 2, Box 5600-7 Shreveport	Minister
Roberson, James J.	Plain Dealing	Bossier Parish School Board
Roberts, Roland J.	New Roads	Teacher

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Robinson, Clyde	Rt. 2, Box 51B Lake Providence	Farming
Robinson, Joseph	1703 St. John St. Lake Charles	Cities Service Oil
Robinson, Ned	1110 Pasquiere St. Gueydan	Principal
Rochelle, Wilbert D.	P.O. Box 1328 Jennings	Principal
Roger, Robert	411 Jackson Tallulah	Deputy Sheriff
Roos, Earl W. II	P.O. Box 66 Boyce	Educator - Principal
Rosaya, Willie	Bachelor Rt. 2 Bachelor	Farming
Rosette, Rev. A. W.	P.O. Box 861 Opelousas	Minister
Ruttledge, Rev. J.R.	1810 Murphy St. Shreveport	Minister

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Sand, Mary E.	1447 Granada Ave. New Orleans	Counselor
Sanders, John E.	P.O. Box 528 Obbeville	Principal
Sanders, William	505 W. Green St. Tallulah	Porter
Saulters, G. G.	Homer	Claiborne Parish School Board
Schuyler, Mrs. Dolores	303 St. John Street Lafayette	So. Consumers
Scott, Jerry	Wilson	Community Worker
Scott, Rev. John H.	Rt. 1, Box 1B Lake Providence	Minister
Scott, Loice	Ringgold	School Board Member
Scott, Rev. Theodore	729 Taylor Street Plaquemine	Clergyman
Seemian, Mrs. Dobothy	Kinder	NAACP
Seemian, J. Harry	P.O. Box 885 Kinder	NAACP
Segura, Miss Frances	1407 S. Main St. Jennings	Teacher
Shade, Mrs. Camille S.	2466 Harding Blvd. Baton Rouge	Librarian
Shanklin, Edward D., Sr.	P.O. Box 51721 New Orleans	United Packinghouse Workers AFL-CIO
Sharkey, Claude	R. #3 Amiti	School Board
Sheeler, H. J.	1409 N. Aeadian-Thur-Way-W Baton Rouge	Life Insurance Co. President
Shelton, Mrs. Lillie A.	647 S. Franklin St. Lake Charles	PTA
Shirley, G. H.	1210 N. Cutting Jennings	Assistant Superintendent School Board

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILITATION
Sigler, H. M.	Grant	Allen Parish School Board
Simmons, Rev. J. B.	2031 Ashton Street Shreveport	Minister
Simmons, Mary R.	Box 460 Jonesboro	PTA
Simmons, Sam	1701 Penna., Ave. Washington, D.C.	U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Simon, Rev. Theodore	Long Leaf	Porter
Simon, Rev. W. H.	Rt. 1, Box 178 Pelican	Minister
Simon, Mrs. Willie Mae	Rt. 1, Box 178 Piercan	Housewife
Simpkins, Mrs. O. R.	1617 Milam Street Shreveport,	Citizenship Education Comm.
Sims, Claude	P.O. Box 7 Bernice	School teacher
Sims, Mrs. Clyde	Box 698 Minden	Retired teacher
Sims, Dr. H., Jr.	3150 Pland St. Shreveport	Dentistry
Sims, Rev. L. P.	1860 Ashton St. Shreveport	Minister - NAACP
Sims, P. C.	1712 Orange St. Donaldsonville	St. James Community Actinn, Inc.
Sims, R. B.	1409 N. Acadian-Thur-Way-W Baton Rouge	Vice President Life Insurance Co.
Small, Rev. D.	342 Holcomb Dr. Shreveport	Minister
Smith, Mrs. Bernice	Box 336 Kentwood	Principal
Smith, Mrs. C. M.	121 N. Haggerty St. Bastrop	Elementary teacher
Smith, Dorotha	2801 Metropolitan St. New Orleans	Student - CORE

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Smith, Rev. E. W.	121 N. Haggerty St. Bastrop	Minister
Smith, H. E.	Box 385 Rayville	Minister
Smith, Mrs. J. L.	527 Haynes Ave. Bastrop	Grocer
Smith, James P.	500 Acel St., Box 359 Rayville	School Administrator
Smith, Ocie Lee Sr.	1040 Owl Ave. Baton Rouge	Farm Supervisor
Smith, Ray	Haynesville	Civil Rights Worker
Smith, Robert E.	1934 - 78 Ave. Baton Rouge	Football Coach
Smith, Rev. Van.	1403 Nats St. Plaquemine	Minister
Smith, W. D.	303 Tenth Street Lafayette	Ass't. Dir., NYC
Snyder, L. V.	General Delivery Clayton	School Bus operator
Soniat, Mr. Llewelyn J.	1323 Joliet St. New Orleans	NAACP
Sonnier, Mrs. Permella D.	409 Gelpi Drive Lake Charles	Tacher
Sourcian, Allen	913 Janis Street New Roads	Patrolman
Spottsville, C. E.	2304 - 3rd Street Alexandria	Principal
Stabler, John R.	4779 Palm Baton Rouge	Teacher
Standly, Mrs. L. Mae	Rt. 1, Box 129A Athens	Claiborne Parish Civic League
Stanfield, J. Edwin	5 Forsythe St. Atlanta, Ga.	Southern Regional Coun.
Stephens, Floyd H.	P.O. Box D Oberlin	Principal

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Steward, Rev. C. P.	606 Bello Ave. Royne	Minister
Stewart, Mrs. Mary E.	137 Patsy Street Opelousas	NAACP
Stewart, Rev. Paul A. G.	320 W. Hutchinson Ave. Crowley	Minister
Stewart, Sidney	Arcadia	PTA
Stone, Scott C.	903 Alabama Ave. Ferriday	Teacher
Stringer, Monroe T., Jr.	5124 Willow St. New Orleans	Business Representative Laborer's Local 689
Sytz, Florence	1347 Moss Street New Orleans	Consultant

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Tarver, Leon R., Jr.	1104 Pierre Ave. Shreveport	Citizenship Education Committee
Tate, Marshall	812 - 6th St. Monroe	Lumber Dealer
Taylor, Mrs. Georgia	8822 Elm Grove Dr. Baton Rouge	PTA
Taylor, Jessie, Jr.	Rt. 2, Box 24E Jackson	St. Francis High School
Taylor, W. B.	8822 Elm Grove Dr. Baton Rouge	Brakeman
Theus, Mrs. J. M.	2465 Harding Blvd. Baton Rouge	Retired principal
Thomas, Mrs. Anna B. D.	1124 Mill St. Lake Charles	Principal
Thomas, Beverly	102 Ferriday Dr. Ferriday	Teacher
Thomas, James, Jr.	Rt. 2, Box 29 Calfax	Principal
Thomas, John H.	1009 Progress Road Baton Rouge	Teacher - Minister
Thompson, Fr. August	P.O. Box 917 Ferriday	Catholic Priest
Thompson, Felix	3100 Luberth St. Monroe	Minister
Thompson, Rev. J. S.	2755 Ashton Street Shreveport	Minister
Thompson, Robert	P.O. Box 62 Clinton	United Voters of Louisiana
Thomson, Richard	1208 Jefferson Ave. Homer	CORE
Thrash, Rev. Willie	450 Scarborough Ave. Natchitaches	Minister
Tillman, Mrs. Ernest B.	2328 Valence Street New Orleans	Director, Youth Guidance
Tobin, Sidney S.	P.O. Box 10096, Southern Univ. Baton Rouge	Teacher

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Torry, Mrs.P. Spencer	3629 - 13 Street Alexandria	Teacher
Tousand, John	1331 Fournet Lake Charles	Service Station
Townsel, Rev. C. L.	332 Bailey St.	Minister Minden
Tracy, Mary Etta	Pleasant Hill	Housewife
Truehill, Mrs. Elizabeth	3703 Jumonville St. New Orleans	PTA
Truehill, Eric P.	P.O. Box 416 Napoleonville	Student - LSU
Truehill, Rev. Percy	P.O. Box 416 Napoleonville	Minister
Truehill, Sammy L. (Mrs.)	P.O. Box 416 Napoleonville	Teacher
Tucker, Deane	475 So. Perkins Memphis, Tennessee	Community Relations Svc.
Tucker, Rev. R. H.	1209 Cadiz Street New Orleans	Minister
Turner, Pleas	P.O. Box 85 Oxford	Minister
Turner, Sam Ulysses	1310 Louise Anne Ave. Monroe	Retail Grocery

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Valleuy, Bernard H.	123 Apple Street Norco	Teacher
Vallot, Piter	Rt. 2, Box 227A Abbeville	Taacher
Vaughn, L. C.	506 Prather Street Natchitocha	Principal
Virdure, L. D.	P.O. Box 381 Franklinton	President - 6th La. Education Ass'n.
Virgil, Rev. O. L.	1601 Lake Providence	Minister
Vital, Mrs. Cora Mae	Rt. 2, Box 651 Welsh	Teacher

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Wallace, E. M., Jr.	1328 W. Main St. P.O. Box 746 Houma	Grocer
Wallace, Percy	1725 N. 30 Street Baton Rouge	Principal
Ward, James, Jr.	1604 So. Lake Arthur Ave. Jennings	Principal
Ware, Dennis C. II	1520 Jackson St. Lake Charles	District Mgr. Insurance Co.
Ware, Mrs. Mildred	1520 Jackson St. Lake Charles	Teacher
Washington, James J.	320 Douglas St. Alexandria	Principal
Washington, Mrs. P. M.	1419 Iowa Street Lake Charles	Teacher
Waters, Duncan A.	1132 Arabella St. New Orleans	Principal
Watson, Mrs. Eva M.	1228 S. Dorgenois Pkwy. New Orleans	PTA
Watson, Sylvester	6106 Albany Rd. Shreveport	SCLC
Webster, Mrs. Dorothy	2740 Ninth St. Alexandria	Teacher
Whitt, Rev. B. T.	210 W. Larmar Abbeville	Teacher
White, E. W.	1725 Arkansas St. Baton Rouge	Minister
White, Marion O.	1520 North Market Opelousas	Attorney
White T.Whit	2517 Northside Dr. Bossier City	School Board - Bossier Parish
Wiggins, Miss Barbara J.	734 Woodard St. Alexandria	Student
Wiggins, Henry	1799 Melrose Pineville	Student

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Williams, Mrs. Beatrice B.	555 Flake Ave. New Orleans	Housewife
Williams, Rev. C.	317E - 81 Street Shreveport	Minister
Williams, Mrs. Cummie C.	717 Lafayette Street Mandeville	Teacher
Williams, Miss Frances E.	702 Lincoln Drive Alexandria	Student
Williams, G. A.	Rt. 2 Shreveport	Principal
Williams, Mrs. Georgia L.	1218 Maximillian St. Baton Rouge	Teacher
Williams, Mrs. Gloria	2742 Looney Street Shreveport	Teacher
Williams, Henry M.	3504 Virgil Blvd. New Orleans	Ass't. Director Special Projects
Williams, Rev. J. R.	1218 Maximillian St. Baton Rouge	Minister
Williams, John E.	804 East St. Minden	Janitor
Williams, Joseph R.	717 Lafayette, Box 954 Mandeville	
Williams, Moses	601 W. Green St. Tallulah	Used Tire Dealer
Williams, Rev. Nathaniel	1539 Delichuis New Orleans	Employment Service
Williams, Volover W., Jr.	8964 Rickshire Baton Rouge	Principal
Williams, Willie	Box 264 Melville	Retired
Wilmore, Jacques E.	167 N. Main St. Memphis, Tenn.	U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Wilson, J. M., Sr.	P.O. Box 528 Winnfield	Principal
Wilson, Stacy R.	4521 Lincoln Park Ave. Monroe	AFL-CIO

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATION
Winbush, Rev. Roy L.	175 Hazel St. Baton Rouge	Minister
Winston, P. J.	346 Leonard St. Alexandria	Team Captain, OEO
Wolfe, Howard B.	6449 Colbert St. New Orleans	Teacher
Wolff, Vicki	4308 Brandywine, NW Washington, D.C.	U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Wyche, Mrs. Myrtle W.	212 Fish Street Tallulah	Teacher
Wyche, Zelma C.	505 W. Green Tallulah	Madison Parish Voters League President

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION - AFFILIATIO
Yancy, Mrs. Hilda V.	2739 Harding Blvd. Baton Rouge	Housewife
Yancy, Lester B.	2122 - 79 Avenue Baton Rouge	Principal
Yokum, Mrs. Sarah	611 Live Oak St. Rayne	Youth Director, La. Baptist State Conven.
Young, J. D.	1117 East Boulevard Baton Rouge	Ass't. Principal
Young, Rev. James W.	3213 Holly Grove St. New Orleans	Minister
Young, Roscoe H.	3808 Barlow St. Monroe	Unity Committee Chairman
Youngblood, Manley	110 Alabama Hammond	Principal
Zackary, Mrs. Mary	116 E. Spencer Jennings	PTA
Zackary, Willie	116 E. Spencer Jennings	Parent
Zippert, John	412 Westwego St. Opelousas	CORE Task Worker

REGISTRATION
UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
STATEWIDE EDUCATION DESEGREGATION CONFERENCE

APRIL 1-2, 1966

SOUTH CAROLINA

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Adams, Theodore R.	R.F.D.#1, Box 779 Orangeburg	N.A.A.C.P.
Adsby, J. B.	Little Mountain	School Principal
Aiken, James A.	1110 Campbell Camden	Carver Elem. School Principal
Aldrich, Richard	Route #2, Box #4 McBee	
Alston, Walter W.	Dale	Mail Carrier
Anderson, Edward	Route #1, Box #6 Elloree	Farmer
Anderson, James	1413 Pard St. Cayce	S.C.L.C.
Anderson, Lutitia T. Mrs.	Route #4, Box 372 Columbia	University of S.C. Cordinator
Anderson, Morris	Route #1, Pacolet	Housewife
Anderson, Raymond J.	Route #1, Box #2 Elloree	Bricklayer
Anderson, Sarah A.	114 May St. Johnston	P.T.A.
Andrews, H. B.	Route #2, Box 106 Lynchburg	Minister
Arnold, Alvin W.	P.O. Box 428 Pageland	Petersburg High School Principal
Ashanin, C. B.	1248 Ellis Ave. Orangeburg	Teacher
Atkinson, J. R. Jr.	4204 Devine St. Columbia	Public Education
Bacote, S. S.	Box 475 Kingstree	
Bank, Essie Mrs.	McCormick	School Teacher

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Barfield, John	2337 Calhoun St. Barnwell	Oddfellows
Barfield, O'Bertha Mrs.	2337 Calhoun St. Barnwell	Public School Teacher
Barnwell, Thomas Jr.	Route #1, Box #3 Frogmore	Community Development
Bartely, Virgeous Miss	Reid Hall, Allen Univ. Columbia	Alpha Kappa Alpha Soroity
Beam, J. Paul	P.O. Box 549 Gaffney	
Beasley, P. E.	205 Barnard Ave. Aikens	School Principal
Beasley, Robert L.	302 Cemetery Laurens	Teacher
Bell, Flaura	Route #2, Box 252 Blackville	N.A.A.C.P.
Belton, D. G. Jr.	P.O.Box 126 Winnsboro	P.T.A.
Benjamin, Harry	Route #3, Box 174 Bishopville	Farmer
Bowman, Jasper	Route #2, Box 247 Columbia	Farmer
Bowwerson, William	2334 Elmwood Ave. Columbia	Minister
Boyd, Jack	513 Tanager Rd. W. Augusta	Principal, Jr. High School
Brasington, D. K. Mrs.	Lamar	Elem. School Librarian
Brewer, Richard Jr.	192 Spring St. Charleston	P.T.A.
Bright, Mary W. Mrs.	P.O.Box 953 Aiken	Jefferson School Counselor
Bristow, Gilbert J.	1003 Elmwood Columbia	Jr. High School Principal
Brockman, N. J. Rev.	407 Green Ave. Greenville	Minister
Brooks, W. W.	69 Woodward St. Bishopville	Principal

Brown, A. J.	Beaufort	N.A.A.C.P.
Brown, Eugene	Route #1, Box 72 Olanta	Farmer
Brown, Evelyn J. Mrs.	2406 Haskell Ave. Columbia	School Teacher
Brown, J. Arthur	1953 Camp Rd. Charleston	Realtor
Brown, J. F. Mrs.	Beaufort	Housewife
Brown, Richard	P.O.Box 93 Winnsboro	School Principal
Brown, Russell	39 Spring St. Charleston	Attorney at Law
Brown, Sarah B. Mrs.	P.O.Box 154 Williston	Retired Teacher N.A.A.C.P.
Brown, Vera Mrs.	P.O. Box 174 Frogmore	School Teacher
Brown, Viola Carolyn	Route #1, Box 392 Hilton Head Island	Student
Brown, William E.	325 W. Bartlette St. Sumter	CORE
Brown, Willie	Huger	P.T.A.
Brunson, Juliet	Route #2, Box 322-B Barnwell	Student
Bryant, Hall Lee Mrs.	Route #1, Box 43 Dorchester	CORE
Bryant, Jospeh Elder	Route #1, Box 43 Dorchester	CORE
Bryant, Robert Jr.	P.O.Box 117 Pineland	Teacher
Buggs, Cathelene	Route #1, Box 27 Wadamalaw Island	N.A.A.C.P. Representative
Burley, Leroy Joe	Route #1, Box 56 Salters	Civil Service
Burns, R. R.	Laurens	School Principal
Burton, Corinne B. Mrs.	5100 Farron Rd. Columbia	Jr. High School Teacher
Busbee, Cyril B.	900 N. Ave. Cayce	Supt. of Schools

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Caldwell, Lillian	844 Green St. Rock Hill	Nurse
Calicutt, J. W. Rev.	123 Pleasant Hill Ct. Lancaster	Minister
Campbell, Henry	318 W. Frcnt St. Mullins	Marion County Guidance Assn.
Campbell, R. C.	Pageland	School Superintendent
Cannon, George	701 Eastland Ave. Kingstree	School Teacher
Capers, B. F.	1732 Rice St. Hartsville	P.T.A.
Carroll, Essie M. Mrs.	416 Railroad Ave. Bamberg	Bamberg Co. Association
Carter, Mable D. Mrs.	P.O. Box 81 Ridge Spring	School Teacher
Carter, Ora Lee Mrs.	Route #6 Stenhouse Dr. Greenville	
Castles, R. E.	Brunson	Mayor
Cauthen, W. R. Capt.	1409 Lincoln St. Columbia	Columbia Police Dept.
Chaplin, Ellen	P.O. Box 716 Orangeburg	Supt. of Education
Clark, Grady	1011 Walnut St. Marion	School Principal
Clark, Septima Mrs.	17 Henrietta Charleston	Supervisor of Teacher Training
Clyburn, James E.	1919 McFadden St. Columbia	Neighborhood Youth Corps
Cobb, Bertha Mrs.	Route #2 Pelzer	Civic Worker
Cobb, Celia Mrs.	Route #2, Box 113 St. George	CORE
Coblyn, Earl W.	S.C. State College Orangeburg	Law Professor
Cole, Gladyce R.	P.O. Box 462 Cheraw	Director of Christian Education
Cole, Dan L.	Route #1 Latta	Elem School Principal

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Conkle, Ethel Mrs.	130 Hampton Ave. N.W. Aiken	Services Council
Connors, May	299 S. Converse St. Spartanburg	School Teacher
Copland, J. C. Rev.	79 Boundry St. Newberry	Minister
Counts, Marian E.	Box 313 Edgefield	School Teacher
Cox, Harold	320 Peidmont St. Spartenburg	Minister
Craig, Virginia C. Mrs.	1404 Cherokee Dr. West Columbia	School Counselor
Crockett, Lena Mrs.	510-B Tom Hall St. Ft. Mill	Nurses Aid
Crumlin, Wallace	313 N. Bell St. Clinton	Minister
Curry, James A.	820 Chesnut St. Camden	Voter Registration
Damson, O. C.	S.C. State College Orangeburg	Prof. of Health & Phy. Educa.
Daniels, Jerome	Cayce	S.C.L.C.
Davis, Ruben	Route #1, Box 353 Georgetown	
Davis, Sid Rev.	P.O. Box 929 Marian	League of Voters
Davis, Charles E.	P.O. Box 1791 High Point	Social Service
Delaine, A. L. Mrs.	12 N. Church St. Manning	Teacher
DeLee, Cora Lee	Route #1, Box 132-A Dorchester	CORE
DeLee, Victoria Mrs.	Route #2, Box 142 Ridgeville	N.A.A.C.P.
Dobson, J. M. Mrs.	Hardeeville	
Douglas, Henry C.	2405 Haskell Ave. Columbia	Neighborhood Services Coordinator
Dozier, J. W.	325 N. Bouknight Rd. Saluda	Construction Worker

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

DuBerry, Eloise Mrs.	Route #1, Box 604 Summerville	N.A.A.C.P.
Ducan, Mary A. Mrs.	1707 Perry St. Barnwell	Writing Studio
Dum, Mary G.	Eastover	Teacher
Duncan, Annie Mrs.	Route #1, Box 138 Garnett	Housewife
Easley, Purris F.	Route #1, Box 223 Greeleyville	Retired Army Officer
Eastman, Louise Mrs.	4805 Barker St. Cloumbia	Teacher
Eddings, Inez C. Dr.	832 Kipling Dr. Columbia	Board of Education
Edwards, Austin V.	State College Box 1887 Orangeburg	FHA
Edwards, J. A. Mrs.	51 Poinsett St. Charleston	
Edwards, J. A.	51 Poinsett St. Charleston	Supervisor-Post Office
Edwards, Mences D.	51 Poinsett St. Charleston	Student
Edwards, Richard	315 Washington St. Abbeville	Clerk
Edwards, Timothy	105 Hughes St. Summerville	N.A.A.C.P.
Efroymson, Mary Ann	205 Amelia St. Orangburg	SCOPE
Ellis, Shem S. Rev.	P.O. Box 32 Poston	Minister
Elmore, Evan Mrs.	Route #1, Box 693 Summerville	N.A.A.C.P.
Erving, Clara W. Mrs.	315 William St. Batesburg	Teacher
Evans, Audrey	Route #1, Box 168 Lynchburg	
Evans, Elliott	Route #1, Box 168 Lynchburg	N.A.A.C.P.
Fairfax, Jean	10 Columbus Circle New York , N.Y.	N.A.A.C.P.

SOUTH CAROLINA (condtinued)

Fashion, David A.	P.O. Box 434 Moncks Corner	N.A.A.C.P.
Felder, George	Route #2, Box 204 St. George	Painter
Felker, James H. Jr.	1409 Holly Dr. Hartsville	Elem.School Principal
Ferguson, Philippine Mrs.	Route #2, Box 149 Orangeburg	Teacher
Fielding, Emily Mrs.	122 Logan Charleston	N.A.A.C.P.
Fields, Ovella	Route #1, Box #8 Yemassee	
Findley, Alex Rev.	66 Burdock Circle Columbia	Minister Central AME Church
Finney, Erneset A. Jr.	311 W. Oakland Ave. Sumter	Attorney
Finney, Frances D. Mrs.	311 W. Oakland Ave. Sumter	Teacher
Fisher, T. H. Jr.	401 N. Coit St. Florence	The Methodist Church
Fleming, Billie S,	502 W. Boyce Manning	N.A.A.C.P.
Fleming, C. H.	733 Asheville Hwy. Spartanburg	Police Dept.
Fletcher, Jessie M. Mrs.	Route #6, Ridge Rd. Greenville	
Floyd, O. H.	442 Calhoun St. Matthews	Grocery Store
Ford, Otis L.	#8 Zion St. Cheraw	School Principal
Frank, Letitia	#1 E. Summit Ware Shoals	High School Teacher and Counselor
Franklin, Dorothy Mrs.	P.O. Box 307 McCormick	S.C.L.C.
Fraser, J. C.	Box 88 Bluffton	Educational Committee
Frederick, Abraham	Route #1, Box 24-E Fort Motte	Farmer

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Frierson, T. R.	701 E. Cheves Florence	Laymans Organization
Gadson, Richardine Mrs.	Route #1, Box 27 Yemassee	Housewife
Gallman, Lenora D. Mrs.	1305 Lawton Dr. Hartsville	Teacher
Garris, H. F.	St. Matthews	Supt. of Schools
Garrison, Walter	Route #5 Seneca	Insurance
Gasden, J. S.	709 W. DeKalb Camden	Minister
Geddis, Henry John	Route #1, Box 110 Adams Run	N.A.A.C.P.
Germanotta, Dante	Route #1, Box 948 Orangeburg	Claflin College Asst. Prof. of Social Science
Gibson, H. E.	206 Columbia Bldg. Columbia	Reporter Charleston News of Courier
Giles, Lawrence E.	4218 St. Clair Dr. Columbia	Univ. of S.C. Prof.
Gilroy, Lynne	1008 Poplar Cayce	A.F.S.C. VISTA Volunteer
Glover, Jeffery	Route #2, Box 23 St. Matthews	Mechanic
Glover, Lizer	Route #2, Box 23 St. Matthews	Maid
Gohagan, David B.	P.O. Box 456 Estill	Life Insurance Underwriter
Gough, Nancy A. Mrs.	2430 Barhamville Rd. Columbia	Public School Teacher
Gourdine, Carrie W. Mrs.	P.O. Box 114 Greeleyville	Williamsburg Co. Teachers Ass'n.
Graham, Corine P.	Route #1, Box 269-A Lake City	Seamstress
Gray, Elizabeth Mrs.	Cope	Housewife
Gray, Harry	Cope	Dairy Farmer
Gray, Lizzie Mae	Cope	Housewife
Gray, Woodron	Cope	Dairy Farmer

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Grant, Bertha M.	Route #1, Box 442 Lugoff	P.T.A.
Green, George W.	518 N. Clark St. Blackville	
Green, Willie A.	Route #1, Box 241 Georgetown	
Greene, Annie G. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 177 Garnett	Housewife
Greene, Sumter S.	Route #3, Box 171-A St. Matthews	St. John School Principal
Gunn, Durleen	Route #1, Box 12 Adams Run	N.A.A.C.P.
Haigler, Decatur	St. Matthews	Supt. Education Calhoun Co.
Haigler, Dennis G.	Cameron	Farmer
Hall, John R.	P.O. Box 265 Hall St. Great Falls	N.A.A.C.P.
Hamilton, Lonnie Rev.	1942 Jacksonville Rd. Charleston Heights	United Community Circle League
Hammond, Flossie G. Mrs.	P.O. Box 75 Aiken	Aiken Augusta Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta
Hampton, Carnell	Route #1, Box 50 Mayesville	Ministry
Hampton, Carrie E. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 50 Mayesville	Teacher
Hampton, Ellaree	Route #1, Box 50 Mayesville	Teacher
Hannan, M. M.	Route #1 Lexington	Board Member
Hare, Henry J.	Route #3 Seneca	Dentist
Harper, Lula F. Mrs.	General Delivery Graniteville	Human Relations
Harris, Elliott	Route #1, Box 411 Johnston	P.T.A.
Harris, Mary Mrs.	Adams St. Leesville	P.T.A.
Harris, Nadine	Route #1, Box 411 Johnston	P.T.A

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Hart, Furman	220 Calhoun St. St. Matthews	Utility Worker
Hart, Thomas	Holly Hill	Mayor, Holly Hill
Havird, Cyril O.	4740 Arcadia Rd. Columbia	School Supt.
Hazel, Josie Mrs.	322 Fairfield St. N.E. Aiken	Services Council Director
Henderson, Billy	P. O. Box 22 Varnville	
Hendrix, C. E.	Estill	
Hicks, Elizabeth Mrs.	#6 Lerman Dr. Greenville	Housewife
Hicks, Lula	Route #2 Piedmont	Lunch Room Manager
Hightower, Janie S. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 173 Trenton	Human Relation Council
Hillian, Roseanna Mrs.	Cheraw	N.A.A.C.P.
Hillian, Rufus A.	Route #1 Cheraw	Minister
Holland, Townes	300 Gervais St. Columbia	S.C. Office of Economic Opportunity
Holmes, James A.	109 Green Ave. Greenville	A.M.E. Church
Horton, Marie Mrs.	Perry St. Heath Springs	N.A.A.C.P.
Hosey, Edna Mrs.	Route #1, Box 133 Garnett	Housewife
Hosey, J. H. Rev.	Route #1, Box 133 Garnett	Minister
Hudson, Samuel B.	410 Wood St. Georgetown	Self-Employed Real Estate
Hunter, Bishop L.	Hartsville	Baker
Hunter, J. S. Rev.	P.O. Box 492 Summerton	Minister
Huntley, Douglas	Route #1, Box 41 Pageland	
Hyman, Gwendolyn G.	1544 Steadfast St. Columbia	Student

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Ivey, W. T.	City Hall Spartanburg	Police Department Director
Isom, Clyrissa	729 Railroad St. Calhoun Falls	Citizenship Education
Jackson, Cora Lee Mrs.	Route #1, Box 8-A Blair	S.C.L.C.
Jackson, E. L. Rev.	139 Congress St. Charleston	Teacher
Jackson, Frank	Route #1, Box 8-A Blair	S.C.L.C.
Jackson, Fred W.	1413 S. McDuffe St. Anderson	Retired
Jackson, Kirby B.	312 Elizabeth St. Marion	High School Principal
Jackson, Louie	Route #2, Box 41 Johnston	Farmer
Jackson, Louise B. Mrs.	2305 Prince St. Beaufort	Dale Elem. School Teacher
James, F. C.	215 W. Bartlette St. Sumter	Clergyman
James, J. E. Rev.	P.O. Box 466 Summerton	Voters League
Jefferson, W. J. Rev.	307 Cherry St. Abbeville	Minister
Jefferson, W. M.	P.O. Box 156 Mayesville	Teacher
Jenkins, E.	244 Spring St. Charleston	Citizens Committee
Jenkins, Frank	Route #1, Box 65 N. Augusta	Bus Driver
Jenkins, Johnnie Ruth Mrs.	2013 Fuller St. Barnwell	N.A.A.C.P.
Jenkins, Lincoln C. Jr.	P.O. Box 838 Columbia	Attorney
Joe, Isaac C.	411 N. Heyward St. Bishopville	Teacher
Johnakin, M.	Box 410 Marion	School Principal

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Johnson, Alex H.	403 N. Richardson St. Latta	School Principal
Johnson, A. M. Mrs.	2534 Barhamville Rd. Columbia	School Librarian
Johnson, C. J. Jr.	2534 Barhamville Rd. Columbia	C. A. Johnson High School
Johnson, C. B.	Frogmore	
Johnson, C. M.	199 W. Park Ave. Spartanburg	Minister
Johnson, Daisy D. Mrs.	Claflin College Orangeburg	Director, Public Relations and Placement
Johnson, H. B. Rev.	2117 Wall St. Barnwell	Minister
Johnson, Jesse Jr.	Route #2, Box 172 Hopkins	Brickmason
Johnson, Portia S. Mrs.	2117 Wall St. Barnwell	Teacher
Jones, A. C.	305 Appian Dr. Spartenburg	Minister
Jones, David	Hilton Head Island	Education Committee
Jones, Ruby Mae Mrs.	Hilton Head Island	Sewing Machine Operator
Joyner, C. D.	814 Evans Rd. Marion	School Supt.
Kennedy, Julia C. Mrs.	Route #2, Box 84-B Denmark	Bamberg Improvement Assn.
Kennedy, Wilson	Route #1, Box #3 Lynchburg	
Kenner, Miriam B. Mrs.	529 N. Clark St. Blackville	Barnwell Co. Teachers Assn.
Keitt, Virginia Jean	St. Matthews	Calhoun Co. Improvement League
Kimpson, Lula Mrs.	Swansea	
King, L. D.	West Main St. Summerville	Funeral Director
Klapman, Jarvis R.	125 Hendrix St. W. Columbia	
Kluie, Eddie	Route #1, Box 12 Seabrook	Educational Committee

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Koon, Rosa Mae	1109 Turner Street Newberry	
Lake, Edwin S.	314 County Courthouse Spartansburg	Superintendent of Education
Land, Barbara (Mrs)	4205 Horry Columbia	Teacher
Lane, M.L.	122 Cheasner Spartansburg	Minister
Lawn, Buren A.	801 Stanton Drive North Augusta	Teacher
Lawrence, Jesse E.	906 Wilkerson Avenue Kingstree	Insurance Agent
Leverett, U. S.	317 Second Street Cheraw	Minister
Leverette, Cleo (Mrs)	206 Daniel Street Anderson	NAACP
Levy, Roosevelt	26 Branch Street Sumter	
Lewis, Joseph	314 Mill Street Williston	NAACP
Libassi, Pete	Washington, D.C.	H.E.W.
Littlejohn, Betty F. (Mrs)	Route 2, Box 558 Spartansburg	PTA
Loggins, W.E.	221 West Faris Road Greenville	OEO
Love, Leon	Claflin College Orangeburg	Student
Lowman, Karl S.	757 Sommer Aiken	School Principal
Mack, Ben J.	5248 Ridgeway Street Columbia	
Mack, Dorothy Mae	Route 3, Box 188 St. Matthews	Factory Worker
Manigault, O.E.	303 College Street Winnsboro	Mortician
Markovich, Laura (Mrs)	Box 189 Frogmore	Housewife
Martin, Junie A. (Mrs)	630 Lewis Street Columbia	Art Instructor

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Marsh, F. A.	1420 Lacy St. Columbia	Communications Worker
Marsh, S. T.	1706 Ridgectest S.W. Aiken	Personel Manager
Melfi, Walter Rev.	St. Peters Church Cheraw	Minister
McCain, James T.	317 W. Bartlette St. Sumter	CORE
McCain, Jethro R.	Route #1, Box 140 North Augusta	Teacher
McCain, Mary Mrs.	Route #1, Box 140 North Augusta	V.E.P.
McCain, S. L. Rev.	Route #1, Box 140 North Augusta	V.E.P.
McCall, John E.	P.O. Box 449 Cheraw	Attorney
McClendon, G. B.	902 Broadway Johnsonville	Mining
McCoy, Ceotry	Route #2, Box 53 Bethune	Janitor
McCray, Jannie	Route #3, Box 422 John's Island	NAACP
McCullough, Turner	2328 Meeting St. Rd. Charleston	
McDowell, Lester	418 Stewart Circle Anderson	
McFall, T. C. Dr.	85 Morris St. Charleston	USCCR
McIver, E. R.	Conway	Chairman
McJunkin, James	Marietta	Bellhop
McKee, Arimethea	Route #1, Box 86 Burton	Merchant
McLeod, Paul	Route #1, Box 73 Rembert	Minister
McManns, Issaac	Route #2, Box 215 Jonston	Farmer
McManns, J. D. Rev.	700 N. Oak St. Pageland	CORE

McManus, J. F. Rev.	119 Broad St. Charleston	School Superintendent
McPherson, J. W.	496 Middleston St. S.E. Orangeburg	Retired
McTeer, J. C. Rev.	P.O. Box 173-Byrd St. Bishopville	Minister
Middleton, E. M.	1312 Bunche Greenwood	Associate County Agent
Middleton, E. M.	211 Amelia St. Orangeburg	S.C. Advisory Committee
Miller, Willie	709 Reed St. Matthews	Calhoun Co. Voters League
Mills, Mary M.	Claflin College Orangeburg	Senior Student
Miles, Richard	1713 Taylor Columbia	S.C. Voter Education Project, Field Director
Miles, Sharon	1719 Taylor Columbia	Housewife
Mines, H. Rev.	205 Crawford Rd. Columbia	Minister
Mitchell, Freda Mrs.	Penn Center Frogmore	
Mizell, Hayes M.	1105 Barton St. Columbia	American Friends Services
Moffitt, Sidney Mrs.	Route #2 Lurray	
Moss, Thomas	Route #1, Box 933 Orangeburg	Labor Union
Moultrie, Miriam	Route #1, Box 304 Ravenel	High School Student
Mungo, Ellen	Route #2, Box 55 Pethune	Cook Manager
Murphy, Alice C.	Estill	Teacher
Murphy, Lester	Box 404 McBee	Farmer
Murphy, Thomas	224 Calhoun St. St. Matthews	Cement Finisher
Myers, Thomas	P.O. Box 297 St. Stephen	Teacher

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Nelson, Florence	3529 Heyward St. Columbia	Teacher
Nelson, J. Herbert	State College Orangeburg	USCCR
Nesmith, Philli D.	Route #1, Box 4[illegible]-A Nesmith	
Mesmith, Marvin	Route #1, Box 5 Nesmith	NAACP, President
Neuburger, Frederic	304 W. 107th St. New York, New York	SCLC-SCOPE
Newman, I. D.	2211 Chappelle St. Columbia	Field Director NAACP
Nichols, Bertha	Vaucluse	Teacher
Nicholson, H. L. Res.	Route #3 Pageland	Minister
Nicholson, Joseph L.Mt. Croghan		
Northrop, Amy S. Mrs.	921 Washington St. Columbia	Beautician
Owens, T. C.	204 Walker St. Johnston	Teacher
Palmer, R. J.	304 South Main Sumter	Mortician
Palmer, Theoq	303 South Main Sumter	Executive Director YMCA
Patrick, Henry	Route #4, Box 355 Lake City	Farmer
Patrick, T. J.	White Oak	Tax Collector Fairfield County
Paul, L. H.	400 E. Buena Vista N. Augusta	Chief of Police
Pendergrass, Preston Rev.	110 Marguis St. Chester	Minister
Perry, Hallie B. Mrs.	2222 Margurette Columbia	Teacher
Perry, M. J.	1107½ Washington St. Columbia	Attorney
Peterson, Bessie L. Mrs.	1502 Jasper Ave. Hartsville	Housewife

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Peterson, Linda	1502 Jasper Ave. Hartsville	
Peterson, R. B.	1502 Jasper Ave. Hartsville	Brickmason
Pinckney, Alice R. Mrs.	Route#1, Box 245 St. George	Teacher
Pooser, Ruby Mae	Grover	CORE- Dorchester Co.
Pressus, Dessie	Route #1, Box 4 Nesmith	
Pryor, Winston	Ridgeville, Route 2, Box 18 Columbia	N.A.A.C.P.
Randell, M, B. Rev.	Hardeeville	
Ray, Marcus T.	212 S. Garden St. Winnsboro	Police Chief
Rearden, John W.	Route #2, Box 62 Edgefield	Textile Labor
Reid, Thomas C.	Route #1, Box 62-C Walterboro	Contractor
Rembert, J. P.	Box 1465 Sumter	Teacher
Rich, James O.	324 W. Reed St. Anderson	Minister
Richardson, Shirley	Route #1, Box 30 Ridgeville	Housewife
Riddle, Miriam S. Mrs.	4225 Sandwood Dr. Columbia	State Dept. of Education
Rildy, Estelle B.	Route #3, Box 80 Seneca	Retired Teacher
Riley, Sandra	Ridgeville	N.A.A.C.P.
Robinson, Bernice	#22 Dewey St. Charleston	S.C.L.C., Field Supervisor
Robinson, D. T.	Ridgell St. (Post Office) Batesburg	Retired Teacher
Robinson, J. B.	Leesville	Laborer
Robinson, J. W. Mrs.	Box 236 St. George	Teacher
Robinson, J. W. Rev.	Box 236 St. George	Minister of Methodist Church

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Robinson, Maggie	Route #3 Leesville	
Robinson, Nazarene	Box 104 Burton	Board of Education
Robinson, W. Fredric	3019 Schoolhouse Rd. Columbia	Teacher
Rodgers, E. Rabon	216 Greenfield Rd. Columbia	School Principal
Rodger, Fannie Mrs.	P.O. Box 451 Hartsville	Self-Employed
Rose, Elizabeth M. Mrs.	Claflin College Orangeburg	Teacher
Rosemond, Jannie M. Mrs.	Route #2, Box 538-C Piedmont	Education Committee
Rosemond, Juanita Mrs.	Route #2, Box 538-A Piedmont	Education Committee
Rosemond, Charles	Route #2, Box 538-C Piedmont	Mechanic
Ross, Thomas H.	Dorchester	CORE
Roston, David W.	101 W. Howard St. Batesburg	Minister
Rubin, Hyman	2428 Wheat St. Columbia	Mayor Pro Tem
Ramford, John	Fort Lawn	Anti-Poverty Agency
Rutherford, Rosevelt	Route #1, Box 82 Cassatt	Farmer
Sanford, Grady E.	Green Sea	High School Principal
Sanford, W. E.	P.O. Box 465 Hartsville	School Principal
Scarborough, Effie R.	Hopkins	Richland Education Board
Scarborough, Harriett	Route #2, Box 101 Lynchburg	
Scarborough, Henry	Route #2, Box 101 Lynchburg	
Scarborough, Joseph S.	Route #2, Box 101 Lynchburg	Student
Schumpert, R. F.	Newberry Police Dept.	Police Sgt.

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Scott, W. Louis Mrs.	1123 Long St. Newberry	Teacher
Sears, B. T.	555 Wofford St. Spartanburg	Minister
Sears, J. W. Rev.	P.O. Box 496 Summerton	Minister
Shealy, T. A.	1613-12th St. Cayce	Dutch Fork School Principal
Sheppard, Charlena	Route #1, Box 145 Wadmalaw Island	
Sherrod, Byrdia B. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 248 Cordova	Calhoun Co. Teachers Assn.
Shuler, Ernest	P.O. Box 133 Orangeburg	FHA Asst. Co. Supr.
Shuler, J. Milton	Claflin College Orangeburg	Prof. of Modern Language
Simmons, C. E. Jr.	P.O. Box 1026 Hilton Head Island	Bus Service
Simmons, Ernest Jr.	901 North St, Beaufort	Attorney
Simmons, Florence Mrs.	Route #2 Greensville	Bricklayer
Simmons, Geraldine	Route #1, Box 604 Summerville	
Simmons, Henry C.	Route #1, Box 32 Hardeeville	N.A.A.C.P.
Simmons, M. P. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 24 Pineville	S.C.L.C. President
Simmons, Moses	Route #1, Box 692 Summerville	File Clerk
Simpson, Robert R.	1506½ Richardson Circle Hartsville	College Professor
Singleton, Bessie	P.O. Box 171 Estill	Housewife
Singleton, Bessie Mrs.	P.O. Box 29 Port Royal	N.A.A.CP.
Smalls, Elting B.	Route -J- Box 209 Frogmore	Carpenter

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Smith, Carrie Mae Mrs.	109 Brown St. Abbeville	SCLC Student
Smith, Cholly Marie	Route #1, Box 63-A Taylors	Student
Smith, Dorothy J.	Route #1, Box 350 Edisto Island	Teacher
Smith, Harnitha	Route #1, Box 63-A Taylors	Greenville Education Comm.
Smith, Josie P. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 79 Pacolet	Textile
Smith, Olin L.	Route #2, Box 264 Donalds	Retired School Principal
Smith, S. Jay Rev.	1103 Hampton St. Walterboro	Minister
Smith, Willie	1422 Poplar St. Cayce	Janitor
Smith, Willie T. Jr.	Route #4, Box 573 Greenville	Attorney
Solomon, W. E.	1915 Germany St. Columbia	Palmetto Education Assn. Exec. Secretary
Speach, Mamie Lee Mrs.	#17 Barr St. Leesville	
Spearman, Alice Mrs.	3401 Brookwood Ct. Columbia	
Stallings, George	Williston	N.A.A.C.P.
Stanfield, J. Edwin	#5 Forsyth St. Atlanta, Georgia	Southern Regional Council Director, Field Activities
Stanley, A. W.	1002 S. Main St. Darlington	Service Station Owner
Stevens, John S.	Route #1, Box 310 Spartenburg	N.A.A.C.P.
Still, R.	801 Ellis Hampton	Cheif of Police
Stockman, W. R.	Chapin	Public School Teacher
Stodghill, J. E.	101 Marietta St. N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	
Stokes, Thomas W.	1131 Susan Rd. Columbia	Teacher-Administrator

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Stover, Leslie M.	Elgin	Teacher
Sullivan, Lizzette S. Mrs.	Route #4 South Fairfield Rd. Greenville	Housewife
Sumter, A. P. Rev.	5100 Parkwood Summerville	Minister
Syphertt, Leanna P.	Route #1, Box 126 Reevesville	Public School Teacher
Taylor, E. E.	3836 Shaw St. Columbia	School Principal
Taylor, James A.	505 Washington Circle Aiken	Secondary School Principal
Taylor, Mary E. Mrs.	2220 Margurette St. Columbia	Housewife
Thomas, Corine	Route #1, Box 49 Dorchester	CORE
Thomas, Dave	Route #2 McBee	Highway Employee
Thomas, Deloris	Route #1, Box 49 Dorchester	Student
Thomas, Edward	701 N. McQueen Florence	Building Contractor
Thompson, Arthur	Elloree	Farmer
Thompson, Azannie K.	Dale	Nurse
Tunstall, William R.	2107 Huffman Dr. Columbia	Teacher-Principal
Tuten, Charles	Box 308 Varnville	City Clerk
Tyler, Boyd W.	Box 767 Aiken	School Principal
Uigball, Elijah	Huger	
Wakefield, Bowem M.	401 Brown St. Anderson	High School Principal
Walker, William H. Mrs.	18 Barfield St. Manning	Teacher
Walker, Milton M.	18 Barfield St. Manning	Clarendon Improvement Assn.

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Warner, Benjamin	709 Gaving St. St. George	Funeral Director
Warner, Milestone (Mrs)	709 Gaving St. St. George	Housewife
Warren, Jessiemae G. Mrs.	P.O. Box 144 Frogmore	Bookkeeper
Washington, J. H.	Route #1, Box 234 Johns Island	
Washington, Juanita J. Mrs.	Star Route #1, Box 331-B Beaufort	Teacher
Washington, LaVerne	Route #1, Box 276 Johns Island	NAACP Representative
Washington, M. Rev. Jr.	P.O. Box #12 Edisto Island	Minister
Washington, Thedora Mrs.	1818 Middle St. Cayce	Improvement League
Watkins, Ralph E. Jr.	1732 Clarkson Ave. Newberry	School Superintendent
Watson, T. W. Mrs.	120 Edgefield Ave. N.W. Aiken	High School Teacher
Webber, Blanche V.	P.O. Box 142 Blackville	Blackville Citizens
Wells, Jacquelyn	Route #1, Box 268 Lynchburg	Student
Wells, Veryl Jelette	Route #1, Box 268 Lynchburg	Student
Weston, Canty	1400 Poplar St. Cayce	SCLC
Whisenhunt, S. C. Mrs.	Cope	Housewife
White, Chandlee	Penn Community Center Frogmore	Conference Coordinator
Whiteman, John W.	2322 Washington St. Columbia	Supervisor City Schools
Whittinghill, Arlie W.	2329 Wilmot Ave. Columbia	Principal

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Wicker, A. Rev.	P.O. Box 55 Newberry	Minister
Wickner, Hardy	Columbia	Prof. of Political Science University of S.C.
Williams, Ada B. Mrs.	York	Beautician Self-employed
Williams, Albert Lee	318 Williams Batesburg	NAACP
Williams, Anna Mrs.	P.O. Box 187 Ridgeville	NAACP
Williams, Daniel	Hardeeville	
Williams, E. A.	P.O. Box 207 Brunson	Town Government
Williams, Eleather G. Mrs.	604 E. Hampton St. Anderson	Secretary
Williams, Florence Mrs.	318 Williams St. Batesburg	Housewife
Williams, Freddie L.	606 N. Dargan St. Florence	School Teacher
Williams, Hope	Route #1, Box 117 Ft. Motte	SCLC
Williams, J. C. Rev.	604 E. Hampton St. Anderson	Minister
Williams, Jesse James	Route #2, Box 104 Johnston	Textile
Williams, W. Rev.	Brunson Brunson	Minister
Williamson, Bob	91 Church St. Charleston	OEO
Williford, Sara N.	1207 Stephens St. Anderson	NAACP
Willis, James	1156 Abbeville Ave. N.W. Aiken	High School Principal
Wilson, George M.	814 Market St. Camden	Minister
Wilson, Jerry	P.O. Box 386 Edgefield	Plummer
Wilson, W. L.	164 Freemont Ave. Spartenburg	Minister

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Winestock, Flora Ree Mrs.	Route #4, Box 572 Greenville	Life Underwriter Insurance
Wise, Ruth W. Mrs.	1818 Middle St. Cayce	Nurses Aid
Witherspoon, J. W. Jr.	3923 Brewer St. Columbia	Elem. School Principal
Witts, G. L.	Route #2 Heath Springs	
Wood, Allen S. Mrs.	P.O. Box 24 Edesto Island	Community Center Director
Woodward, Norman E.	Route #5, Box 13 Aiken	School Principal
Wright, Howard E.	2529 Cypress St. Columbia	Office of Economic Opportunity
Wright, William F.	Route #1, Box 386 Edisto Island	Engineer
Wright, Willie H.	410 New St. Timmonsville	Policeman
Zeigler, Cynthia M.	Claflin College Orangeburg	Student
Zeigler, John A.	P.O. Box 571 St. George	Teacher
Zeigler, Pearl B. Mrs.	P.O. Box 571 St. George	Teacher

REGISTRATION
UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
STATEWIDE EDUCATION DESEGREGATION CONFERENCE
JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL
APR 9 1966 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Adkins, Aubre	Route #1, Box 179 Providence Forge	
Adkins, Mary	Route #1, Box 179 Providence Forge	
Alexander, S. W.	1218 Covel St. Norfolk	P.T.A. Vice-President
Allen, E. W.	Dillwyn	N.A.A.C.P.
Anderson, Henry	Orchid Rural Station Mineral	P.T.A.
Askew, Pearlie R.	RFD 4 Louisa	Public Schools
Atkins, Floyd L.	73 Hobson Portsmouth	Public School Principal
Baker, Clara B.	419 Nicholson St. Williamsburg	Virginia Council on Human Relations
Banks, Clarissa D.	Reedville	Elem. School Teacher
Banks, Clyde L.	P.O.Box 93 Chatham	N.A.A.C.P.
Banks, Helen B.	P.O.Box 93 Chatham	School Teacher
Banks, J. F.	Route #2, Box 92 Christiansburg	Christiansburg Institute Principal
Banks, L. E.	Sunnybank, R. Station Reedville	Science Teacher
Banks, Vera B.	1613 Monteiro Ave. Richmond	School Teacher
Banks, W. Lester	301 E. Clay St. Richmond	N.A.A.C.P.
Barnes, Alfred L.	2304 Langston Ave. Richmond	Louisa Teachers Assoc.

Barnwell, Benjamin Mrs.	223-A Southlawn Ave. Ettrick	Housewife
Baskin, C. W.	Route #1, Box 74 Ashland	Hanover County Human Relations Council
Battle, David J. Mrs.	1808 S. Meadow St. Richmond	Child Welfare Worker
Beckett, Ernest Mrs.	Accomac	N.A.A.C.P.
Bell, H. W. Rev.	132 Pine St. Suffolk	Minister
Bell, Paul S. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 179A Powhatan	N.A.A.C.P.
Berger, Haomi H. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 55 Ferrum	Guidance Counselor
Beverly, John	Ruther Glen	N.A.A.C.P.
Binford, Linwood T.	2107 Lamb Ave. Richmond	J. Andrew Bowler School Principal
Blackwell, Jerry	1911 Wood St. Richmond	Nursing Asst.
Boden, Richard E.	1508 Rose Hill Drive Charlottesville	Citizens Democratic Council
Bogen, Bob	6575 Williamsburg Blvd. Arlington	Arlington Ed. Assn.
Bond, Charles C.	3019 Elm Ave. Portsmouth	Public School Industrial Cooperative Tr.
Booker, Sylvester C.	3314 Henrico Turnpike Richmond	Richmond Public Schools Principal
Bowditch, W. H. Mrs.	Yorktown	Member School Board
Bowles, Robert F.	Box 36 Doswell	Hanover County Teachers Assoc.
Bowman, Richard M.	P.O.Box #1 Charles City	U. S. Government Emp.
Boyle, Sarah	1134 S. Wakefield St. Arlington	U.S.C.C.R.
Breedlove, H. K.	408 Clinton Ave. Bristol	Jr. High School Principal
Brinkley, J. A. Jr.	119 W. Leigh St. Richmond	Public School Principal

Brown, Louise S.	319 South Grant Ave. Manassas	Human Relations Council
Bryant, James H.	1617 Forest Glen Rd. Richmond	The Salvation Army Boys Club
Burrell, Archie B.	907 Lake Road Richmond	Maymount School P.T.A.
Burton, Ervin C. Sr.	Route #3, Box 416 Danville	Danville Branch, P.T.A.
Byrd, Ernestine T. Mrs.	P.O.Box 377 Kilmarnock	Lancaster County Teachers Assoc.
Byrd, Joseph	Mathews	Public School Principal
Caldwell, J. S.	Powhatan	
Calhoun, Clarence Q. Jr.	437 Hicks Ave. Norfolk	Elem. School Principal
Calloway, A. R.	1302 Du Bois Ave. Richmond	Richmond Medical Society
Cary, Brenda M.	Box 151 Wicomico	Public School Teacher
Carter, Herbert H.	Route #3, Box 567 Charles City	Charles City High School
Carter, Willie A.	Farmville	Carpenter
Chambers, St. James G.	2606 Hawthorne Ave. Richmond	Teacher, George Mason High School
Chandler, Mary E.	205 South St. Fredericksburg	Public School Instructor of Social Studies
Claiborne, Paul M.	Route #1, Box 84 Ford	N.A.A.C.P.
Clary, Charles W.	914 Truman Rd. Suffolk	P.T.A.
Colson, Cortland	Virginia State College	Prof. of Education
Cooper, Jimmie R.	3000½ Q. St. Richmond	Public School Teacher
Cousins, R. L.	P.O.Box 329 Victoria	Public Schools
Covington, Jadie S.	Route #1, Box 432 Hampton	New Bethel Voters League

Covington, Katie Lee Mrs.	Route #1, Box 432 Hampton	Saint Mary Chapter No.4
Cox, Edward S.	525 Fernwood Farms Rd. Chesapeake	Jr.High School Principal
Craig, Myrtle, C. Mrs.	2431 Stribling Lane Norfolk	Assoc. Prof. of Education
Crawford, Dolores Mrs.	1819 N. 23rd St. Richmond	Public School Teacher
Crawley, Laura A. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 80 Ford	N.A.A.C.P.
Creasey, Christine H.	714 Peaks Bedford	N.A.A.C.P.
Crowder, Easter Mrs.	Kenbridge	N.A.A.C.P.
Cumbs, Robert Lee	17 E. Cary St. Richmond	Va. Council on Human Relations
Cunningham, Arthur	P.O.Box 48 Urbanna	
Dalton, Mary K.	620 Appomattox St. Hopewell	Public School Elementary Supervisor
Daly, Samuel Rev.	Box 622 Franklin	Virginia Council on Human Relations
Davis, A. J. E. Mrs.	4853 Rock Spring Rd. Arlington	Housewife
Davis, Garland H.	#8 East 5th St. Chase City	Funeral Director
Davis, J. Wesley Rev.	Amherst	N.A.A.C.P.
Davis, Jessie H. Mrs.	Amherst	Housewife
Diamond, Rozeal L. Mrs.	2908 Northumberland Richmond	High School Mathematics Coordinator
Douglas, Willard H. Jr.	214 E. Clay St. Richmond	Attorney
Downing, Naomi S. Miss	Route #2, Glen Haven Warrenton	V.T.A.
Du Bose, Jr. Warner	500 Sycamore St. Norfolk	Minister
Du Bose, Warner Mrs.	500 Sycamore St. Norfolk	

Duling, D. R.	2302 S. Newton Circle Richmond	Police Sergeant
Edmonds, Mary C. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 93 Church Road	
Edmonds, Thomas A.	Route #1, Box 93 Church Road	
Edwards, Earshler Mrs.	P.O.Box 187 Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie County Voters League
Edwards, I. B. Mrs.	2512 Orcutt Ave. Newport News, Va.	Elem. School Teacher
Edwards, Virginia G. Mrs.	1607 Tyler Richmond	Public School Teacher
Edwards, William Gye	P.O.Box 187 Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie County Voters League
Elligan, Irvin	2910 Seminary Ave. Richmond	Virginia Council on Human Relations
Epps, Bernard F.	1109 Burnside St. Hopewell	Public School Teacher
Erquhart, Joe Ann	Route #1, Box 191 Elberon	
Fallen, John R. Mrs.	Route #3, Box 145 Danville	Dan River Civic League
Fields, Alverta H. Mrs.	214 Oak St. Suffolk	Primary Teacher
Fields, Elnora M. Mrs.	1105 W. Leigh St. Richmond	Special Education Teacher
Fields, Ruth B. Mrs.	18 Pinewood Dr. Smithfield	Teachers Association
Finch, Mary D.	3021 Noble Ave. Richmond	Virginia Council on Human Relations
Fleming, John R.	P.O.Box 212 Ashland	Vo-Ag Teacher
Florence, Charles W.	1246 Du Bois Ave. Richmond	Director of Education Retired
Flowers, Stafford A.	2802 DuPont Circle Richmond	Public School Teacher
Forbes, Virgil A.	Route #5, Box 596 Petersburg	Laborer

Foster, Eugene A. Dr.	#6 Gildersleeve Charlottesville	Citizens Democratic Council
Foster, Robert Lee	605 Second Martinsville	
Foster, Sallie S. Mrs.	Box 46 Cardinal	Mathews Teachers Assoc.
Fox, Aubrey D.	448 Hungary Road Richmond	Book Maker
Gamble, Connolly	3218 Chamberlayne Ave. Richmond	Seminary Professor
Gecsey, Gilbert G.	Dept. of Police Petersburg	Policeman
Clascock, Thomas	41 Alleghany Rd Hampton	Attorney
Glasgow, Lauinia Mrs.	Route #1, Box 96 Victoria	N.A.A.C.P.
Goldman, Russell	Route #1, Box 16 Cullen	N.A.A.C.P.
Gordon, David E. Rev.	308 South Brown Blackstone	Minister
Grant, Charles D.	321 Westmont Ave. Norfolk	Norfolk Police Division Inspector of Police
Grant, Dorothy N.	321 Westmont Ave. Norfolk	Norfolk Public School
Green, S. F. Rev.	920 Cameron St. Petersburg	P.T.A.
Greene, Louise O. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 1016 Virginia Beach	Union Kempsville High School
Greenway, James M.	945 Hunt Ave.N.W. Roanoke	Police Officer
Gregory, E. M. Rev.	520 N. Boulevard Richmond	Episcopal Soc. for Cultural & Racial Unity
Grey, Barbara Mrs.	807 Edgehill Road Richmond	Richmond Public School Consultant
Grey, Robert J.	112 E. Clay St. Richmond	Richmond Urban League
Grimes, F. V. Mrs.	Box 262 Amelia	Teacher

VIRGINIA (continued)

Grimes, M. W.	Box 262 Amelia	Public School Principal
Gunter, David E.	Virginia State College Petersburg	Petersburg Improvement Association
Guss, J. Shelby	Bowling Green	Va. Teachers Assoc.
Guss, Lavinia V. Mrs.	Box 96 Bowling Green	Public School Teacher
Habenicht, Collette	1500 Confederate Ave. Richmond	R.C.H.R.
Hall, Captolia S.	119 Council Rd. Franklin	Public School Principal
Hall, Naomi A. Mrs.	3214-A North Ave. Richmond	P.T.A.
Hamlet, Teresa W.	P.O.Box 282 Appomattox	6th Grade Teacher
Harding, Leon D.	1200 South Allen Ave. Richmond	Elementary School Principal
Harding, Mary Mrs.	Route #1, Box 229 Victoria	N.A.A.C.P.
Hardy, David D.	RFD 2, Box 437 Smithfield	
Hardy, George Sr.	Lunenburg	N.A.A.C.P.
Hardy, Thomas S.	Route 2, Box 417 Smithfield	Justice of the Peace
Harris, James R.	2604 Riddicks Dr. Suffolk	Public School Principal
Harris, Rayford L.	2113 Fendal Ave. Richmond	Hampton Alumni Chapter
Harris, Richard L.	Route 2, Box 86 Glen Allen	Fair Oaks School Principal
Harrison, C. B.	1643 Atlantic Ave. W. Chesapeake	Chesapeake Teachers Assoc.
Harrod, Floyd A.	Route #1, Box 23-A Tabb	P.T.A.
Hatfield, Florence	Saluda	
Hawthorne, Nathaniel	South Hill	N.A.A.C.P.
Hayes, Robertnette	207 East River Rd. Ettrick	Teachers Association

Heittl, C. B.	Route 2, Box 569 Yorktown	Chairman, School Board
Helm, Willie B. Mrs.	Ferrum	Public School Teacher
Hendrick, Frank D.	Box 104 Smithfield	Teacher
Higgins, Charles B.	Route #1, Box 153 Capron	N.A.A.C.P.
Hobson, E. D.	Route 3, Box 131 Powhatan	N.A.A.C.P.
Hobson, M. Elizabeth Mrs.	Route 3, Box 131 Powhatan	Beautician N.A.A.C.P.
Holloway, A. L.	Route 2, Box 176 Chase City	
Holloway, Dwight F.	Rehoboth	Farmer
Holloway, George A. Jr.	Route 69 Lunenburg	Rancher
Holmes, Eula Mrs.	2509 Ruffin St. Norfolk State	Public School Teacher
Holmes, W. T.	Box 461 Orange	Orange Co. Teachers Assoc.
Honesty, Charles H.	312 Rutherford St. N.W. Roanoke	V.I.A.
Iddings, William E.	118 E. Virginia Ave. Vinton	Police Dept.
Jackson, Helen E.	Route 3, Box 146 Keysville	
Jackson, Lloyd	Route 3, Box 146 Keysville	Union Carbide Corp. (N.Y.)
Jackson Lloyd E. Jr.	Route 2, Box 227 Glen Allen	Henrico Teachers Assoc.
Jackson, Mary Frances Mrs.	Box 56 Port Haywood	Mathews Teachers Assoc.
Jackson, Ralph F.	Route 2, Box 160 Crewe	
Jackson, Robert Lee	Route #1 Amelia	Laborer
Jeter, W. A.	Route #1 Rice	Farmer

VIRGINIA (continued)

Johns, Frances Mrs.	Bedford	Teacher
Johns, W. L.	Bedford	N.A.AC.P.
Johnson, Alexander D.	Sweet Briar	Sweet Briar College
Johnson, Andrew L.	2214 Hildreth St. Richmond	P.T.A.
Johnson, Florella H. Mrs.	Route 3, Box 48-A Rocky Mount	Public School Teacher
Johnson, Ford T. Dr.	611 Chamberlayne Ave. Richmond	Old Dominion Dental Society
Johnson, Haywood E.	Route #3 Gloucester	Public School Principal
Johnson, James H.	Route #1, Box 232 Carrollton	Citizens League
Johnson, Juanita W. Mrs.	Urbana	N.A.A.C.P.
Johnson, Katherine L.	1716 Everett St. Richmond	Public School Principal
Johnson, Samuel	Kennwood Lane Charlottesville	U.S. Office of Education
Johnson, W. A.	545 Fernwood Farm Rd. Chesapeake	Public School General Supervisor
Jones, Carl H.	Third Ave. Kenbridge	Public School Assistant Principal
Jones Carlton L.	Route #5, Box 327J Charles City	Civic League
Jones, Richard I.	1206 Wallace ST. Richmond	Postal Clerk
Jones, W. A.	Route #2, Box 203 Pamplin	
Jordan, John H.	Box 13 Saluda	P.T.A.
Kemp, Robert H.	611 Cheatwood Ave. Richmond	Public School Teacher
Kennedy, Robert C.	8114 River Rd. Richmond	Civitan International Past Governor
Keys, Arthur A.	812 Center Ave. Newport, News	Newport News Teachers Assoc.
Kollman, Edward C.	Box 6228, Hampton Inst. Hampton	Director of Arts & Science

VIRGINIA (continued)

Knox, Dorthula Mrs.	564 Halifax St. Emporia	School Teacher
Knox, E. R. Mrs.	P.O.Box 626 Emporia	N.A.A.C.P.
Knox, M. D.	P.O.Box 626 Emporia	N.A.A.C.P.
Lane, Thaddeus Clinton	R.F.D.#1, Box 266 Surry	Surry Co. Improvement Assoc.
Larson, Susan D. Mrs.	134 Mimosa Dr. Charlottesville	Housewife
Laws, Georgienne B.	Box 58 Hudgins	Mathews Teachers Assoc.
Lee, Abner E.	2907 Griffin Ave. Richmond	Va. Council on Human Relations
Lee, H. H. Rev.	Daugherty	N.A.A.C.P.
Lee, Jonathan O. Sr.	P.O.Box 142 Dinwiddie	Public School Teacher of Science and Mathematics
Lee, Nathaniel	1605 S. Meadow St. Richmond	Woodville School Principal
Lee, Otis L.	526 Ridge St. Charlottesville	Elementary School Principal
Lee, Rose M. Mrs.	526 Ridge St. Charlottesville	Public School Teacher
Lester, Evelyn G. Mrs.	2503 Springhill Dr. N.W. Roanoke	Lee M. Ward School Teacher
Lester, Samuel L.	2503 Springhill Dr. Roanoke	Lee M. Ward School Principal
Levy, Charles R.	8007 Callison Dr. Glen Allen	P.T.A.
Levinard, Jerome L.	1637 Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.	Anti-Defamation League Reginal Director
Lewis, Nathaniel Mrs.	Route #1, Box 177 Quinton	New Kent P.T.A.
Lewis, Nathaniel H.	Box 177 Quinton	Civil Service
Lindsey, James Robert	421 Seabury Ave. Sandston	Henrico County Policeman
Loper, Alan R.	103 Buckingham Dr. Colonia Heights	Chairman of School Board

VIRGINIA (continued)

Lowe, Fraulein C. Mrs.	Box 35 Milford	Caroline County Teachers Assoc.
McClain, Richard Mr.	General Delivery Templeman	Social Studies Teacher
McClenny, Lorraine	Route #2, Box 110 Zuni	
McClenny, Mildred Mrs.	Route #2, Box 110 Zuni	
McLeod, William C.	26 Loyal Ave. Ettrick	P.T.A.
McLeod, William C. Mrs.	26 Loyal Ave. Ettrick	Petersburg Improvement Assoc.
Mabry, Alice T. Mrs.	1019 Brentwood Ave. Lynchburg	School Teacher
Mabry, Theodore W.	1019 Brentwood Ave. Lynchburg	School Principal
Mackey, W. H.	Route #3, Box 32 Warsaw	Richmond Co. High School Principal
Mellitte, Peter	2317 Westwood Ave. Richmond	National Conf. of Christians and Jews
Miles, Leslie A. Jr.	Route #1, Box 278-D Meadow Road Sandston	Elementary School Teacher
Miller, Eugene	917 Denison Ave.-B. Norfolk	Civil Service
Moody, Junius H.	P.O.Box 183 Lightfoot	Williamsburg Teachers Assoc.
Moody, Orelia Mrs.	P.O.Box 183 Lightfoot	Retired Teacher Heman Relations
Moore, Mary E.	486 Falmouth St. Warrenton	High School Student
Morgan, Donald E.	652 Barberton Dr. Virginia Beach	Union Kempsville High School Asst. Principal
Moseley, Annie Mrs.	P.O.Box 55 Charlotte Courthouse	T. Murray Jeffress Elem. School Principal
Moseley, L. Essex	P.O.Box 162 Charlotte Courthouse	School Teacher
Moss, C. A. Gordon	Longwood College	Professor of History

Morton, Oscar A.	2602 The Plaza Richmond	Elem. School Principal
Murray, Linda Mae	486 Falmouth St. Warrenton	High School Student
Musser, Raymond E.	2221 Indian Hill Rd. Virginia Beach	Methodist Clergyman
Mussey, Raymond E. Mrs.	2221 Indian Hill Rd. Virginia Beach	Women Society of Christian Service
Myrick, Yvonne F.	1112 Roosevelt Blvd. Portsmouth	Supervisor of Elem. School
Neal, Joseph H.	Route #3, Box 146 Keysville	Truck Driver
Neal, Rosa	Route #3, Box 146 Keysville	
Nedab, Irene Mrs.	Daugherty	N.A.A.C.P.
Neiman, Stella	310 Burns Lane Williamsburg	Council on Human Relations
Nelson, Edward Rev.	Hayes	Baptist Minister
Nelson, Mary Allen Mrs.	P.O.Box 71 Gloucester	N.A.A.C.P.
Norton, Hattie Graham	Route #3, Box 196 Gloucester	N.A.A.C.P.
Osborne, Geneva Mrs.	Route #3, Box 504 Danville	Dan River Civic League
Pegram, F. M. Rev.	411-B No. Main St. Lawrenceville	N.A.A.C.P.
Peeden, V. M.	404 Hall St. Franklin	Public School Supervisor
Pennington, Mary Mrs.	Mackling Ave. Victoria	Housewife
Peters, R. Worth	Charlottesville Charlottesville	U.S. Office of Education
Petway, Jessie Mrs.	R.F.D. #4 Louisa	P.T.A.
Pleasants, Charles W.	1173 Old Buckroe Rd, Hampton	Newport News Teachers Assoc.
Peter, Paul F.	4002 University Dr. Fairfax	Fairfax Educ. Assn.

VIRGINIA (continued)

Picott, J. Ruperts	316 East Clay St. Richmond	Exec. Sec. V.T.A.
Pitts, William H.	1026 S. Rolfe St. Arlington	Parker-Gray Middle School Principal
Poe, L. Marian Mrs.	628 - 25th St. Newport News	Attorney
Pallock, Vivian Mrs.	2323 Reservoir Ave. Norfolk	Second Grade Teacher
Polly, John W.	Norton Police Dept. 716 Ridge Ave.	Police Chief
Pope, Eva S.	Route #1, Box 264 Capron	Fourth Grade Teacher
Powell, Joseph A.	Route 5, Box 607-A Petersburg	Industrial Instructor
Pritchett, Joseph W.	1203 Maxine Road Martinsville	Contractor
Pritchett, William	Route 3, Box 429 Danville	Dan River Civic League
Rainey, Clarence M.	Route #1 Victoria	N.A.A.C.P.
Rainey, Gertrude Mrs.	Route #1, Box 118½ Victoria	N.A.A.C.P.
Randall, Thelma Mrs.	Route 2, Box 60 Jetersville	Housewife
Rapier, Don R.	2055 No. Vermont St. Arlington	Public School Teacher
Rawles, Dolores B.	Route 2, Box 726 Suffolk	Public School Teacher
Rawles, Edgar T.	Route 2, Box 726 Suffolk	President of local Teachers Assoc.
Reavis, William I.	Route 2, Box 169-A Emporia	Public School Principal
Render, Frank W. II	Virginia State College Petersburg	Director of Public Relations and Information
Reenes, Beatrice Mrs.	3266 Old Norf. Rd. Suffolk	Public School Teacher
Richardson, A. G.	1934 Wood St. Richmond	Associate Supervisor of Elem. & Sec. Education

VIRGINIA (continued)

Richardson, J. B. Mrs.	3506 Westcliffe Ave. Richmond	Special Education Teacher
Riley, Lucinda	R.F.D.#1, Box 256 Onancock	N.A.A.C.P.
Roberts, Harry W.	Virginia State College Petersburg	Prof. & Head, Dept. of Sociology
Robinson, Cecil M.	910 Louisa St. Woodbridge	Public School Teacher
Robinson, John Jr.	Route 2, Box 64 Lawrenceville	Brunswick Co. Teachers Assoc.
Robinson, Thelma M.	1811 Hampton St. Richmond	Assistant Principal
Rooks, Thomas V.	24 Garrett Drive Hampton	Principal, Jane H. Bryan School
Sallee, Mozelle Mrs.	4401 North Ave. Richmond	Public School Teacher
Scott, A. L.	Route 5, Box 315 Charlottesville	High School Principal
Scott, Robert J.	Prospect	
Scott, Warren J.	Route #1, Box 75 Prospect	
Scull, Davis H.	Box 170 Annandale	Va. Council on Human Relations
Shields, Wayne Scott	1759 Varina Ave. Petersburg	Petersburg Policeman
Skinner, Herbert L.	1642 Atlantic Ave. Chesapeake	Real Estate
Skinner, Lavinia B.	1642 Atlantic Ave. Chesapeake	Chesapeake Teachers Assoc.
Smith, Byron A.	P.O.Box 312 Roanoke	Bail Bondsman
Smith, A. M.	410 Douglas St. Manassas	
Smith, Bessie J. Mrs.	P.O. Box 608 Lawrenceville	School Teacher
Smith, C. F.	3108 W. Grace St. Richmond	Richmond Bureau of Police

Smith, J. A. Jr.	Box 608 Lawrenceville	Brunswick Co. Teachers Assn.
Smith, Reginald Jr.	523 Brook Ave. Suffolk	Nansemond County Teachers Assn.
Southall, H. H.	2723 Fendall Ave. Richmond	Southern Aid Life Ins. Co.
Spain, Yvonne E.	1721 Jacquelin St. Richmond	Old Dominion Dental Society
Spurgin, Ann Mrs.	Route #2, Box 41 Crozet	Housewife
Stegall, Alma L.	Virginia State College Petersburg	Prof. of Education
Stewart, Dolores B.	205 South Street Fredericksburg	Public School Teacher
Stieff, Ruth A.	213 Braxton Ave. Salem	N.A.A.C.P.
Strickland, Reddick	Box 153, Route #2 Gloucester	Landscaper
Sydnor, L. A.	922-7th St. N.W. Roanoke	Booker T. Washington High School Principal
Sykes, Lloyd	P.O.Box 52 Capron	Public School Principal
Tansimore, Ernest L.	1214 S. East St. Culpeper	N.A.A.C.P.
Tatum, Carrie H.	Route 5, Box 41 Stuart	Patrick Central School Teacher
Tatum, Ralph R.	Route 5, Box 41 Stuart	Patrick Central School Principal
Taylor, Louise E.	2803 Barton Ave. Richmond	Elem. School Teacher
Taylor, W. Nelson	P.O.Box #3 Henrico	Administrative assistant to Superintendent
Taylor, Viola Mrs.	Box 44 White Stone	Brookvale High School Teacher
Thorogood, Annie L. Mrs.	518 Stafford St. Norfolk	P.T.A.
Thurman, Henry L.	P.O. Box 411 Lawrenceville	

VIRGINIA (continued)

Thweatt, Theodore O.	Route #2, Box 113 Disputanta	N.A.A.C.P.
Tisdale, Isabelle W.	717 Byrd Pk. Ct. Richmond	P.T.A.
Townes, C. L. Sr.	112 E. Clay St. Richmond	Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.
Travis, J. B.	401 Fifth St. Martinsville	
Travis, Joseph L.	R.F.D. #2 Lawrenceville	Public School Principal
Trice, E. M.	Courtland	Southampton County School Division Superintendent
Trower, Sandy O. Rev.	Route #1, Box 101 Charles City Co.	Ruthville High School
Tucker, Julia Mrs.	P.O. Box 467 Emporia	N.A.A.C.P.
Tucker, Otto L.	901 Princess St. Alexandria	Attorney at Law
Tucker, S. W.	Emporia	Lawyer
Tupponce, John W.	P.O. Box #6 West Point	Contractor
Turner, Fitz	P. O. Box 284 Lawrenceville	High School Principal
Vann, P. D.	Box 98 King William	School Principal
Vaughan, Gladys Bell	810 Overbrook Rd. Richmond	Public School Teacher
Via, Richard P.	3321 Courtland Ave. Roanoke	Administrative Asst.
Walker, India	Box 66 Cochran Rd. Lawrenceville	P.T.A.
Walker, Lucy	Box 66 Cochran Rd. Lawrenceville	N.A.A.C.P.
Walker, Melford Rev.	2526 Northumberland Ave. Richmond	Minister - Counselor
Walker, Rosa	Box 43, Cochran Rd. Lawrenceville	N.A.A.C.P.
Walker, Walter A.	Hampton Institute	Purchasing Agent

VIRGINIA (continued)

Washington, C. O.	2812 Hawthorne Ave. Richmond	English Teacher
Washington, Emma P. Mrs.	2812 Hawthorne Ave. Richmond	National Council of Negro Women
Watts, Beulah C. Mrs.	Route #4, Box 204 Suffolk	Public School Principal
Webb, Joseph C.	933 Elon Court Norfolk	Crestwood Jr. High School Asst. Principal
White, Alma L. Mrs.	1905 Peter Paul Blvd. Richmond	Housewife
White, O'Marie N.	339 N. King St. Hampton	King St. Community Center Executive Director
Whitehurst, Keturah E.	7 Sixth Ave. Ettrick	Prof. of Psychology, Virginia State College
Williams, Clyde L.	607 First St. Martinsville	Albert Harris High School Asst. Principal
Williams, George A.	2321 Westwood Ave. Richmond	Virginia Council of Churches Asst. Exec. Secretary
Williams, H. L.	Route #1 Chase City	Insurance
Williams, James S. Jr.	300 Watkins St. Farmville	Minister - Teacher
Williams, Janie Mrs.	310 Chapman St. Salem	Teacher
Williams, Samuel R.	P.O. Box 325 Smithfield	Clergyman
Wills, Geneva O. Mrs.	236 Shipp Lane Virginia Beach	P.T.A.
Willis, Rosena J. Mrs.	1307 No. 28th St. Richmond	Virginia Teachers Assn. Field Representative
Wilson, I. N.	1502 Marsh St. Norfolk	P.T.A.
Wilson, Wilmer Jr.	2400 Maplewood Ave. Richmond	Richmond Trades Council
Winston, W. H. Rev.	P.O. Box 71 Kenbridge	Minister
Wood, Rebecca K.	237 Patterson Ave. Rocky Mt.	Franklin Teachers Assn.

VIRGINIA (continued)

Wood, William H.	237 Patterson Ave. Rocky Mount.	Franklin Co. Teachers Assn.
Woodhouse, Alexander H.	7041 Gregory Drive Norfolk	High School Teacher
Word, C. J. Rev.	1002 Custis Rd. Suffolk	East End Church, Minister
Wray, Bessie H. Mrs.	P.O. Box 181 Diamond Ave. Ext.	Truevine Elem. School Teacher
Wright, Harry B.	Route #2, Box 226-C Williamsburg	Civil Service
Wright, W. W.	1601 Boston Ave. Richmond	Mechanic
Yancy, Juanita G.	1601-C Hickory St. Richmond	Virginia Council on Human Relations
Yancy, Mildred K. Mrs.	1015 College St. South Boston	Teacher of Home Economics
Yancy, Preston M.	1601-C Hickory St. Richmond	Richmond Council on Human Relations

REGISTRATION
UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
STATEWIDE EDUCATION DESEGREGATION CONFERENCE
HEIDELBERG HOTEL
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
APRIL 16, 1966

MISSISSIPPI

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Ackerly, Harriet A.	51 Morton Street New York, New York	Retired Social Worker
Adams, Alean Mrs.	Route 3, Box 180 Brandon	Co-Chairman, M.F.D.P.
Adams, Dora Mrs.	502 McClellen Street West Point	Secretary, F.D.P.
Adams, Joseph L.	502 McClellen Street West Point	
Ainsworth, Yvonne T. Mrs.	1330 Lavernet Road Jackson	Teacher
Albert, Shirley	721 Smith Lane Natchez	N.A.A.C.P.
Alexander, Sidney	P. O. Box 324 Rolling Fork	Community Organizer
Allen, S. A. Rev.	404 Catching Street Marks	Minister
Anderson, Beatrice Mrs.	P. O. Box 81 Tchula	Tchula Headstart
Anderson, Charles E.	Mendenhall	CORE
Anderson, H. C. Rev.	340 N. Edison Street	Minister, Photographer
Anderson, Helen V. Mrs.	Route 6, Box 348 Hattiesburg	Beautician
Angle, Burr	440 West Johnson Madison	Student
Appleberry, C. E.	705 Davis Street Moss Point	Minister
Archer, Sidney	Route 1, Box 316 Shelby	Farmer
Armstrong, Charles	3501-38th Street Meridian	Principal

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Armstrong, Evalena Mrs.	P. O. Box 382 Glen Allen	F.D.P.
Armstrong, J. H.	Route 3, Box 201 Prentiss	Teacher
Aronson, Henry	538½ N. Farish Jackson	Attorney
Austin, Mose	Moorhead	
Autry, Lawrence	Holly Springs	Principal
Ayers, Jake B.	Box 384 Glen Allen	C.D.G.M., F.D.P. Community Organizer
Baccus, Tamzie G.	Route 2, Box 286-D Hernando	Const. Engineer
Baker, John L. Rev.	Box 95 Brandon	Minister
Bailey, B. B.	Rome	Teacher-Principal
Bailey, Samuel	1502 Florence Jackson	Pres., N.A.A.C.P.
Ball, Willie	Route 7, Box 189-A Tylertown	Farmer
Ballentine, Carsell	55 Dewberry Street Sardis	Carpenter
Balson, Margaret B. Dr.	4157 Crane Blvd. Jackson	Doctor of Medicine
Banks, Elizabeth Mrs.	P. O. Box 51 Tougaloo	Health Coordinator, Headstart
Barrett, Robert A.	Box 128 Lambert	Principal
Barnes, John W. Rev.	3504 Wisconsin Ave. Gulfport	Minister

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Barrett, Russell H.	544 N. 9th Street Oxford	College Professor
Barron, A. A.	1202 Montgomery Street Jackson	Teacher
Barron, E. J.	Ashville	Masonic Lodge
Bartley, Thomas	P. O. Box 421 Shaw	Student
Bartley, Velma Mrs.	P. O. Box 421 Shaw	N.A.A.C.P.
Baskin, Camelia Mrs.	411 East 4th Street Laurel	Headstart Teacher
Baskin, Climensteen	Route 2, Box 142 Charleston	Headstart, C.D.G.M.
Bateman, Joe	519 Cotton Street Marks	M.F.D.P.
Batts, Clay Mr.	Route 2, Box 35 Ashland	Student
Baymon, J. C.	257 Fist Avenue Belzoni	Jointer, M.F.D.P.
Beamon, W. T.	Route 2, Box 78 Camden	Farmer, N.A.A.C.P.
Beasley, Lera Mrs.	P. O. Box 652 Moorhead	School Bus Driver
Beittel, A. D.	1666 Lelia Drive Jackson	American Friends Service Committee
Beittel, A. D. Mrs.	1666 Lelia Drive Jackson	United Church Women League of Women Voters
Bell, Derrick	Dept. of H.E.W. Washington, D.C.	Deputy Special Assistant to Secy. for Civil Rights
Bell, Josephine	Route 4, Box 6 Natchez	Teacher

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Bender, Titus Rev.	2437-40th Avenue Meridian	Minister
Bennett, A. P.	4239 Berlin Drive Jackson	State Dept. of Education, Dir., Div. of Instr.
Bernard, Jessie B.	1120 W. Pasagula Jackson	Student
Bingham, Maurice D. Rev.	215 Denwiddie McComb	Minister, Public School Counselor
Birch, Martha Jean	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Student
Birdie, Bettye Marie	312 Lumber Street Natchez	N.A.A.C.P.
Bishop, Edward S.	410 S. Penn. Street Corinth	Teacher
Bishop, Eva Mrs.	410 S. Penn. Street Corinth	Supervisor
Bios, C. B. Rev, Jr.	Route 2, Box 133 Columbia	Minister
Black, Allen	1009 West Irvine Florence, Alabama	Legal Defense Fund
Black, Leroy	P. O. Box 302 Glen Allen	C,D.G.M.
Blackwell, Alice	604 Walthall Greenwood	Resource Teacher, Headstart
Blackwell, Unita Mrs.	General Delivery Mayersville	
Blair, S. H.	302-10th Avenue Hattiesburg	Supt. of Schools
Blake, Holly B. Mrs.	General Delivery Tchula	Trainee Teacher, Project Headstart, N.A.A.C.P.

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Blaton, Martha Mrs.	113 Suis Drive Natchez	N.A.A.C.P.
Blankship, L. Z. Rev.	Route 1, Box 290 Foxworth	Minister
Boygen, Theo.	Mendenhall	School Board Member
Bohannon, Julia Mrs.	4508 Harrison Avenue Gulfport	
Bolden, R. G. Rev	1512 Truman Street Jackson	Minister
Boler, Dorothy J.	Galloway Hall Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Student
Bordens, Gertrude	P. O. Box 643 Shelby	C.D.G.M.
Borinski, Ernst	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	College Professor
Boteast, Levi	1103 Oak Avenue, N. Columbus	
Bowie, Harry J.	626 Wall Street McComb	Civil Rights Delta Ministry
Boyd, Genethei	Route 2, Box 82 Camden	Farmer
Boyd, Lucy Mae Mrs	436 Dorothy Street Charleston	Pres., Tallahatchie Chapt. N.A.A.C.P.
Boyer, Roscoe A.	Box 393 University	Univ. Instructor
Boygan, W. E.	P. O. Box 155 Meadville	Supt. of Education
Boykin, W. C. Dr.	Alcorn A. & M. College Lorman	Head, Agri. Education

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Branch, A. A. Mr.	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Vice President, Tougaloo College
Brantley, N. A. Rev.	P. O. Box 134 Indianola	Minister
Brickel, William	P. O. Box 397 McComb	Principal
Brinson, Percy	P. O. Box 342 Glen Allen	
Broadway, H. H.	Route 3 Laurel	Principal
Brooks, Lela Mrs.	P. O. Box 131 Sunflower	
Brooks, Mary P.	750 Lenox Drive Jackson	Teacher
Browder, Jasper	P. O. Box 306 Belzoni	Teacher
Brown, A. B. Rev.	1107 Craft Street Jackson	Minister
Brown, A. F.	1903 Bladwin Ferry Road Vicksburg	School
Brown, Allen	Rt. 1, Box 198 Picken	
Brown, Bessie Mae Mrs.	Rt. 1, Box 137 Anguilla	Cook, M.F.D.P.
Brown, Charlie	Route 2, Box 230 Tchula	F.B.P.
Brown, Fred	615 E. Weber Street Ruleville	F.D.P., S.N.C.C.
Brown, George E.	Hamilton	Principal
Brown, Gracy Lee	P. O. Box 93 Sunflower	Student

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Brown, Hattie H.	P. O. Box 607 Shelby	F.D.P.
Brown, Jether W. Mrs.	5161 Gault Street Jackson	Teacher
Brown, Jimmy	Route 3, Box 125 Winona	Farmer
Brown, John L.	P. O. Box 72 Utica	Teacher
Brown, Johnny	264 N. Carver Avenue Philadelphia	C.D.G.M., F.D.P.
Brown, Katie	General Delivery Cary	F.D.P.
Brown, Levi	Fords Sub., Box 24 Vicksburg	N.A.A.C.P.
Brown, Martha	Route 2, Box 122 Charleston	Headstart
Brown, Otis Jr.	P. O. Box 30 Indianola	M.F.D.P.
Brown, Randolph	Route 1, Box 88 Camden	Farmer
Brown, R. Jess	125½ N. Farish Street Jackson	Attorney
Brown, Ruth	P. O. Box 398 Sunflower	Student
Brown, T. B. Dr.	300 E. Church Street Jackson	Minister
Brown, Tammy	Route 4 Brookhaven	Principal
Brownridge, James	1809-25th St., North Columbus	Teacher, Minister
Brumfield, Mildred Mrs.	Route 2, Box 97 McComb	Chairman, Headstart Center

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Bryant, C. C.	Box 333-B McComb Street McComb	Pres., Pike County N.A.A.C.P.
Bryant, R. Mrs.	3105 James Hill Street Jackson	Beautician, Teacher Pres., Miss. C.C.P.T.
Buchanan, R. L.	Jackson State College Jackson	Dean of Students
Buckley, Early	Route 1, Box 137 Andrella	Farmer
Buckley, Edell	Route 1, Box 137 Anguilla	Farmer
Buckley, Sizzie	Route 1, Box 137 Anguilla	Farmer
Burger, N. R.	401 Manning Avenue Hattiesburg	Principal
Burks, O. S. Rev.	Route 1, Box 90 Port Gibson	Minister, Farmer
Burley, J. B. Rev.	232 Roosevelt Street Jackson	Minister
Burnett, Virgie	Aberdeen	Farmer
Burns, Willie J.	Route 2, Box 141 Tchula	Farmer, C.D.G.M.
Burns, Willie Mae Mrs.	40 First Street Belzoni	Headstart
Burton, Doris	Route 2, Box 128-A Shaw	Student
Burton, Lucy	Route 2, Box 128-A Shaw	Student
Butcher, K. C.	311 Holmes Street McComb	Principal
Butler, James S.	P. O. Box 68 Bolton	Episcopal Church Vicar

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Byndum, Filda	Winstonville	Housewife
Byrd, W. L.	Route 5, Box 157 Brookhaven	Owner, Byrd Lumber Co.
Caldwell, Donald	Route 1, Box 39-B Bay St. Louis	Principal
Cameron, Betty	Route 1, Box 122 Quitman	F.D.P., Trainee Teacher Headstart
Campbell, Lillie B.	1612-19th Street Gulfport	
Campbell, Roger	Route 3 Winona	Farmer, F.D.P.
Cannon, Henry	Route 2, Box 55 Braxton	Principal
Cordella, Sister	735 E. Powell Yazoo City	Teacher
Carnegie, Alma	Route 2, Box 188 Tchula	Houwewife
Carr, Sam	P. O. Box 484 Aberdeen	F.D.P.
Carter, Beverly Diana	Route 1, Box 37 Merigold	Student
Carter, Debrah	Route 1, Box 37 Merigold	Student
Carter, Dorothy Mae	P. O. Box 33 Mayersville	[illegible]
Carter, Gloria A.	Route 1, Box 37 Merigold	Student
Carter, James	1208 Coit Street Hattiesburg	Principal
Carter, Larry	Route 1, Box 37 Merigold	Student
Carter, Mae Bertha	Route 1, Box 37 Merigold	Student

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Carter, Pearl	Route 1, Box 37 Merigold	Student
Carter, Roberta	13 Pentoff Street Natchez	Nurse
Carter, Ruth	Route 1, Box 37 Merigold	Student
Carter, Stanley Lewis	Route 1, Box 37 Merigold	Student
Carter, Willie B.	Route 1, Box 167 Noxapater	F.D.P.
Cartharn, Ida E. Mrs.	P. O. Box 322 Tchula	Teacher
Cathey, Melvin C.	416 West Gilmore Senatobia	Principal
Cathey, Miriam	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Student
Cathey, Ruth Mrs.	416 West Gilmore Senatobia	Teacher
Cattlin, Dave Jr.	Route 1, Box 69 Redwood	
Chambliss, Leonard P.	1311 Morehouse Avenue Jackson	Jackson State College Comptroller
Chandler, A. M. Rev.	131 Lognino Greenwood	Minister
Chandler H. Inez Mrs.	512 S. 6th Avenue Laurel	Community Organizer for C.D.G.M.
Chandler, James C. Rev.	P. O. Box 2604 Laurel	Minister
Chapple, Levye	733 Nelson Greenville	Pres., Wash. Co. Demo. Club
Chaney, Essie M. Mrs.	Box 343 Glen Allen	F.D.P.

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Chatman, Helen Mrs.	7 Jones Lane Natchez	N.A.A.C.P.
Chatman, L. D. Mrs.	1813 Court Street Vicksburg	Housewife
Chinn, C. D. Jr.	363-A Joe Pritchard Homes Canton	C.D.G.M.
Chinn, Cochin	325 Ownes Canton	Civil Rights
Clark, Annie De Sansing	305 Mill Street Indianola	Teacher
Clark, C. L. Mrs.	222 Clifton Lexington	
Clark, Norman	Box 190 Tchula	Civil Rights Worker
Clark, Viola	General Delivery Cary	Farmer, F.D.P.
Clark, W. M.	Moselle	Principal
Clay, Amos	Route 1, Box 103 Shaw	Farmer
Clay, Cleator Rose	South Catlee Street Aberdeen	Staff Worker, F.D.P.
Clay, Henry C., Jr., Rev.	517 Jefferson Street Laurel	Minister
Clay, R. L.	25 Pernell Natchez	N.A.A.C.P.
Coats, Walter James	Route 4, Box 41 Lexington	Layman
Coffey, Mildred Mrs.	203 Victor Durant	
Cohen, Robert F. Jr.	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Student
Cole, Curtis	Route 2, Box 182 Philadelphia	

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Collier, Clint	R.F.D. 7 Philadelphia	Farmer, M.F.D.P.
Collier, Johnnie Mae Mrs.	Route 1, Box 140 Anguilla	Teacher
Collier, Walter Jr.	Route 1, Box 140 Anguilla	Farmer
Collins, Clara	Route 1 Marks	Civil Rights Worker
Combs, W. R.	Route 2, Box 319 Philadelphia	
Coney, Allen	Gordon Center Magnolia	Principal
Conley, Nathaniel	Route 1, Box 983 Ruleville	Farmer
Connor, Peggy J. Mrs.	921 Mobile Street Hattiesburg	Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Cooley, Dessie Ree	Route 2, Box 125 Vossburg	Head Start
Cooley, John	Route 2 Lucedale	Principal
Cooley, John Mrs.	Route 2 Lucedale	Teacher
Cooper, Earline Mrs.	P.O. Box 231 Lambert	Civil Rights Worker
Cornelius, Willie B. Mrs.	Route 2, Box 65 Bolton	Head Start
Casey Mildred C. Mrs.	Route 2, Box 110B Vicksburg	M.F.D.P.
Course, Johnny I.	251 East Lane Street Jackson	M.T.A.
Courts, Walter James	Route 4, Box 41 Ebenezer	Freedom Democratic Party
Covington, F.L. Rev.	422 Avenue "G" Greenwood	Pastor

Name	Address	Organizational Affiliation
Coward, Tom	401 Church Ellisville	Teacher
Cox, Earnest E.	Ripley	
Cox, Mary A. Miss	1037 W. Pearl Jackson	N.A.A.C.P.
Craig, L.V.	Riverside Drive 521 Marks	County Supt. of Education
Crawford, Homer	P.O. Box 26 Prairie	Delta Ministry
Crosby, Alonzo	942 Palmer Avenue Laurel	Principal
Cross, Freddy L.	726 Holley Street Biloxi	Teacher
Crowther, B.L.	P. O. Box 75 Newton	
Crudup, Timothy	Route 4, Box 120-A Sharon	Principal
Crutcher, R.P.	Hamilton Street Holly Springs	
Curlee, John	Marks	Principal
Curtis, Barbara Miss	#8 Pintord Street Natchez	N.A.A.C.P.
Dalford, O.	R.F.D., Box 18	Pastor
Daniel, Eugene	Gulfport	N.A.A.C.P.
Daniels, Margie	Route 5, Box 414 Columbus	
Darsey, James Mr.	192 Wally Belzoni	
Davidson, M.G.	Ecru	Principal
Davis, Carrie Lee	Chestnut Street	Teacher
Davis, Frank	P.O. Box 604 Rosedale	F.D.P.

Name	Address	Organizational Affiliation
Davis, Henry	835 Rose Street Jackson	F.D.P.
Davis, Laura Jean Miss	739 Smith Lane Natchez	N.A.A.C.P.
Davis, Lui Mr.	General Delivery Goodman	F.D.P.
Davis, Mary W.	Route 2 Hermanville	Teacher
Davis, T. Bishop	1714 Topp Avenue Jackson	Bishop, Church of God in Christ
Day, I.C. Rev.	Route 2, Box 83A Canton	Pastor
Dean, Richard Mr.	Tchula	
Debro, Theodore Jr.	1000 Carver Tupelo	General Board of Christian Ed.
Dennis, Emma Louise	32 Beaumont Street Natchez	Teacher
Denson, Laura Mrs.	1621 Morehouse Ave. Jackson	
Denson, Stewart	Route 3, Box 96 Lena	
Derian, Paul S. Mrs.	2349 Twin Lake Circle Jackson	
Devine, Annie Mrs.	832 Lutz Street Canton	C.O.R.E. M.F.D.P.
DeVine, Earl	Glen Ellyn	
Dickens, O.C. Mr.	1617 Schoolview Dr. Jackson	Teacher
Dickey, Jerome C.	811 Oak Natchez	Natchez-Adams Co. Teachers Association
Dilworth, Lee	600 West Short St. Aberdeen	Freedom Democratic Party
Dinkins, Emma Pearl	Route 2, Box 172 Pickens	Student Nonviolent Organization

Name	Address	Organizational Affiliation
Dixon, Susie Mae	Route 3, Box 38 Lexington	Head Start, Chairman
Dobbins, Frank	P.O. Box 513 Port Gibson	Teacher
Dodd, Bessie F. Mrs.	401 Hayden Belzoni	Principal
Doggett, Blanton	208 North Church Tupelo	Advisory Committee Member
Donald, Cleveland Jr.	Box 4269 University	Young Democrats Club of Mississippi
Donald, Cleveland Sr.	3030 Mario Dunbus Jackson	Medgar Evero Chapter A.V.C.
Dorsey, L.C. Mrs.	P.O. Box 470 Shelby	M.F.D.P.
Doss, Evan Rev.	Lorma Route 2, Box 59 Portgidsoe	Minister
Doss, Ira V.	800 North Division Ruleville	C.D.G.M.
Douglas, H.L.	Route 4 Brookhaven	
Doyle, John H. III	233 N. Farish St. Jackson	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
Draper, J.L.	303 Federal Office Bldg. Memphis	
Drayton, Lula	Route 1, Box 6X Glen Allen	Head Start
Drummond, Doc	Koscuisko	
DuBosie	360 N. Dutley Street Forest	Principal
Duffin, Odessa Mrs.	Route 1, Box 101A Glen Allen	
Dunbar, J.C.	Port Gibson	Principal
Durham, Odell & Andrew	414 Odson Street Durant	Housewife

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organizational Affiliation
Edmonds, J. Stanley	20 Claymont Street Sardis	F.D.P.
Edwards, Lillie Mae Mrs.	718 Murphy Street Cleveland	
Edwards R.L.	718 Murphy Street Cleveland	
Ellis, Beatrice	Route 1, Box 95 West	
Elzie, Phoebe Lu	P.O. Box 365 Glen Allan	F.D.P.
Evans, Lillie M. Mrs.	306 East 18th Street Laurel	F.D.P.
Evans, Joe C.	P.O. Box 404 Brandon	Principal
Evans, O. H.	Smithville	Principal
Evans, Wish Jr.	Camden	NAACP
Fairfax, Jean	10 Columbus Circle New York, New York	NAACP Leagal Defense & Education Fund
Fairley, Richard L.	608 Cloverfield Place Silver Spring, Maryland	USOE
Farragut, E. F.	1032 2nd Avenue Laurel, Maryland	Principal
Feldstein, L.	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Instructor
Ferte, Mary E. (Mrs.)	1431 Barrett Avenue Jackson 39204	Teacher
Field, Leander	Route 1, Box 40-A Mound Bayou 38762	Farmer
Fields, L.D. Rev.	Box 205 Moorehead	Minister
Finger, Gregory H.	242-A Carver Avenue Philadelphia	MFOP - CORE
Finley, Celestine	Winstonville	Resource teacher CDGM
Flagg, Poynton	242 Church Street Belzoni 39038	Principal

Name	Address	Organizational Affiliation
Flakes, Presley	Route 2, Box 250 Shaw	Farmer
Fleming, Barbara	Route 4, Box 39 Sharon	Presto Manufacturing
Fleming, David	CDGM Milner Bldg. 290 Jackson 39201	Head Start
Fleming, Jennie Lee	Route 2, Box 403-B Rolling Fork 39159	Head Start
Fleming, Willie H.	P.O. Box 3 Mayersville 39113	
Floyd, Jerry L.	Route 2 Mendenhall	FDP
Flowers, Ella Mrs.	Route 3, Box 111 Gulfport	Child Development Program
Flowers, Gaynette Mrs.	2618 Jefferson Street Gulfport	CDGM Poverty Program NAACP
Foster, Bobby L.	449-A Evergreen Avenue Philadelphia 39350	FDP
Foster, Otha Lee	P.O. Box 94 Kosciusko	Metal Worker
Fraser, Lionel B.	Box 2 Tougaloo 39174	
Frazier, Joseph L.	2 Prentiss Street Natchez 39120	Teacher
Frazier, N.H. Jr. Rev.	21 Willis Street Belzoni 39038	Minister
Freeman, P. L.	239 Pittsboro Houston 38851	Principal
Frohnhoefer, Frank	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Teacher
Fullilove, Luther	P.O. Box 737 Moorhead	
Gamblin, Mitchell	P.O. Box 92 Prentiss	Teacher
Gare, Will	Rankin County	Farmer

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Garner, Albert	412 W. Stone Street Greenwood	Young Democrats
Garner, Annie Bell	Box 432 Indianola	Teacher
Garrett, W. E.	Route 4, Box 88 Canton	Farmer
Gary, Clinton Jr.	Route 3, Box 124 Winona	Farmer
Gayten, L. A. Rev.	Route 4 Boguchitto	Minister
Geiger, Sydney	2246 Greenbriar Drive Jackson	
Geller, Iris	623 E. Nathan Street Columbia	FDP
Gibbs, David	Route 2, Box 59 Westpoint	Clay County Council of Community Concern
Gibson, Mary Doris Mrs.	Route 4 Box 212-A Lexington	Housewife
Giles, Oscar	801 Church Avenue Indianola	NAACP
Gill, W. O.	1009 Eastview Street Jackson	Minister
Gipson, Jerry	302 Marquett McComb	Retired farmer
Gipson, Mathee	Anguilla 38721	Farmer
Gipson, Quentill	Box 13, Valley Avenue Holly Springs	Teacher
Glover, Thelma E.	Route 5, Box 93 Batesville 38606	Teacher
Gomble, Nellie B. Mrs.	P.O. Box 76 Tchula 39169	Trainee Head Start
Gooden, S. G.	509 N. 5th Street Oxford 38655	Principal
Goodson, Julia Mrs.	1412 Dewey Street Jackson	Teacher

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Goodon, Dock	26633 Prosperity Street Jackson 39213	Veterans Administration
Gordon, Minnie Lee	Star Route Box 60 Folling Fork 39159	NAACP
Gordon, Rosie	Route 3, Box 96 Magnolia 39652	
Gore, Alvin L.	1634 Joe Wheeler Laurel 39440	Crew Leader Masonite Corp
Gore, Elbert	Route 2, Box 124 Brandon 39094	Farmer
Gorman, Lee Roy	Route 1, Box 616 Clarksdale 38614	School Counselor
Gould, John H.	921 Moble Street Hattiesburg 39401	MFDP
Graham, Eligah	Route 1 Noxapater	Farmer
Graham, Essie V. Mrs.	Route 1, Box 173 Norapaler	FDP
Graham, Sarah Mrs.	603 - 44th Avenue Meridian 39301	NAACP
Graham, Timothy Rev.	603 - 4th Avenue Meridian 39301	Minister
Grandison, Eluina Mrs.	704 Barnett Street Mosspoint 39563	FDP
Graves, Stella W. Mrs.	1114 Marine Street Jackson 39213	Teacher
Gray, Ethel Mrs.	P.O. Box 296 Sidon	
Green, Andrew Lee	Route Box 32 Sharon	SNCC
Green, Amie Lu	Route 1, Box 88-C West 39192	Teacher
Green, D. G. Rev.	501 Avenue K Greenwood	Ministers Alliance
Green, Famie Mrs.	P.O. Box 24 Mayersville 39113	

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Green, Joy	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Teacher
Green, Lovie Lee Miss	306 Lumber Street Natchez 39120	NAACP
Greene, Dorothy Jean Miss	Route 2, Box 190 Canton 39046	SNCC
Greenwood, Hobson	P.O. Box 339 Shaw 38773	NAACP
Greenwood, Hobson Mrs.	P.O. Box 339 Shaw 38773	NAACP
Greer, Bessie Mrs.	General Delivery Goodman 39079	
Griffin, Allen A. Rev.	1223 W. Lancrest Jackson 39202	Minister
Griffin, Juanita K. Mrs.	Route 5, Box 217 Liberty 39645	GDGM - Headstart
Griffith, Henry	Box 55, Route 3 Brandon	Poultry Business
Griffith, R. W.	Jackson	State Department of Education
Groves, West Jr.	General Delivery Goodman 39079	FDP
Grupper, Ira	623 East Nathan Street Columbia	MFDP
Hall, Carsie A.	115½ N. Farish Jackson	Lawyer
Hall, John W.	940 Bellevue Place Apt. 112 Jackson	Associated Press
Hall, Maxie E.	Route 5, Box 74 Brookhaven	Parts Clerk
Hall, Millie S.	Route 1, Box 103A Glen Allen	
Hampton, Eliza B. Mrs.	Box 9 West Point	MFDP
Hamilton, Hollis Jr.	Route 2, Box 102 Liberty	Headstart

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Handalan, Mayer	Route 1, Box 191 Clark County	
Hardway, G. M.	Route 1, Box 192 Enterprise 39330	Teacher
Harris, Earnell B.	Box 1026 Cleveland	CDGM
Harris, Joseph	P.O. Box 447 Sunflower	Community Worker
Harris, R. B. Rev.	231 - 1st Avenue Canton 39046	Minister
Harris, T. Elias	501 Church Street Port Gibson 39150	Teacher
Harris, Thelma	P.O.B. 4 Mayersville 39113	
Harrison, W. M.	Forest 39074	Co. Supt. of Education
Harrison, Ulysses	Route 2, Box 35 West Point	Clay Co. Council of Community Concern
Harper, B. F. Rev.	Box 814 Kosciusko	Minister
Harper, H. C.	730 Randall Jackson 39203	YMCA
Hart, G. B. Mrs.	1111 Smith Street Jackson	Teacher
Harvey, Martin L. Mrs.	415 N. Farish Street Jackson 39202	USCCR
Hassfeld, Dorothy Miss	811 Cyprus Street, N Atlanta	Southern Education Foundation
Hathaway, Shirley	Millsaps College Jackson 39210	Women-in-Community Service
Hayman, C. E.	701 James Amory	Supt. of Schools
Hatten, Billy R.	Puris	Supt. of Education
Hattie, Burley	232 Roosevelt Street Jackson	Miss. Teachers' Assn.

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Hawkins, Andrew	P.O. Box 176 Shaw	Freedom Democratic Party
Hawkins, Donald G.	Route 4 Canton	Supervision of Education
Hawkins, E. T.	950 East 2nd Street Forrest	Principal
Hawkins, Mary Sue	P.O. Box 176 Shaw	
Hawthorne, Vera Mrs.	305 Pauline Avenue Hattisburg	NAACP
Hayes, Gladys	Box 221 Tchula 39619	Headstart
Hayes, Lonnie W.	266 Hayden Street Belzoni 39038	Teacher
Hazlewood, Aron	Route 3, Box 91 Belzoni 39038	Farmer
Hazlewood, Willie	Route 3, Box 91 Belzoni 39038	Headstart
Head, Rosie Mae Miss	Route 2, Box 47 Tchula 39169	Miss. FDP
Heidelberg, Polly Miss	1725 - 1st Avenue Meridian	Headstart
Henderson, Bobby T.	4308 O'Bannon Drive Jackson	Manpower Development Training
Henderson, J. B.	Forrest	Principal
Henderson, Lloyd R.	955 S. Columbus Street Arlington, Virginia	U.S. Office of Education Civil Rights Advisory Specialist
Henderson, R. L.	409 Washington Oxford 38655	Teacher
Henry, Maxine Mrs.	180 Glenn Starkville	Teacher
Herron, Oreilie	Rolling Fork	Housekeeper
Herron, Willis	Route 2, Box 524 Rolling Fork	

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Hickox, William A.	2423 - 25th Street Meridian 39301	Principal
Higgins, Mayne P.	Jackson State College Jackson	Teacher
Higgins, W. A.	Miss. Valley St. College Etta Bena	Director, Financial Aid
Hill, Ben	Summit	
Hill, L. H. Rev.	917 Second Marks 38646	Farmer
Hill, Martha W.	P.O. Box 303 Glen Allan 38744	FDP & CDGM
Hill, Thelma	1215 Blair Street Jackson 39202	Student
Hoffman, Marvin	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Psychologist
Hogan, Rosalie	P.O. Box 217 Mound Bayou 38762	Headstart
Holmes, Annie Lee Mrs.	Route 5, Box 210 Liberty	CDGM - Headstart
Holmes, Bonnie Jean Miss	25 South Railway Ave. Belzoni 39038	Child Development Group of Mississippi
Holmes, Yvonne Miss	254 Sidway Jackson 39202	Student
Hood, Elizabeth H.	P.O. Box 262 Inverness 38753	Teacher
Hooker, Rosie Lee Mrs.	Route 2, Box 9 Prentiss 39474	Secretary - Junior College
Hooper, William Rev.	P.O. Box 144 Silver City	Farmer
Hoover, Catherine	Route 4, Box 54-B Lexington 39095	FDP
Hoover, Curtis	Route 4, Box 54-B Lexington	Farmer - FDP
Hordon, Jesse J.	Route 3 Booneville	County Board

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Horn, D. I. Jr.	Mary Holmes Jr. College West Point	MHJC
Horn, Ida Lee Mrs.	Box 48 Tougaloo	Headstart
Horne, Joseph	Box 1182 Gulfport	Truck Driver
Horton, E. S.	Route 2 Dorsey 38840	Principal
Horeston, J. M.	1426 McRaven Vicksburg	NAACP
Howard, Edna	Route 1, Box 28 Goodman 39079	FDP
Howard, Robert	Goodman	Farmer
Howard, Taylor	1912 - Thornton Ave. Gulfport 39501	Theatre Manager
Huang, Joe C.	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Assistant Professor
Hubbard, Oscar E. Mrs.	1310 E. Northside Dr. Jackson	Housewife
Hudson, Louise Mrs.	Route 3, Box 248 Carthage	NAACP
Hudson, S. I.	Route 4 Hattiesburg 39401	Principal
Hudson, Winson Mrs.	Route 3, Box 243 Carthage	NAACP
Hughes, Lillian B.	Route 1, Box 92 Byhalia 38611	
Hughes, Pearline Mrs.	General Delivery Tchula 39169	NAACP
Hunter, Emma Lee Mrs.	3001 Pittman Street Vicksburg	Miss. FDP
Hurns, Walter M.	Jackson State College Jackson 39217	Miss. FDP
Hurt, Bud	Route 3 Ripley	County Board Member
Hurt, Henry	Jackson Daily News Jackson	Press

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Hutchins, George	257 Ladybird Avenue Belzoni 39038	Mechanic
Hyde, Robert A.	202 Armstrong Batesville 38606	Teacher - Principal
Ingram, O. W. Rev.	538 Kimbro Street Marks 38646	Voters League
Irving, Lueuenia Mrs.	Box 60 China Street Belzoni 39038	Miss. FDP
Irving, Senora	Route 2, Box 10 Tchula	Headstart
Andrew, Isaac	705 Chrisman Cleveland 38732	Principal
Jackson, Bernice Mrs.	Route 3, Box 129 Gulfport 39501	Headstart
Jackson, Elizabeth Mrs.	3224 Mable Street Jackson 39209	Teacher
Jackson, Elzena K. Mrs.	444 Cowan Street Canton	Teacher
Jackson, Embra	1129 Maple Street Apartment 21-C	Teacher
Jackson, Margaret	Route 1, Box 991 Ruleville 38771	C.D.G.M.
Jackson, Mary B. Mrs.	25 Purnell Hill Natchez	NAACP
Jackson, Melsie	Jones County	Retired
Jackson, Norris	612 East Bell Street Newton 39345	Retired
Jackson, Onetta Mrs.	Route 3, Box 38 Columbia	NAACP & Minister
James, Bobby	Route 3 Batesville	Community Organizer
James, Leola B.	Route 3, Box 32 Batesville	CAP Rep.
Jamison, George W.	2421 Courtview Street Jackson 39213	Social Services

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Jefferson, David	Tylertown	C.D.G.M.
Jefferson, Mitchell	446 Flora Street Laurel	
Jenkins, Gary Jr.	639 Krebb Avenue Pascagoula	FDP & NAACP
Jenkins, J. O.	Bogue Chitto	Principal
Jenkins, Maxine Mrs.	Tchula	Teacher for Headstart
Johnson, Allen L. Rev.	1059 W. Pascagoula Jackson	S.C.L.C. & NAACP
Johnson, Ann Mrs.	Tougaloo College Tougaloo 39174	Housewife
Johnson, Catherine,Mrs.	1705 Oat Avenue, North Columbus	Miss. FDP
Johnson, Cora Lee	610 Hoover Street Indionala	
Johnson, Curtis	714 Murphy Street Cleveland 38732	Miss. FDP
Johnson, D. B.	Court House Meridian	Co. Supt. of Education
Johnson, Earnestine Mrs.	Route 1, Box 182 Lexington 39095	Farming
Johnson, Emma Miss	P.O. Box 354 Glen Allan 38744	C.D.G.M.
Johnson, Garlee	Quitman	Headstart
Johnson, John A.	Purvis 39475	Principal
Johnson, Lenora	319 R.R. Greenville	Child Development Group
Johnson, Leroy Rev.	104 Cross Street Cleveland	Minister
Johnson, Lillie Ray	Route 1, Box 198 Mound Bayou 38762	Headstart
Johnson, O.	Route 4, Box 176-D Lexington	Farmer

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Johnson, Onette E. W.	Route 1, Box 122 Drawer C Oakvale 39474	Junior College
Johnson, Patricia Ann	1121 W. Pascagoula St. Jackson	Student
Johnson, Richard C.	Tougaloo College Tougaloo 39174	
Johnson, S.M. Rev.	526 Cowon Street Canton	Minister
Johnson, Thomas Cato	Route 1, Box 182 Lexington 39095	Farmer
Johnson, T. T.	P.O. Box 323 Leakesville	NAACP
Jones, Albert	Route 2, Box 279 Shubuta 39360	
Jones, B. Alfred	Columiba 39429	
Jones, Brunetta Mrs.	Route 1, Box 184 Pachuta	Headstart
Jones, James L.	2656 Key Street Jackson	
Jones, Mamie H. Mrs.	Route 2, Box 279 Shubuta 39360	C.D.G.M.
Jones, Susie T. Mrs.	411 E. McLaurin Greenwood	Child Development Group
Jordan, L. J. Jr., Rev.	346 E. Alzander Street Greenville 38301	Minister
Jordan, Lucille Mrs.	General Delivery Tchula 39169	Miss. FDP
Kaufman, Corene W.	302 Market Port Gipson	Principal
Kelly, Mary D. Mrs.	Route 1, Box 190 Pachuta 39347	C.D.G.M.
Kemp, James	Route 4, Box 190 Vicksburg	Warren Co. Improvement League
Keye, W. C. Rev.	New Albany	R.C.D.C.

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Keyes, Youther Lee Mrs.	461 S. Carolina Ave. Gulfport 39501	Miss. FDP
Killingworth, J.E. Rev.	P.O. Box 182 Enterprise	Miss. FDP
Kincaid, Napolean	Lena	Farmer
Kincaid, Willie	Lena	C.O.C.O.
King, Clymathes B. Miss	624 Rose Street Jackson 39203	Dept. of Classroom Teachers
King, Mack	Route 3, Box 92 Belzoni 39038	FDP
Kinnard, Arthur H.	P.O. Box 105 Utica	Dean of Junior College
Kist, John M. Rev.	712 E. Powell Street Yazoo City 39194	Pastor
Kohn, Mary Helen Miss	Route 2, Box 56 Tchula 39169	Miss. FDP
Koury, Joseph A.	P.O. Box 2248 Jackson 39205	Supt. of Schools
Lassiter, Lewis L. Rev.	3011 Green Street Vicksburg 39180	Headstart School
Latiker, Erna Mrs.	Route 3, Box 97 Belzoni 39038	Farmer
Laury, Ella	1535 Wallace Jackson	
Leach, Joseph W.	506 Mobile Street Hattiesburg	NAACP
Lee, H.H.	Route 1 Sandy Hook	Principal
Lee, Johnny Ray	609 East Nathan Street Columbia 39429	NAACP & FDP
Lee, Robert E.	Vicksburg	
Lewis, Pearlera	3005 Edwards Avenue Jackson 39213	NAACP
Liddell, Annie	652 Stringtown Road Moss Point 39563	FDP

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Liddell, O. D.	Route 2, Box 4 Isola 39038	Miss. FDP
Lizana, Leroy	Menge Avenue Pass Christian	Principal
Lloyd, Alto R. Mrs.	McLaurine Sardis 38666	Insurance Business
Lockett, Essie Lee	1610 23rd St., N. Columbus	Miss. FDP
Loftin, Carl	Columbia	Supt. of Education
Logan, O.M. Mrs.	1142 Beloxi Street Jackson 39203	Womanpower Unlimited
Longstaff, John B., Jr.	Mendenhall	
Loper, Gwendolyn W. Mrs.	1518 Schoolview Dr. Jackson 39213	Delta Sigma Theta Sor.
Loper, Melvin	1518 Schoolview Dr. Jackson 39213	Teacher
Lorenzi, Henry J.	306 3rd Street Lexington	FDP
Lorenzi, Susan	306 3rd Street Lexington 39095	FDP
Lott, Martin	General Delivery Mendenhall	Retired
Louie, Lillian L.	4234 Kings Road Ave. Jackson 39213	NAACP
Lowe, Deloise	2111 Morton Ave. Jackson 39213	Student
Lowen, Marilyn	Box 116 Tougaloo	Child Development Group
Lynch, Ruth Miss	133 W. Cohea Jackson	Teacher
Lynch, William D.	134 Chippewa Circle Jackson 39211	Miss. Human Relations Council

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Madcock, Ruby Lee	P.O. Box 72 Merigold	C.D.G.M.
Madison, P. T. Rev.	Brookhaven	Minister
Magee, Virgil Rev.	Route 1, Box 87 Collins	PTA
Magee, H. J.	P.O. Box 483 Collins	Teacher
Magee, I. E.	P.O. Box 8 Bassfield	Teacher & Prinicpal
Mammarella, William C.	3728 Windom Rd., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016	HEW
Mapp, K. C.	P.O. Box 345 Glen Allan	FDP and C.D.G.M.
Marshall, S. V. Sr.	Tchula	Principal
Martin, G. Jack	609 Nixon Street Biloxi	NAACP
Martin, Rosa L. Mrs.	609 Nixon Street Biloxi	Star, Inc.
Martin, Willie Mae	P.O. Box 399 Shaw	Headstart
Mason, Gilbert R. Dr.	873 Fayard Street Biloxi	USCCR
Matthews, John	P.O. Box 323 Indianola	Teacher
Matthews, Johnny	P.O. Box 191 Belzoni	
Mays, E. A. Rev.	616 E. 12th Street Laurel	Minister
Mays, James N.	2243 Whitfield Mills Rd. Jackson 39213	National Share-croppers Fund
McAlpin, W. V.	Route 2, Box 294 Florence	NAACP

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
McCaskill, Ida B.	P.O. Box 7 Swan Lake	
McClain, Harold	P.O. Box 337 Terry 39170	Principal
McClellan, Virginia	P.O. Box 57 Swan Lake	C.D.G.M.
McClenton, Sarah	Shelby 38774	Farmer
McCoy, A. H. Dr.	1256 N. Farish St. Jackson	Dentist
McCully, C. B.	1314 8th Avenue, N Columbus	Miss. FDP
McCulough, W. E.	Route 1, Box 203 Canton	
McDonald, B. E. Mrs.	Route 3, Box 103 Carthage	NAACP
McDougle, Juanita Mrs.	835 Rose Street Jackson	Teacher
McGee, Will	Route 1, Box 145 Andrella	
McGlothan, Walter	Vine Reden	Farmer
McInnis, Cora Miss	124 Elm Street Laurel	FDP & NAACP
McInnis, Joan L. Mrs.	3833 Bailey Ave., Ext. Jackson	Teacher
McLaurin, Charles	P.O. Box 275 Ruleville	FDP & SNCC
McMutng, H. Ernest	Route 3, Box 115 Zena 39094	
McNair, O. M.	307 Church Street Belzoni 39038	Principal
McRee, J. F.	341 Cameron Canton	Minister
McSwine, B. T. Rev.	714 Avenue J Greenwood	Ministers Alliance

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
McQuirter, James Clifton	2407 Brown Street Jackson	Miss. Teachers Assn.
Medious, Mary O. Miss	323 Richard Street Columbia	Miss. FDP
Meek, Eula Lee	Route 3, Box 35 Lexington	Farmer
Meeks, Pearlie M. Mrs.	Route 2, Box 80 Durant	PTA
Melcalfe, George	9 St. Catherine Street Natchez	NAACP
Merritt, Ray	Poplarville	Supt. of Schools
Miles, vincent	403 McSwain St. Hattiesburg	Child Development Group
Miles, R. O.	Route 2, Box 20 Batesville	Farmer & C.D.G.M.
Miley, Lester	Box 149 Aberdeen	
Miller, Annette	P.O. Box 261 Shaw	Student
Miller, Calvin M.	4237 Overbrook Dr. Jackson	Professor
Miller, Flossie Miss	706 Chaesman St. Cleveland	
Miller, Jeanette	P.O. Box 261 Shaw	Student
Miller, Margree Miss	1632 Everett Street Apartment A-1 Jackson	C.D.G.M.
Mills, Tom	410 Jefferson Street Kosciusko 39090	Supt. of Education
Mills, W. C.	213 Poplar Kosciusko	Coordinator Title I
Milsap, Odic	Route 5-A Vossburg	Masonite Employee

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Mitchel, Joe T.	Box 261 Chula	Headstart School
Mitchell, Ozell	Tchula	Farmer
Mitchell, Rosie Mrs.	1605 Banks Jackson	Womanpower Unlimited
Montgomery, Bernice Mrs.	Route 2, Box 78 Durant	Miss. Teachers Assn. & FDP
Montgomery, Dexter	Belmont	Principal
Montgomery, Eugene	Route 2, Box 78 Durant	Farmer
Montgomery, Mrs. Margut	Route 2, Box 102 Durrant	Teacher & Principal
Moody, Naomi Mrs.	913 N. Goewheeler Ave. Laurel	NAACP
Moore, Aladie Miss	P.O. Box 43 Sharon	SNCC
Moore, Amos	Rouet 3 Newton	Farmer & Minister
Moore, Angie	614 Chrisman Ave. Cleveland	Postal Employee
Moore, Adner	1640 Magnolia St. Mosspoint	Housewife
Moore, Grace Mrs.	Route 3, Box 124 Charleston	FDP
Moore, Lindberg	2625 Kings Road Ave. Jackson	Counselor (School)
Moore, Marie Mrs.	Route 2, Box 69 Lexington	Headstart
Moore, R. E.	4112 Azalea Dr. Jackson	Millsaps College
Moore, Vance M.	Route 2 Blue Mountain	School Board
Moore, Vashti	Route 3, Box 160 Newton	Harris High

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Moore, Versie Mae	Route 2, Box 111-B Olive Branch 38654	Cabinet Maker
Moreton, Edna Mrs.	344 Eureka Greenville	Child Development Group
Morey, R. Hunter	516 N. Farish Jackson 39202	Child Development Group
Morganfield, Olevia	706 Poplar Street Rolling Fork	C.D.G.M.
Morganfield, Robert	323 W. China Street Rolling Fork	Greenville Mill
Morris, Emily Ruth	Route 2, Box 129 Charleston	C.D.G.M. Headstart
Morris, Lucy N.	1824 16th Street Gulfport	STAR
Morris, M.M. Rev.	216 N. Edison Street Greenville 38701	Minister
Murry, Dan	Sumner	SCLC
Myers, Clyda Mae Mrs.	3603 Westchester Dr. Jackson	Dept. of Classroom Teachers
Neely, Artimissie H. Mrs.	1504 Barrett Jackson	Teacher
Nelson, Robert W.	1101 Lynch Street Jackson 39209	Teacher
Nelson, W. L.	Route 2, Box 523 Natchez	Teacher
Nero, S. T.	35 Valley Street Holly Springs	NAACP
Newell, Bob	Box 421 Olive Branch	FDP
Newell, Cecil N. Jr.	615 East 19 Street Laurel	
Newell, James E.	607 E. 12th Street Laurel	FDP
Niches, M. F.	Route 1, Box 167 Mound Bayou	C.D.G.M.

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Nichols, Mack Jr.	Route 4, Box 153 Mendenhall 39114	Teacher
Nutt, William J.	813 Fibirck St. Moss Point	FDP
Owens, George A.	Tougaloo College Tougaloo 39174	President of Tougaloo College
Owens, G. S.	516 Walker Columbia	Marion Co. Teachers Assn
Owens, Faye Mrs.	409 W. Madison Durant 39063	Teacher
Owens, Jessie Bell Mrs.	Route 3, Box 98 Belzoni 39038	Farmer
Owens, Webb A.	526 Warren Street McComb	Retired
Page, Matthew J. ,M.D.	703 E. Walthall Greenville 38701	U.S.C.C.R.
Parker, Mary Ethel Mrs.	P.O. Box 52 Mayersville 39113	
Patterson, J.T.	New Capital Bldg. Jackson	Attorney General of Mississippi
Patterson, L. G.	P.O. Box 5736 Jackson 39208	Miss. Council on Human Relations
Patterson, L. J. Mrs.	P.O. Box 5736 Jackson 39208	Miss. Council on Human Realtions
Patton, Mrs.	1022 Dewey Street Hattiesburg	NAACP
Patton, Ezra Rev.	Route 1, Box 179-B Columbia 39429	NAACP
Payne, Charlemagne P.	725 Watson Street Jackson	U.S.C.C.R.
Pearson, William W.	Webb	Farmer
Peavy, Willie	303 Holmes Street McComb	FDP & NAACP
Pendergrass, Orell B.	Box 9038 Centreville	Principal

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Perkins, John M. Rev.	Box 746 Mendenhall	Missionary
Peterson, A. G.	Route 2, Box 153 Lena	Farmer
Peterson, A. P.	615 Annie Hattiesburg	NAACP
Peterson, James Albert	507½ N. Farish St. Jackson	FDP
Phelps, Bernice Miss	P.O. Box 246 Hermanville 39086	Teacher
Phelps, M.A. Mrs.	924 Buck St. Vicksburg 39180	NAACP
Pickett, Robert E.	701 Locust St. Vicksburg 39180	Teacher
Pierce, L.E.	1923 Amaroth Laurel	Minister
Pitcher, Pinkie Mrs.	512 St. Charles Greenwood	FDP
Pitchford, Beulah	Route 4, Box 54 Lexington	Farmer
Pittman, Bessie	Route 3, Box 134 Tylertown	
Pittman, Isaac C. Mrs.	Mississippi Rural Center Columbia	Community Center
Pittman, I. C.	P.O. Box 229 Columbia 39429	Community Center
Pittman, Jeanette	Route 5, Box 422-D Columbia	Student
Polk, Verna Miss	798 Canal Street Jackson 39203	Delta Sigma Theta Soroit;
Pater, W. M. Rev.	607 Curtis St. Indianola	NAACP
Prater, Robert L.	146 Alcorn College Lorman	Teacher
Prather, A. L.	Route 4, Box 83 Ripley	Miss. FDP

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Presley, William	519 Cotton Street Marks	
Price, J. H. Mrs	308 Clark Magnolia	Council on Human Relations
Price, W. B. Rev.	227 Vanzie Brookhaven	Mission Worker
Proby, Robert L.	291 Cohn Street Belzoni 39038	Teacher
Quin, Alyene Mrs.	304 Summit Road McComb	FDP & NAACP
Quin, E. D.	Route 4, Box 41-B Tylertown	C.D.G.M.
Raiford, J. B.	Tylertown	FDP & NAACP
Randell, Richard C.	Box 2737 State Line	Teacher
Randle, Genevieve S. Mrs.	# 14 Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Teacher
Rankin, Annie Mrs.	Route 1, Box 149 Fayette	Miss. FDP & NAACP
Rankin, Annie V. Mrs.	Natchez	
Rankin, Robbie Lee Mrs.	Miss. Industrial College Holly Springs	
Ratcliff, Cleo	135 McConeoy St. Laurel	Headstart
Rawls, Geraldine Miss	Route 4, Box 345 Forest	Teacher
Raymond, Gerald	832 Lotz Street Canton	
Redmon, J. F. Rev.	468 Cleveland Street Greenville	Minister
Reaves, Gineneva	Holly Springs	FDP
Reaves, Lee Carrie Miss	Ashland	Student
Reaves, Walter	Ashland	FDP

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Redd, Genola S. Mrs.	P.O. Box 337 Goodman 39079	Principal
Redmond, Rosie Mrs.	1043 W. Pearl Street Jackson	Womanpower Unlimited
Redfield, Fred N.	1002 Wall McComb	Citizens League
Reed, Rosie	273 Hayden Street Belzoni 39038	Headstart & Miss. FDP
Reed, Vernon	Route 1, Box 291 McComb	Teacher
Reed, W. A. Jr.	P.O. Box 43-B Meridian	Jr. College
Reeffia, Susie	905 Amaruth Ave. Laurel	Miss. FDP & NAACP
Reeves, B. L.	5548 Draughn Dr. Jackson	Teacher
Reeves, E. W.	5568 Draughn Jackson	Principal
Reeves, Odessa L. Mrs.	806 Marginal Port Gibson	Principal
Reid, Edwin	Route 1, Box 195 Canton	Cabinet Maker
Reid, George W.	Route 1, Box 195 Canaan	Farmer
Reynolds, C. L.	Faculty Apt. 19 Jackson State College Jackson	Director of Freshman Studies
Rich, Albert	P.O. Box 410 Shelby	FDP
Rich, Elnora L.	P.O. Box 563 Shelby	
Rich, Jannie Lee	Shelby	
Rich, Pearley Mae	Shelby	
Riley, Lutten	Philadelphia	

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Ripley, Minnie	P.O. Box 3 Mayersville	C.D.G.M.
Rhodeman, Clare M. Mrs.	884 Fayard Street Biloxi 39530	Teacher
Rhodeman, Thomas J.	884 Fayard St. Biloxi	Electronic Inst.
Rhodes, Abe	1162 Dalton Circle Jackson	Child Development Group
Rhodes, Mary Jean Mrs.	1503 Hair Jackson	
Roberson, Murphy	Sebastopol	Principal
Roberts, E. J.	P.O. Box 338 Wiggins	Principal
Robinson, Ardurie	1630 Truman Street Jackson 39209	Student
Robinson, Annie Mae	Durant	Housewife
Robinson, Eddie	P.O. Box 275 Ruleville 38771	Miss. FDP
Robinson, Julia Mrs.	4412 Ark. Ave. Gulfport 39501	Housewife
Robinson, Lela Mae Mrs.	Star Route Box 59 Rolling Fork 39159	NAACP
Robinson, Louis	Star Route Box 59 Rolling Fork	Farmer
Robinson, Marion Mrs.	311 So. 2nd Ave. Canton 39046	Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Rogers, Oscar Allan Jr.	1510 School View Drive Jackson	Professor
Rollins, John	Centreville	P.T.E.
Rollins, Theodore	434 So. Colorado Greenville	Greenville Teachers Assn.
Rosemore, George	Route 2, Box 85 Camden	Farmer

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Ross, Maretta	P.O. Box 335 Tchula	Miss. FDP
Rowan, Ella Mrs.	508 N. Pine Natchez	Housewife
Rubin, Mertis	Route 2, Box 265-J Mendenhall	
Rubin, Nathan	R.F.D. 2, Box 265-T Mendenhall	FDP
Rudd, Jesse M.	Route 4, Box 76 Batesville	Minister
Rupert, Ira	1219 No. Green Tupelo	Teacher
Russell, Alma Mrs.	13 Seals Lane Natchez	Teacher
Russell, Henry Rev.	13 Seals Lane Natchez	Minister
Russell, J. J. Rev.	Route 2, Box 30 Tchula	Minister
Russell, W. L. Rev.	Route 3 Columbia	NAACP
Sampson, E.E. Mrs.	705 Watson Street Jackson 39203	Social Worker
Sampton, Nellie Mrs.	2428 Padueah Drive Greenville 38703	Headstart
Sanders, Howard R.	Box 116 Hollandale	Asst. Principal
Sanders, Robert	Box 142 Sandersville 39477	Principal
Sanders, Rosie Mrs.	414 McGhee Greenville	NAACP & Headstart
Savell, Vernon	Route 5, Box 227 Brookhaven	Principal
Sayton, A. G. Rev.	610 Strickland St. Columbia	Minister
Schutt, Wallis I. Mrs.	955 Pecan Blvd. Jackson 39209	Miss. Council on Human Relations

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Seaver, Carol Mrs.	1131 Corinth Street Jackson	Day-Care School
Self, Roy	1309 Ridgecrest Avenue Yazoo City	Lawyers Comm. for Civil Rights
Sewell, Anne Miss	21 Beech Street Natchez	NAACP
Sewell, Evelyn	21 Beech Street Natchez	Student
Sewell, G. A. Dr.	1051 Deer Park Jackson	Minister
Sewell, L. M. Mrs.	1051 Deer Parks Jackson	Teacher
Shannon, Candis	Route 4 Hazlehurst	Farmer
Sharkey, Mary	2405 Cute Columbus	Miss. FDP
Shelton, George	P.O. Box 410 Chelby	FDP
Shimkin, Alexander	519 Cotton Street Marks	Miss. FDP
Shirley, Ruth L.	1409 Rockdale St. Jackson	Teacher
Short, Adlean	P.O. Box 383 Sunflower	Student
Short, Phil Constant	435 N. 7th Street Greenville	FDP
Shugaar, Carl	7425 Buffalo Ave. Takoma Park, Md.	U.S. Dept. of Labor
Sias, H. S.	Route 2, Box 443 Rolling Fork	Farmer
Sias, Pauline Mrs.	Mayersville	
Sias, Willie	Route 2, Box 443 Rolling Fork	Farmer
Siddell, Leaunzia	New Albany	FDP

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Silver, Bill	306 1st Federal Bldg. Jackson	Miss. Council on Human Relations
Simmons, Barbara L.	7244 15th Place, NW Washington, D.C.	Teacher
Simmons, D. W.	1322 Mundy Street Vicksburg	Brotherhood
Simmons, Johnnie Mrs.	Route 2, Box 166 Magnolia	FDP & NAACP
Sims, Hilary	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Instructor
Singleton, Sarah L. Mrs.	413 Cauthen Steet Canton	Child Development Group
Sister M. Augusta	735 E. Powell Street Yazoo City	Teacher - Principal
Sister M. Michele	735 Powell Street Yazoo City	Principal
Slaughter, W. L.	P.O. Box 193 Forest	Principal
Smith, Agnes Mrs.	304 49th Avenue Meridian	Miss. FDP
Smith, Albe N.	P.O. Box 372 Glen Allan	FDP
Smith, Annie S.	Tougaloo	Tougaloo Alumni Club
Smith, April	Byhalia	
Smith, Cornelia	Route 3, Box 41 Lexington	Farmer
Smith, Carnie E.	Brookhaven	Supt. of Education
Smith Cora Mrs.	236 N. Long Street Aberdeen	FDP
Smith, Dan M.	602 Lee Cleveland	Principal
Smith, Doris P. Mrs.	2432 Utah Street Jackson	Teacher
Smith, Ethel O. Mrs.	2920 Green Street Vicksburg	

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Smith, Estus	1441 School Park Drive Jackson	Teacher
Smith, Gladys Durn Mrs.	P.O. Box 302 Mount Olive	Teaching
Smith, Hazel B. Mrs.	Hazelwood Lexington	Advisory Committee to The U.S.C.C.R.
Smith, James A.	Drawer Q Tchula	Principal
Smith, James C.	P.O. Box 47 Aberdeen	Co. Supt. of Education
Smith, John L.	P.O. Box 71 Sunflower	FDP
Smith, J. Mrs.	P.O. Box 43 Goodman	FDP
Smith, Lawrence	1613 Morehouse Jackson	Student
Smith, Melvin L.	P.O. Box 53 Mayersville	
Smith, R. L.	1613 Moorehouse St. Jackson	NAACP
Smith, Royce	P.O. Box 2989 Jackson	
Smith, Ruben	804 Beamon Dr. Cleveland	Minister
Smith, Ruby J. Mrs.	Route 2, Box 296 Prentiss	Music Teacher
Smith, Shelby	Route 2, Box 144 Lena	Farmer
Smith, Tommie J.	Chestnut Street Quitman	Miss. FDP
Smith, Willie M. Mrs.	Sunflower	FDP
Smith, W. L. Jr., Rev.	452 N. P Street Greenville	Minister
Smart, Karthine	P.O. Box 58 Tchula	Miss. FDP

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Smoothes, Anne	P.O. Box 206 Tchula	Miss. FDP
Spencer, E. E. Rev.	Route 2, Box 58 Lorman	Minister
Spencer, Pauline	Route 2, Box 58 Lorman	Teacher
Spinks, E. L. Mrs.	623 Kingston St. Laurel	FDP
Spiva, Johnnie Lee	Route 1, Box 107 Noxapator	FDP
Stafford, J. P.	P.O. Box 467 Rolling Fork	Farmer
Stamps, E. B. Rev.	3021 Comford Jackson	Minister
Staples, E. S.	159 River Road Nyack, New York	Ford Foundation
Starks, Lorene Miss	Route 3, Box 101 Belzoni 39038	Miss. FDP
Steptoe, E. W.	Route 2, Box 119 Liberty	FDP & NAACP
Stevens, Robert Rev.	1352 Alamo Jackson	Junior College
Stirgus, J. E.	1503 Marcus Vicksburg	Principal
Stokes, J. Louis	Utica Jr. College Utica	Business Manager
Stopleton, Marie Mrs.	P.O. Box 61 Mayersville	
Stovall, Lonzie	209 - 5th Avenue Belzoni	
Strickland, Carrie E. Mrs.	Route 1, Box 186 Pachuta	Headstart
Strickland, R. E.	Tishomingo	Principal
Sudduth, Ethel M. Mrs.	530 Warren McComb	Headstart

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Sumner, Laura Mrs.	Route 6, Box 88 Jackson	Headstart
Summers, Frank H.	619 Locust Street Vicksburg	Warren County Improvement League
Sutton, J. C. Rev.	2815 Whitfield Mill Jackson	Minister
Sutton, L. W. Jr.	Route 2, Box 129 Magnolia	FFA
Sweet, Grace B. Mrs.	3604 Missouri Street Jackson	Teacher
Sykes, Ora Lee Mrs.	723 W. Short Street Aberdeen	Insurance Agent
Talbert, Ernestine Mrs.	1328 Lynch Street Jackson	Miss. Teachers Assn.
Tanner, Amos	Route 1, Box 43 Coila	Farmer
Taplin, W. C. Rev.	Box 287 Columbia	NAACP
Tarden, M. L. Rev.	610 Howard Street Greenwood	Minister
Tate, Evelyn	Route 2, Box 107 Benton	
Tate, W. L. Rev.	Thornton	Farmer
Taylor, A. A.	2520 Pearl Street Vicksburg	CORE
Taylor, Lillie M. Mrs.	Route 1, Box 24 McComb	Housewife
Taylor, Margaret Mrs.	2520 Pearl Street Vicksburg	
Taylor, Fred Rev.	McComb	Minister
Taylor, Elizabeth	1541 Tapp Ave. Jackson	Teacher
Taylor, Wilfort R. Mrs.	5013 Polk Street Gulfport	Miss. FDP

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Tener, Jeffrey B.	440 W. Johnson Madison	Student
Thigpen, C.D. Rev.	Route 3, Box 31 Taylorsville	Minister
Thigpen, S. L. Rev.	Route 3 Taylorsville	Minister
Thomas, Annie A.	118 Vaidiman Street Greenwood	Headstart
Thomas, Bettye J. Miss	Route 2, Box 69 Meridian	Maid
Thomas, Corrie Lee Mrs.	P.O. Box 4 Mayersville	
Thomas, Hulena	Box 35 Tchula	Headstart
Thomas, Louise Mrs.	2217 Letitia Street Vicksburg	NAACP
Thomas, Nese	Worker Tchula	
Thompson, Cleopatra Dr.	1119 Roudo Street Jackson	Teacher
Thompson, Ethel Lee	Charleston	Farmer
Thompson, James E.	522 S. Union Canton	C.D.G.M.
Thompson, Jessie	Route 2, Box 134 Charleston	FDP
Thompson, Willie	808 Alexander McComb	Barber
Thornton, Jimmie	202 Nevada Street Greenville	Brick Mason
Thornton, Rosetta	202 Nevada Street Greenville	Teacher
Thurman, Maxine Mrs.	P.O. Box 68 Tougaloo	Headstart

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Tiller, Thomas Rev.	4634 Manila Drive Jackson	Episcopal Church
Tillman, Charles H.	1512 Aberdeen Jackson	School Counselor
Tobias, Annie Mae Mrs.	Route 5, Box 213 Liberty	C.D.G.M.
Tobias, Eunice L. Mrs.	Route 5, Box 213 Liberty	Student
Tobias, W. L.	1006 Summit Street McComb	Principal
Toms, Roland E.	809 N. State, Apt. 190 Jackson	Psychiorist
Townsend, Mattie L. Mrs.	1014 Spencer Street Hattiesburg	Headstart & NAACP
Trass, Dorothy J.	P.O. Box 75 Mayersville	
Traylor, E. C.	Box 107 Foxworth	Principal
Tucker, Leroy	519 Shaw, Apt. 17 Cleveland	Bus Driver
Turnbow, Hartman	Route 2, Box 25 Tchula	NAACP
Turner, C. Mrs.	1010 Valley Street Jackson	Teacher
Turner, Ruby Mae Mrs.	Route 2, Box 177 Magnolia	FDP
Turner, Tommiezine Miss	509 E. College Clinton	Maid
Tuttle, R. E.	233 N. Farish Jackson	Attorney
Tuttle, Sally Mrs.	5646 Warwick Drive Jackson	Housewife
Udoh, Mary Goines Mrs.	3325 Pocahontas Avenue Jackson	Student

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Vassar, Patricia Ann	Route 4, Box 112 Hahn Street Aberdeen 39730	FDP
Vyong, Ada	Box 184 Tchula	C.D.G.M.
Wade, Timothy M.	Hill Crest P.O. Box 94 Tougaloo	C.D.G.M.
Walker, Albert	453 Homes Street McComb	
Walker, H.J.	Route 2, Box 61 Newton	NAACP
Walker, Gladys M. Mrs.	P.O. Drawer H Tchula	Teacher
Walker, Y.B.	Route 3, Box 390 Newton	NAACP
Walker, Matthew	Milesville	Farmer & NAACP
Wall, Kelly	56 Walton Street Sardis	PTA
Wallace, Bernice W. Mrs.	809 Oak Street Natchez	Teacher
Wallace, Harden W.	809 Oak Street Natchez	
Waller, Lulu M.	276 Fisk Street Belzoni	Miss. FDP
Ward, A. K. Mrs.	3364 Edwards Avenue Jackson	Child Development Group
Ward, T. C.	Philadelphia	Supt. of Education
Ward, W. J.	140 Hill Street Canton	NAACP
Warfield, A. J. Rev.	P.O. Box 396 Sardis	Minister
Washington, Daisy Mae Miss	Route 2, Box 83-B Vicksburg	Miss. FDP
Washington, Ethel Mae Miss	Route 2, Box 83-B Vicksburg	Miss. FDP

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Washington, Josephine	Route 1, Box 16 Merigold	C.D.G.M.
Washington, Walter	Utica Jr. College Utica	President, Jr. College
Watkins, Mary	Belzoni	Headstart & Miss. FDP
Watson, Alsenia Mrs.	Brandon	FDP
Watts, Viola	Glen Allan	Farmer
Wearry, Donnis Ann	609 East Nathan Street Columbia	NAACP & FDP
Weary, Sammie Mrs.	609 East Nathan Street Columbia	NAACP & FDP
Weatherby, Violet Mrs.	1602 - 23rd St., N Columbus	FDP
Weathers, Dorothy L. Miss	210 Fisk Street Belzoni	Child Development Group
Weathersby, Clara M. Miss	405 Katie Avenue Hattiesburg	Hattiesburg Teachers Assn.
Wesley, John D.	Route 2, Box 191 Tchula	PTA
West, Sarn	Box 131 West	Mechanic
Whitaker, C. B. Mrs.	P.O. Box 14 Tchula	Teacher
Whitaker, Josephine	Tchula	Headstart
Whitaker, R. L. Rev.	P.O. Box 14 Tchula	Headstart
White, Christine Mrs.	116 Betterton Street Kosciusko	Teacher
White, Grace I. Mrs.	Route 3, Box 128 Gulfport	Headstart
White, Hillard Mrs.	Mayersville	C.D.G.M.
White, Joe	McComb	Building Contractor

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
White, Joseph R.	1005 Manginal Street Port Gibson	Principal
White, William C.	166 Betterton Street Kosiusko	Teacher
White, Willie B. Mrs.	P. O. Box 154 Mayersville	G.D.G.M.
White, W. Lee	Route 2 Wesson	School Board
Whitehead, Archelaus	P. O. Box 307 Beaumont	Principal
Whitfield, J. W.	P. O. Box 109 Grace	Farmer & NAACP
Whitsley, C. W. Rev.	Route 3, Box 142-A Aberdeen	FDP
Whittay, Ernest	Route 3, Box 143 Aberdeen	Farmer
Whittington, Mary D. Mrs.	3931 Wabash Jackson	Teacher
Wicks, David H.	P. O. Box 154 Lexington 39095	Migrant Farmers Education Project
Wilches, L. C. Rev.	3655 Bailey Avenue Jackson	Minister
Wiley, Austin	Route 5, Box 157 Lexington	Board of Education
Winahm, Maggy R. Mrs.	723½ Rose Street Jackson	Delta Ministry
Williams, Annie	1110 Mundy Street Vicksburg	
Williams, Bernice	P. O. Box 375 Mound Bayou	Secretary
Williams, Bobbie J.	605 Weber Ruleville	Student
Williams, Carrie Mrs.	Route 2, Box 151-B Natchez	NAACP

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Williams, Celie	P.O. Box 465 Shaw	FDP
Williams, Cleveland	Route 2, Box 30 Courtland	Miss. FDP
Williams, Edie B. Mrs.	P.O. Box 91 Mayersville	
Williams, E. E.	601 Adams Street Vicksburg 39180	National Alliance of Postal Employees
Williams, Elen Mrs.	Indianola	
Williams, Elmira Mrs.	Route 2, Box 30 Courtland	Miss. FDP
Williams, Helen B.	Tougaloo College Tougaloo	Professor
Williams, J. C.	213 McCain Street Greenwood	Minister - Teacher
Williams, J.W.	213 McCain Street Greenwood	G
Williams, Lucille Mrs.	Route 1, Box 133 Port Gibson 39150	Teacher - Principal
Williams, Mary Miss	1110 N. Mundy Street Vicksburg	Student
Williams, M. E. Mrs.	930 N. Pine Street Natchez	Teacher
Williams, Mildred M. Mrs.	710 Summit Street McComb 39648	Beautician
Williams, Otho	Route 1, Box 191 Canton	Valley View Community Center
Williams, Ruth Lee Mrs.	P.O. Box 44 Mayersville	Housewife
Williams, Miss Violet E.	924 Salem Street Jackson	Teacher
Williams, W. H.	P.O. Box 1549 Jackson	Insurance
Williams, Wilkey	Swan Lake	

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Williams, Willie Jr.	Route 1, Box 128 Goodman	Construction Worker
Williamson, Louberta Mrs.	New Albany	Teacher
Willis, Jennie J.	Route 1, Box 145 Angvilla	Student
Willis, Lillie Mrs.	Route 1, Box 145 Anguilla	Housewife
Willis, Ruth Mrs.	P.O. Box 291 Charleston	NAACP
Wilsen, Hilda Mrs.	1245 N. Alden Street Philadelphia	P.P.C.
Winham, Alfred R.	723½ Rose Street Jackson	Minister
Winter, William	Box 290 Jackson	State Treasurer
Witherspoon, Gibson	611 - 621 Greater Miss. Life Bldg. Meridian	Attorney
Wood, Cren	Route 1 Vaiden	Farmer
Woodard, F. O.	1612 W. Pearl Jackson	State Dept. of Education
Wooten, Dempsy	Route 2, Box 264 Hernando	
Wragg, Irving Jr.	P.O. Box 253 Kosciusko	Teacher
Wrice, John H.	Walls	PDP
Wright, Alice S. Mrs.	P.O. Box 157 Shaw	Day work
Wright, Annie B. Mrs.	Route 1, Box 88 West	Resource Teacher
Wright, Eliza Mrs.	37 Maziane Lane Natchez	NAACP
Wright, Marian E.	538½ N. Farview Jackson	NAACP Legal Defense Fund

MISSISSIPPI (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Wright, Mary Ann	Route 3, Box 145-A Charleston	Headstart
Wright, Willie Mae	Route 3, Box 37 Lexington	Farmer
Wynn, Royzel	Route 1, Box 97 Angvilla	
Young, Aurelia N. Mrs.	3760 Brinkley Drive Jackson	Teacher
Young, Lillie Mae Mrs.	Route 1, Box 135 Noxapaten	FDP
Young, Roosevelt	Route 1, Box 135 Noxapaton	FDP
Young, Will	Tchula	

REGISTRATION
UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
STATEWIDE EDUCATION DESEGREGATION CONFERENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
APRIL 30, 1966

NORTH CAROLINA

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Allen, Jesse L.	207 W. Alton St. Durham	School Teacher
Allen, Simona A.	3111 Flanders Dr. Winston-Salem	Housewife
Allen, Van S.	939 Stephens St. Greensboro	Guilford Co. Econ. Opp. Council
Allison, Bernice Mrs.	904 Indiana St. Kannapolis	Beautician
Allison, E. L. Mrs.	610 Massey Ave. Durham	College Teacher
Alston, Flossie R.	700 Reid St. Greensboro	Elem. School Principal
Anthony, Bettye Mrs.	1012 Coleman Ave. Kannapolis	Teachers Aide
Armstrong, W. H.	419 McKoy St. Clinton	Teacher
Austin, Belford A.	2006 Scott Hall A & T College Greensboro	Student
Auter, Henry J.	2020 Withers Ave. Gastonia	Gaston Rural Police Capt.
Avent, M. M. Mrs.	Henderson Institute	Counselor
Avery, Nilous M.	137 Hill St. Asheville	Hill Street Baptist Church
Avery, N. M. (Mrs)	137 Hill St. Asheville	Supervisor of Nursery
Baker, Julia B. Mrs.	1212 Winchester Ave. Monroe	Union Co. Teachers Assn.
Baker, Lattie Jr.	200 N. Oakum St. Edenton	Social Studies Teacher
Baker, S. N.	300 S. Johnson St. Monroe	Union Co. Classroom Teachers

Ball, Richard E. Atty.	1509 Summerville Circle Raleigh	Legal Education
Barnes, E. M.	501 N. Ward Blvd. Wilson	Wilson City School Prin.
Barnes, Shirley M.	2219 Lakeland Rd. Greensboro	Greenboro Community Fellowship
Barnes, Willie	309 Gum St. S.E. Belhaven	N.A.A.C.P.
Barrow, James, Mrs.	406 Van Norden St. Washington	N.A.A.C.P.
Barrow, James Jr.	406 Van Norden St. Washington	Retired Air Force Officer
Baskerville, Elizabeth D.	Route #1,Box 94-A Warrenton	Teachers Aide Northside Elem. School
Battle, A. C. Mrs.	916 E. Green St. Wilson	Supervisor of Schools
Batts, J. E.	503 Bradley Ave. Tarboro	Principal of School
Bazemore, John H.	Route #1, Box 119 Windsor	Minister
Beam, Hugh	Crescent Dr. Marian	Superintendent of Schools
Beatty, R. L.	829 Willow Place High Point	Fairview School Principal
Bell, Harriette	1215 Moody St. Greensboro	Lincoln Jr. High School Teacher
Belton, E. L.	813-4th St. Monroe	Union Co. Teachers Assn.
Belton, Joseph E.	49 Madison Ave. Asheville	South French High School Principal
Berry, L. C. Jr.	P.O. Box 508 Wilmington	Attorney at Law
Best, Madeline Mrs.	1010 East Side Drive Greensboro	High School Counselor
Bishop, Cecil	2011 Asheboro St. Greensboro	Trinity A.M.E. Zion Church Paster
Bland, Thomas A.	P.O. Box 746 Wake Forest	Prof. of Christian Ethics

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Blount, W. Archie Dr.	608 Terrace Ave. N.E. Winston-Salem	Winston-Salem State Col.
Bommer, Booker T.	Route #1, 115 Pantego	Minister
Bowser, Bill	410 owan St. Fayetteville	Radio Announcer
Boyd Cora Mrs.	1910 Pisgan Ch. Rd. Greensboro	
Bradley, Chester L.	816 Ross Ave. Greensboro	Public School Assistant Principal
Branch, Eloise J.	908 Seabrook Rd. Raleigh	North Carolina Teachers Assn.
Brandon, Lizzie Mrs.	612-N. Cameron Ave. Winston-Salem	
Bray, Gladys W. Mrs.	119 N. Dunleith Ave. Winston-Salem	Science Teacher
Brayboy, Jack S.	100 Beatties Ford Rd. Charlotte	Johnson C. Smith Univ.
Bright, C. L.	317 W. 9th St. Washington	Agricultural Extenion Agent
Brooks, Louis	903 Honeysuckle Dr. Greensboro	Greensboro Human Relation Commission
Brown, A. E. Mrs.	1014 S. Person St. Raleigh	Zeta Phi Beta Sorority
Brown, C. H. Rev.	409 Mitchell St. Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt. City School Minister
Brown, Franklin T.	1203 South Benbow Rd. Greensboro	Dudley High School Principal
Brown, Jocile Mrs.	409 Mitchell St. Rocky Mt.	J. W, Parker High School Teacher
Brown, J. C.	815 S. Walnut St. Farmville	Public School Principal
Brown, Kathleen Mrs.	Box #13 Spindale	Elem. School Teacher
Brown, L. A.	625 Asheboro Greensboro	Minister
Brown, Laura D. Mrs.	1203 S. Benbow Rd. Greensboro	Greensboro Public School Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Brown, S. V.	Route #1, Box 116 White Oak	Public School Principal
Brown, Vera J. Mrs.	815 S. Walnut St. Farmville	Public School Teacher
Brown, W. E.	Mt. Olive School Whiteville	Public School Principal
Brown, William A.	Box #13 Spindale	Science Teacher
Browne, E. T. Rev.	303 Unstead St. Durham	Mt. Vernon Baptist Ch.
Bryant, H. E. Jr.	300 Ford St. Jacksonville	Public Relations
Bundy, Y. Mayo	202 Hillcrest Dr. Madison	Supt. of Schools
Burley, Terry J.	335E. 4th St. Lexington	Minister Methodist Ch.
Burnett, Beatrice G. Mrs.	516 E. St. James St. Tarboro	N.A.A.C.P.
Burrus, Lenora P.	309 Gum St. Belhaven	N.A.A.C.P.
Burt, M. C. Jr.	1307 N. Mangum St. Durham	Lawyer
Burt, M. C. Jr. Mrs.	1307 N. Mangum St. Durham	Operation Breakthrough
Burt, M. C. Sr. Mrs.	Route #2, Box 269A Hillsborough	Teacher
Burton, Lonnie D.	68 Oakland Rd. Asheville	S. French Broad High School
Burwell, W. Rev.	757 S. Blount St. Raleigh	Minister
Burwick, Oscar W.	845 Willow Pl. High Point	Minister
Byrd, Luna Miss	504 Holloway Dr. Kinston	Guidance Counselor
Caldwell, Edwin Jr.	712 Church St. Chapel Hill	Lab Technician
Caldwell, Mattie Mrs.	115 N. Irwin Ave. Charlotte	Postal Clerk P.T.A. President

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Callaway, Worthy	775 Bingham Ct. Greensboro	
Canty, Ethel Mrs.	118 Blanton St. Asheville	Retired Teacher
Carr, Katherine Mrs.	P.O. Box 33 Cleveland	P.T.A.
Carr, S. Murphy Mrs.	Box 4113 Greensboro	Greensboro Public School Librarian
Carraway, Stephen Jr.	509 Liberty Hill Rd. Kinston	Public School Principal
Carrington, J. L. Mrs.	307 Beech St. Greensboro	Visiting Teacher
Carter, Joseph T. Rev.	3280 Cumberland St. Greensboro	Reid Memorial C.M.E. Church
Carter, Mabel F. Mrs.	434 McKoy St. Clinton	Teacher
Carter, Margaret S. Mrs.	605 Woodvale Greensboro	Teacher & Graduate Stu.
Casper, Evelyn D. Mrs.	1238 Neely Dr. Asheboro	Elem. School Teacher
Chambers, Byrde Mrs.	Box 330 Burlington	Homemaker
Chambers, J. E. Rev.	323 Rice St. Kannapolis	P.T.A.
Chambers, Portia M.	807 Winchester Ave. Monroe	Winchester Ave. School Teacher
Chavis, Argustus,	Route #1, Box 75 Winton	N.A.A.C.P.
Chavis, Elenora Mrs.	Route #1, Box 75 Winton	N.A.A.C.P.
Chavis, Nance	1001 S. Benbow Road Greensboro	Principal
Cheek, G. E. Rev.	Route #2, Box 111-A Warrenton	
Cherry, R. H.	Pattilto School Tarboro	Principal
Chess, Sammie Jr.q	622 E. Washington Dr. High Point	Attorney

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Clanton, Louise T. Mrs.	770 Bingham Ct. Greensboro	Housewife
Clanter, S. A. Rev.	Box 92 Littleton	Minister
Clement, W. A.	206 Pekoe St. Durham	North Carolina Mutual
Cloud, Emmitt S.	2148 Attucks St. Winston-Salem	Laborer
Cloud, Paul O.	813 Cameron Ave. Winston-Salem	Veterans Adm.
Cofield, A. C..	501 W. 3rd. St. Weldon	Mortician
Cohen, Fannye	205 North Park Dr. Greensboro	Social Worker
Coleman, Brendella	203 Cole Dr. Jacksonville	
Coleman, Charles	484 N. Washington Reidsville	Branch St. Elem. School Principal
Coleman, Eloise	227 Correll St. East Spencer	East Spenser Negro Civic League
Coleman, Hurtis	203 Cold St. Jacksonville	N.A.A.C.P.
Coley, Nelle A. Mrs.	1305 S. Benbow Rd. Greensboro	North Carolina Teachers Assn.
Collins, Martha Faye	Box 559 #1 Walkertown	Graduate Student
Collins, Nannie Mrs.	P.O. Box 1241 Burlington	Elem. School Teacher
Coltrane, D. S.	1611 Oberlin Rd. Raleigh	Race Relations
Connoch, Francis J. Rev.	1414 Gorrell St. Greensboro	Clergyman
Conrad, Pat	Route #4, Box 566 Mount Airy	Student
Copeland, Bernon F.	1711 Dunbar Street Greensboro	Teacher
Cox, B. Elton	619 Ellwood, Box 663 High Point	Minister

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Crawford, Calvin C.	1203 Lyle St. Reidsville	Reidsville Public School Teacher
Crisco, W. L.	1419 Bragg St. High Point	Lt. Det. Div. High Point Police Department
Crum, Jack	2202 Clark Ave. Raleigh	Director of Christian Social Action
Crum, Kay Mrs.	3805 Pleasant Valley Rd. Raleigh	Fourth Grade School Teacher
Cumbo, Lorraine T.	113 Lincoln Court Raleigh	State Deptment of Public Inst.
Cunningham, Gwendolyn Mrs.	1627 Oaklawn Ave. Charlotte	Principal, Double Oaks School
Curry, Mary W.	1811 Charles St. Raleigh	Teacher
Curry, William I.	1811 Charles St. Raleigh	Teacher
Daniels, M. M.	1111 Washington St. Wilson	Public School Principal
Daniels, W. M. Jr.	821 Bridge St. Washington	Public School Principal
Davenport, Leon E.	509 Quail Dr. Goldsboro	Goldsboro City School Business Assistant
Davis, Charles	P.O. Box 1791 High Point	A.F.S.C.
Davis, Delores Rosa	618 Broad Ave. Greensboro	Sub. Schoo l Teacher
Davis, Geraldine	P.O. Box 124 Elon College	Graduate Student UNC -G
Davis, Leonard E.	1210 W. Club Blvd. Durham	Public School Principal
Davis, Mabel Mrs.	P.O. Box 262 Louisburg	Supervisor of Schools
Davis, Tarleton	P.O. Box 928 Hillsboro	Public School Principal
Davis, William E.	1001 McDowell Dr. Greensboro	Guilford County Comm.
Dean, G. E.	Route #2, Box 294 Gibsonville	Teacher

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Deas, Eula Mrs.	517 Brunswick St. Wilmington	Parent
Delany, Logan D.	36 Bartlett St. Asheville	Teacher
De Jarmon, Le Margus	125 Masondale Ave. Durham	North Carolina Law School Attorney
Dent, Diana	936 S. Main St. Louisburg	North Carolina College
Devoe, R. E. Rev.	422 Carolina Ave. Shelby	Minister
Dew, James A. Jr.	607-B Gaston St. Greensboro	Physical Education Teacher
Dismuke, Ann E.	Palmer Memorial Institute Sedalia	Teacher
Dowe, Beatrice C. Mrs.	P.O. Box 83 Cleveland	Teacher
Drowe, L. I.	515 Mill Rd. Charlotte	Student
Durham, Frances Dr.	2137 Wright Ave. Greensboro	Psychology Teacher
Duren, Emma T. Mrs.	3740 Spaulding Dr. Winston-Salem	Teacher
Earl, R. M..	322 Richmond Ave. Burlington	High School Principal
Echols Ethel E. Mrs.	1307 Marboro Dr. Greensboro	6th Grade Teacher
Edington, Arthur	51 Huston St. Asheville	Principal-Livingston School
Edmondson, Robert P.	622 Pamlico Ave. Durham	Duke University Research Asst.
Edwards, B. H.	P.O. Box 852 Hillsboro	Cedar Grove School Principal
Eisbey, J. J.	311 Richmond Ave. Burlington	Central High School Principal
Elliot, Larry,	Fayetteville	Truck Driver
Elkins, George	304 Rosemary Dr. Lexington	Guidance Counselor
Elliott, Elmond A.	P.O. Box 518 Bethel	School Principal

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Elliott, M. F. Mrs.	Route #1 Hope Mills	Teacher
Ellis, L. W. Rev.	Route #3, Box 36 Pittsboro	Minister
Engel, Peter	622 Pamlico St. Durham	Student
English, Samuel Mr.	Route #1, Box 16 Efland	Carpenter
Entwistle, John	810 Fayetteville Rd. Rockingham	Farmer
Evans, H. M.	P.O. Box 153 Lumberton	Elem. School Principal
Fair, Mary L. Mr.s	1015 Ellis St. Winston-Salem	West Winston Civic Auxiliary
Farmer, Dora M. Mrs.	Rout #1, Box 353 Stantonsburg	Farmer
Farmer, H. W. Rev.	Route #2, Box 248	Farmer
Farrior, Lillian M. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 57 Rose Hill	Teacher
Felder, B. B. Rev.	706 E. Cumberland St. Dunn	Minister
Felton, James A.	Route #1, Box 94-A Winton	Hertford Co. Teachers Assn.
Ferguson, L. H. Mrs.	2123 Garnette Pl. Charlotte	Public School Teacher
Ferris, William Jr.	P.O. Box #461 Weldon	Field Worker
Fields, Louis, S.	Route #10, Box 385B Greensboro	Public School Teacher
Fisher, Clotelle Mrs.	1627 Patton Ave. Charlotte	A&T College, Teacher
Fitts, Howard M. Jr.	2529 Weaver Durham	North Carolina College at Durham Assoc. Prof. of Health Edu.
Fleming, Everett A.	1020 W. Monroe St. Salisbury	Public School Teacher
Fleming, John W.	Shaw University Raleigh	Director of Admissions

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Flowers, W. H. D. Rev.	P.O. Box 21 Longwood	Minister
Foister, Peggy Mrs.	416 Rockspring High Point	Student
Folger, O. Herschel	2298 Kery Dr. Greensboro	Greensboro Community Fellowship
Ford, Gladys L. Miss	703 N. Ward Blvd. Wilson	Teacher
Forshee, Katie C.	1902 Cascade St. Fayetteville	Public School Teacher
Foster,G. Julian	1610 Lincoln St. Greensboro	Lincoln Jr. High School Teacher
Foxworth, Brenda L.	76 Ridge St. Asheville	Legal Services
Foye, W. L.	226 Simmons St. Sanford	Lee Elem. School Principal
Fraley, Ruth B.	223 Ridgeway Greensboro	CTA
Francis, Knella G.	P.O. Box 651 Roxboro	Agricultural Ext.
Franklin, Marian Dr.	University of N.C. Greensboro	Professor
Freeman, Barbara A.	17 Ora St. Asheville	Public School Teacher
Freeman, Lillian S. Mrs.	318 Tarboro Rd. Raleigh	Housewife
Fuller, Callie Mrs.	1107 Pisgah Church Rd. Greensboro	Teacher
Fulmore, J. A.	2301 Trade St. Greensboro	Public School Principal
Gains, William	226 E. Sands St. Maxton	N.A.A.C.P.
Galting, Thelma R.	547 Murphy St. Madison	Education
Garraway, E. B. Mr. & Mrs.	1701 S. Benbow Road Greensboro	County Agent
Garth, Charles E. Dr.	Bennett College Greensboro	Prof. of Sociology

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Gatlin, Marvin	Staley	Principal of Staley School
Geer, C, E.	2614 Fayetteville Durham	
Geer, Manie T. Mrs.	2614 Fayetteville Durham	Teacher
Gelchrist, G. A. Rew.	301 East End Ave. Littleton	Minister
Gentry, John H.	710 Russell Ave. Reidsville	Teacher
George, Sadie	454 Gorrell St. Greensboro	Student
Gibbs, Helen S. Mrs.	2607 N. Cherry St. Winston-Salem	Primary Teacher
Gibbs, Ray	Box 709 Statesville	
Gibson, Joe Mrs.	700 Anson St. Winston-Salem	Graduate Student
Gilchrist, R. T.	401 West Ave. Hamlet	First Baptist Church
Giles, W. M. Rev.	1511 Pender St. Raleigh	New Hill Baptist Church
Gill, Alonzo W.	419 N. Pugh St. Lexington	American Legion
Godwin, H. S. Mrs.	510 N. Mendenhall St. Greensboro	North Carolina Congress of Parents & Teachers
Goldsborough, W. A.	1411 Marboro Dr. Greensboro	Greensboro City School Principal
Goodman, Hazel R. Mrs.	122 Courtland Ave. Asheville	The Opportunity Corporation
Goore, Gloria C. Mrs.	1830 Hattie Circle Winston-Salem	Teacher
Graham, Winston J.	320 A. Cumberlain St.	Science Dept.
Grandison, F. L.	Bennett College Greensboro	College Teacher
Gray, Ophelia C. Mrs.	1726 Washington Ave. Charlotte	Elem. Teacher
Gray, Ronald	1726 Washington Ave. Charlotte	

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Green, Alice	P.O. Box 1412 Wilson	Wilson City School Teacher
Griffin, Mildred Mrs.	1712 East Third St. Winston-Salem	Recreation Director
Griggs, James A.	403 Hill St. Reidsville	Factory Employee
Hadley, Edith	664 North Spring St. Winston-Salem	English Teacher
Hagaman, W. H.	636 Fieldstone Rd. Mooresville	Principal
Hairston, John L.	Box 308 Walnut Cove	London High School Principal
Hairston, Perry H. Mrs.	Madison	Cook
Harston, Robert	Walnut Cove	Contractor
Hall, Agnes M. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 96 Winton	N.A.A.C.P.
Hall, George Jr.	Route #1, Box 96 Winton	N.A.A.C.P.
Hamilton, Kirby L.	Hillside Elem. School Benson	Principal
Hankins, P. R.	Route #1, Box 160 Bolivia	Principal
Hargett, Eva B. Mrs.	207 Martin St. Williamston	Nurse
Harkness, David S.	505 Center Church Rd. Leaksville	High School Counselor
Harrell, Lynne	315½ Mc Iver St. Greensboro	School Counselor
Harrell, Robert L.	43 Walton St. Asheville	Attorney at Law
Harren, J. B.	240 Renna. Ave. Rocky Mount	Public Relations Chairman
Harrington, A. T. Mrs.	609 Cameron Ave. Winston-Salem	Palmer Momorial Institute
Harris, Bill	P. O. Box 211 Jamestown	Attendance Counselor
Harris, James R.	1703 Pichard Greensboro	P.T.A.

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Harris, J. C. Rev.	310 Garfield St. Statesville	Minister
Harris, Neda H. Mrs.	904 Stephens St. Greensboro	Teacher
Harris, Nelson H. Dr.	918 New Bern Ave. Raleigh	Fayetteville State College Director, Student Teacher
Hart, Chester H. Rev.	Ahoskie	Paster Philippi Church
Hartzler, Wilton	1818 S. Main High Point	American Friends Service
Hatcher, Katie L. Mrs.	Route #2, Box 232-A Winston-Salem	Ridge Westfield School
Hayes, Nathaniel	203 Arlington Circle Lenoir	Lenoir City School Teacher
Headen, W. H.	1415 Gorrell St. Greensboro	Life Insurance
Hedgpeth, Duke	Route #1, Box 97-A Hollister	
Hedgpeth, Leon	Route #1, Box104 Hollister	Disabled Veteran
Hedgpeth, M. R. Rev.	103 Warren Ave. Oxford	Youth Adviser
Hedgpeth, Thomas O.	Route #1, Box 176 Hollister	P.T.A.
Hedrick, Jeremiah	Route #2 Gibsonville	Mail Clerk
Hefner, Arthur	210 Apple Tree St. Brevard	Citizen Improvement Organ.
Henry, John D.	1500 S. Benbow Rd. Greensboro	High School Counselor
Herbin, Sarah W. Mrs.	806 Tuscaloosa St. Greensboro	Field Representative
Hester, Seeth W.	425 Granville St. Oxford	Principal, Toler High School
Hickerson, C. C. Mrs.	3651 Spaulding Dr. Winston-Salem	Public School Teacher
Higgins, T. J.	Route #1, Box 173 Hamlet	
Hill, Alexander	Route #2, Box 384 Jacksonville	CORE

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Hinnant, Rudolph V.	1608 Lincoln St. Greensboro	Teacher
Hobbs, Grimsley T.	Greensboro	Guilford College Teacher
Hochoday, Al	312 Park Ave. Rocky Mount.	Mt. Pisgan United Presb. Church, Minister
Holliday, George L.	1004 Plum St. Durham	Teacher
Holmar, A. J. Rev.	P.O. Box 573 Hillsboro	Minister
Holmes, Geneva	1308 Bluford St. Greensboro	Advisor to Foreign Student A & T. College
Holt, R. L.	Box 248 Four Oaks	Forrest Hill High School Principal
Hooper, Charlotte C. Mrs.	1401 Gorrell St. Greensboro	Teacher
Hopkins, Mabel O.	382 Brooklyn Rd. Asheville	Public School Teacher
Horton, Ben	Boone	Chairman, Deptment of Education
Horton, Earle C.	Maple Hill	Public School Principal
Howard, John	618 Washington Ave. Sanford	Lee County Teachers Assn.
Howe, Kenneth E.	117 Falkener Dr. Greensboro	Dean, School of Education
Howell, Alpheus B.	1110 Freckrick Shelby	Teacher
Hughes, Ethel Mrs.	316 Fourth St. High Point	William Penn High School Guidance Counselor
Hunt, Cornelius	76 Oakdale St. Brevard	Citizens Improvement Organization
Hunt, Irene S. Mrs.	2408 La Salle St. Charlotte	Teacher
Hunt, James L. Rev.	2300 Glenn Ave. Winston-Salem	Clergyman
Hunt, Kathleen M. Mrs.	2300 Glenn Ave. Winston-Salem	Teacher
Huring, J. D. Rev.	Route #1 Box 8M Elizabethtown	Minister

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Irving, Vivian	615 S. East St. Raleigh	N.A.A.C.P.
Jackson, Edith A.	400 Underhill High Point	Teacher
Jackson, Lucy F, Mrs.	110 N. State St. Raleigh	Civil Rights Leader
Jennings, John W.	815 Redcross St. Wilmington	Southeastern Reginal Dir.
Jessup, Belvin	700 E. Florida Greensboro	Methodist Church Minister
Jessup, Mabel S. Mrs.	1009 Addison Ave. Winston-Salem	National Assn. of Colored Women
Jobe, Sarah	Route #4, Box 158-B Greensboro	Teacher
Johns, Carolyn Mrs.	2133 Lyndhurst Dr. Raleigh	Librarian
Johnson, A. F. Rev.	315 College St. Asheville	A.M.E. Zion Church Minister
Johnson, Howard	Route #3, Box 185 Hertford	Farmer
Jones, Cedric H.	1506 Dean St. Charlotte	English Teacher
Jones, Clara G. Mrs.	1311 Southern Ave. Elizabeth City	College Supervisor
Jones, Coraitha W.	777 Dunbar Ct. Greensboro	Housewife
Jones, Helen W. Mrs.	#9 Veterans Dr. Asheville	Social Worker
Jones, Ruth B.	509 Myrtle Ave. Rocky Mount	North Carolina Teachers
Jones, Sarah H. Mrs.	215 - 4th. St. High Point	Social Worker
Jones, S. O.	2212 Lakeland Rd. Greensboro	Coordinator of Student Teaching
Jones, William S.	#8 Arborvale Rd. Asheville	Pastor
Joyner, John	416 Whitaker St. Enfield	E.S.E.A. Director
Joyner, J. W.	1105 E. Martin, Raleigh	Principal

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Keck, Charles D.	111 S. Tarboro St. Raleigh	Apex Consolidated High School Principal
Keck, Fostena E. Mrs.	415 E. Elm Graham,	Elem. Teacher
Keith, Robert	General Delivery Wallace	C. W. Dobbin School Janitor
Kelley, Evan Mrs.	P.O. Box 211 Brevard	Citizens Improvement Organization
Kennedy, Harold L.	1608 E, 25th St. Winston-Salem	Attorney at Law
Kennedy, Preston	2906 Beechwood Dr. Durham	Field Representative
Kennedy, W. L.	802 Ross Ave. Greensboro	A & T College, Teacher
Kimber, Geneva	Route #1, Box 240 Reidsville	Sweet Gum Bapt. Church
Kimzey, Robert T. Jr.	420 Hathaway Dr. Winston-Salem	School Principal
King, Frances Mrs.	Route #1, Box 44 Williamston	Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Kirkman, J. D.	Police Department Thomasville	Police Captain
Kiser, Geraldine H.	1401 Lincoln St. Greensboro	Graduate Student
Kissick, Ernest	48 Madison Ave. Asheville	Asheville Citizens Organ.
Kornegay, A. D.	432 Summit Ave., Box 911 Statesville	Stateville City School Supt.
Larkin, F. L.	303 S. Virginia St. Goldsboro	Principal
Lassiter, Gatha Mrs.	306 Lindsay Chapel Hill	North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Lassiter, Herbert	357 Burton St. Leaksville	Teacher
Laws, Wilhelmina	809 Ross Ave. Greensboro	Women's Club
Lee, Wilson W.	1426 Church St. Statesville	Minister

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

LeMatty, Jean	300 W. Cornwallis Dr. Greensboro	
Lennon, J. D.	1317 S. Alston Ave. Durham	Little River School Prin.
Lennon, Roscoe	Route #1, Box 180 Evergreene	Farmer
Lennon, S. M.	P.O. Box 79 Bladenboro	Radio Manager
Levenson, Harold Mrs.	3813 Parkwood Dr. Greensboro	League of Women Voters
Lewis, Charles	Snow Hill	Builder
Lewis, Hazel H. Mrs.	P.O. Box 491 Snow Hill	Public School Guidance Couselor
Lewis, Lucille L. Mrs.	Route #1, Box 486 St. Pauls	Teacher
Linton, S. S.	Box #28 Belhaven	N.A.A.C.P.
Livergard, Zora	1822 Walker Ave. Greensboro	Teacher
Lloyd, S. T.	110 Peace St. Oxford	Assoc. Agriculture Ext. Agent
Logan, Hazel N. Mrs.	902 S. Blount St. Raleigh	F. J. Carnage Jr. High School Teacher
Long, Allen L.	106 E. Gale St. Edenton	S.C.L.C.
Loring, F. G. Rev.	1414 Russell St. Charlotte	First Mt Zion Baptist Church
Lowe, Bernice Mrs.	Route #1, Box 32 Westfield	Teacher
Lucas, John H.	2006 Fayetteville St. Durham	North Carolina Teachers Assn.
Lucas, Sarah B. Mrs.	2005 S. Alston Ave. Rd. Durham	Guidance Counselor
Lynch, Vernon	Route #1, Box 183 Hollister	Labor Foreman
Mackey, Allie Belle Mrs.	Box 461 Brevard	Citizens Improvement Organization
Mann, Rosa C.	225 Duke St. Belhaven	Nurse

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Manning, Barbara J. Mrs.	3609 Spaulding Dr. Winston-Salem	Primary Teacher
Marsh, Henry L. Rev.	813 Sixth Ave. W. Hendersonville	Minister
Marsh, H. L. Mrs.	813 Sixth Ave. W. Hendersonville	Neighborhood Youth Corps Deputy Director
Marshall, T..D.	613 Dunbar ST. Durham	Principal
Mask, Allen G.	722 Washington Ave. Hamlet	Capital Highway School Principal
Mask, J. W. Jr.	505 Seaboard St. Hamlet	Monroe Ave. High School Principal
Massenburg, Lula Tisdale	2401 Booker Avenue Charlotte	Teacher
Massie, James C.	1713 Spencer Ave. New Bern	Craven Operation Progress Inc.
Mattocks, Adam C.	362 Bell Fork Rd. Jacksonville	Deputy Director Onslow Co. Fund Inc.
Maye, J. W.	W. H. Robinson School Winterville	Principal
Maylor, John R.	2410 E. Bessemer Ave. Greensboro	North Carolina Council on Human Relations
McCallister, Ralph	Rougemont	Learning Inst. of N.C. Operations Director
McCallum, B. T.	Box 328 Booneville	Principal
McCallum, Estelle M.	609 Jamestown Rd. Greensboro	Substitute Teacher
McCaskill, Daniel W. Rev.	3415 Wilshire Dr. Greensboro	Minister
McClenton, Carrie Mrs.	1104 Wilkerson St. Greensboro	P.T.A. President
McConnell, Edna L.	1716 Kivett Dr. High Point	William Penn High School Teacher
McDaniel G. E.	620 Devereaux St. Goldsboro	Agricultural Ext. Agent
McDonald, John T.	1216 Wallace St. Burlington	Principal

McDuffie, Vivian Mrs.	102 E. View St. Lenoir	Teacher
McDuffie, Willie L.	211 Todd St. Belmont	Reid High School Principal
McIlwaine, James W.	201 Long St. East Spenser	Director, Basic Adult Education
McKelpin, Joseph P.	521 George St. Durham	North Carolina College of Durham
McLauchlin, W. A.	Goldston	J. S. Waters School Principal
McLean, Charles A.	1750 N. Jackson Ave. Winston-Salem	Field Director, N.A.A.C.P.
McLean, W. M.	1307 Broadell Dr. Fayetteville	Principal
McMillen, J. T. Dr.	1501 N. Patterson Ave. Winston-Salem	Minister
McNeill, F. D.	125 E. Hargert St. Raleigh	North Carolina Teachrs Assn., Fld. Representative
Mc Iver, James S.	1036 Alamance Rd. Greensboro	Postal Worker
Merritt, Oscar Jr. Mrs.	Route #4, Box 385 Mount Airy	Interracial Citizens
Miller, Howard G.	3411 Noel Ct. Raleigh	N.C.S.U., Prof. of Educ.
Miller, Mildred Mrs.	335 West Center Ave. Mooresville	Director of Instruction
Mitchell, Ralph W.	Box 325 Walnut Cove	Agriculture Teacher
Mitchell, Vigella M.	667 Radford St. High Point	Public Health Nurse
Mobley, Mary L. Mrs.	211 Morrison St. Williamston	S.C.L C
Montgomery, Clarence	1230 Gray Ave. N.E. Winston-Salem	
Moore, Margaret Mrs.	717 South Main Lauringburg	English Teacher
Moore, Mary D. Mrs.	2326 English Dr. Charlotte	Teacher

Moore, Samuel L. Sr.	Route #3 Box 177 Hertford	P T A President
Moore, S. S.	Garysburg	School Principal
Morris, Juanita Mrs.	711 Dunbar Ct. Greensboro	Nurse
Morris, W. J.	123 Elen St. Williamston	Teacher
Morrow, Donald H.	P.O Box 350 Raleigh	N.C. Education Assn. Director of Field Service
Morton, Felix J. Jr.	920 Shearin St. Rocky Mount	Principal
Moseley, Robert F.	Guilford Bldg. Greensboro	Lawyer
Motsinger, Nanci Mrs.	527-B Stirling St. Greensboro	Supervisor of Student Teachers
Mumford, Patricia Darlene	404 Greenswood Ave. Winston-Salem	Student, Winston-Salem State College
Mumma, Nancy	302 Milton Ave. Durham	Youth Educational Service
Murphy Romallus O.	126½ E. Hargett St. Raleigh	Attorney
Nance, Bessie M. Mrs.	1306 Benbow Rd. Greensboro	Librarian
Nelson, Robert A.	3101 Hope Valley Rd. Durham	Graduate Student
Nesmith, Henry L.	700-A Redding ST. High Point	Y.M.C.A.
Newell, Virginia K. Mrs.	2429 Pickford Ct. N.E. Winston-Salem	Teacher
Norton, Rachel Mrs.	Route #2, Box 568 Browns Summit	Graduate Student
Nunn, Harriett L.	63 Madison Ave Asheville	Teacher
Orr, Charles W.	137 Oakmont Circle Durham	N.C. College Director of Development
Overbea, Luix Virgil	2613 Raleigh Ave. Winston-Salem	Newspaper Staff Reporter
Owen, Jeanne	Box 6581 Reynolda Rd. Winston-Salem	Wake Forest College Prof. of Business Law

Owens, Frances M.	163 Asheland Ave. Asheville	Librarian
Owens, Zelia E.	1608 Murchison Rd. Fayetteville	Teacher
Page, A. M. Mrs.	Hoke Co. Raeford	Teacher
Page, G. A. Jr.	Raeford	Principal
Parker, Charles J.	1207 Excelsior St. Winston-Salem	Teacher
Parsons David H. Jr.	Guilford College Guilford	Business Manager
Partee, Sadie M. Mrs.	1309 W. Harah St. Salisbury	P.T.A.
Paschall, Calvin C.	P.O. Box 98 Kittrell	Vance County Principal
Patterson, W. T.	591 E. Cabarrus Raleigh	Deacon New Hill Church
Payton, Mildred B.	1008 S. Benbow Rd. Greensboro	Attorney at Law
Pete, G. O.	1128 S. Blount St. Raleigh	Seventh Grade Teacher
Peters, F. E.	826 E. Lexington Ave. High Point	Police Dept. Detective
Peterson, Elister R.	411 Cole St. Fairmont	Rosenwald School Principal
Phelps, G. M.	537 E. Bragg St. Greensboro	Minister
Phillips, C. W.	Greensboro	
Phillips, Hildra B.	Route #3, Box 158 Mebane	
Phillips, J. H.	P.O. Box 51 Landis	Principal
Pierce, Avis	P.O. Box 44 Rose Hill	Student
Pierce, G. W.	Route #3 Mebane	Teacher
Pierce, Idell W.	P.O. Box 433 Rose Hill	Student-Livingstone

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Pierce, Mary Mrs.	P.O. Box 443 Rose Hill	School Nurse
Pierce, W. L.	P.O. Box 433 Rose Hill	High School Teacher
Pilcher, W. E.	1013 Willow St. Mt. Airy	Christian Minister
Pitt, R. K.	P.O. Box 595 Tarboro	School Principal
Pollett, Daniel	1018 Highland Woods Chapel Hill	Law Teacher
Porter, Mitchell M. Mrs.	233 Flint St. Charlotte	School Committee Press Correspondent
Raff, Lois	P.O. Box 4657 Winston-Salem	High School History N.C. School of the Arts
Ragland, Doris	102 W. Carter Ct. Edenton	Teacher
Rainey, Charles W.	Box 281 Hillsborough	Government Worker
Rankin, Robert S..	Duke University Durham	Teacher
Rawley, Betty	2146 Snowhill Dr. Mount Airy	Teachers Aid
Ray, Annie L.	Route #1, Box 423 St..Pauls	Teacher
Ray, Jesse	185 Biltmore Ave. Asheville	School Study Comm.
Reed, L. B.	116 Livingston Asheville	Minister
Revell, H. Jr.	P.O. Box 1596 Goldsboro	N.C. Agric. Extension Service
Rhyne, Martha	100 Carver Rd. Jacksonville	Federated Fellowship Civic League
Rhyne, Mary Delois	100 Carver Rd. Jacksonville	SCOPE
Rice, Shepherd	210 Gordon Sanford	Director, Tech-Voc. Programs
Richardson, Kermit Rev.	Route #1, Box 248-F Nashville	P.T.A.

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Robinson, L. H.	Leonard Training School McCain	N.C. Board of Juvenile Correction
Rogers, Mary Ann	535 Macon St. Greensboro	College Instructor Bennett College
Roland, Golden	P.O. Box 434 Windsor	Teacher
Roseborough, J. H.	2017 Dellabrook Rd. Winston-Salem	Grocer
Royals, M. L. Mrs.	312 S. Memory St. Whiteville	Teacher
Ruffin, Geraldine S. Mrs.	1324 Ivy St. Durham	Stanford L. Warren Public Library, Librarian
Russell, L. B. Rev.	1529 Nicholus St. Henderson	President Vance Branch N.A.A.C.P.
Russell, Michael	Box 1168 Durham	Youth Educational Service Tutor
Ruth, Earl Wiley	1605 Cobb St. Greensboro	Teacher
Ryan, I. Florence Mrs.	74 Wembley Rd. Asheville	Social Worker
Sansom, J. J.	1636 Rock Quarry Rd. Raleigh	Banker
Santosh, Sharma Dr.	1712 McConnel Rd. Greensboro	Graduate Student
Sessoms, Winston	Route #4, Box 107-A Ahoskie	P.T.A. President
Shackleford, Evelyn	Route #2, Box 270-B Walstonburg	Student
Shamberg, Ruth Mrs.	Route #1, Box 17 Robbins	Sheffield Branch NAACP
Sharrock, Roger W.	#7 Hamlin Court Jamestown	Guilford Tech. Inst. Director, Student Personnel Services
Shaw, S. J.	721 E. Gragg St. Greensboro	Prof. of Education
Shell, Francena F. Mrs.	2204-24th St. N.E. Winston-Salem	Mary Daughters of Jersalem Leader
Shepard, James A.	424 S. Bloodworth St. Raleigh	Real Estate

Simmons, Modine R. Mrs.	1123 S. Blount St. Raleigh	Seventh Grade Teacher
Singletary, Helen E.	P.O. Box 545 Bladenboro	Fouth Grade Teacher
Singleton, George L.	207 Hartmen St. Lexington	P.T.A.
Small, Chester Mrs.	Route #2, Box 51 Plymouth	
Small, Sara E. Mrs.	408 N. Sycamore St. Williamston	C.O.R.E., Field Secy.
Smallwood, N. Mrs.	509 E. Main St. Williamston	
Smith, A. Julus Sr.	P.O, Box 484 Whiteville	General Contractor
Smith, A. M.	1505 Glenwood Ave. Greensboro	Minister
Smith, Angeline Mrs.	914 Ross Ave. Greensboro	Teacher
Smith, Cleo Mrs.	721 East Main St. Williamston	
Smith, Harmon L.	601 E. Markham Durham	Prof. of Christian Ethics The Divinity School
Smith, H. S. Mrs.	1707 Seabrook Rd. Fayetteville	
Smith, Jane R.	2307 Running Brook Dr. Greensboro	Graduate Student
Smith, Lillie Mae Mrs.	110 Ormond Dr. Williamston	Housewife
Smith, Mable C. Mrs.	1504 Deep Creek Rd. Fayetteville	N.A.A.C.P. Secretary
Smith, Ned R.	1809 Runnymeade Rd. Winston-Salem	Asst. Superintendent of Schools
Smith, P. E.	P.O. Box 18 Sedalia	Teacher
Smith, R. B.	527 North St. Fayetteville	Elem.School Principal
Solonon, Alice T. Mrs.	1604 Miller St. Raleigh	F. J. Carnage Jr. High Guidance Counselor

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Speller, Eugene	Plymouth	S.C.L.C.
Speller, Floretta Mrs.	715 Hamilton St. Williamston	Housewife
Speller, Hattie Mrs.	718 W. Church Williamston	Housewife
Spraggins, Igal E.	Saint Augustine College Raleigh	Registrar
Spruill, Calvin C.	207 E. Fourth Plymouth	S.C.L.C., Exec. Director
Stafford, David B. Mrs.	6210 Robbins Rd. Greensboro	League of Women Voters
Staib, Donald F.	901 Summit Ave. Greensboro	Addt. Superintendent of Schools
Stanback, T. S. Rev.	#54 Chactaw St. Asheville	Minister
Stanfield, E. M.	2527 Dearborn Dr. Durham	Teacher
Stanton, W. E.	133 Underhill St. High Point	Leonard St. School Principal
Staplefoote, Harvey E.	625 N. Patterson Ave. Winston-Salem	Y.M.C.A. Social Agent
Starnes, Ernestine F. Mrs.	2801 Claremont Rd. Raleigh	N.C. Classroom Teachers Assn.
Stenson, Willie L. Mrs.	1317 Nealtown Rd. Greensboro	P.T.A.
Sterling, Raymond Lee	2713 Ansonia St. N.E. Winston-Salem	Prof. of Human Relations
Stewart, Francis E.	318 W. Thomas Salisbury	Director Manpower Development
Stillpass, George J. Rabbi	4508 Pamlico Dr. Raleigh	N.C. Council on Human Relations
Stokes, Mary A. Mrs.	Route #9, Box 165 Greensboro	Teacher, U.N.C. Special Student
Stroud, Sarah E. Mrs.	1905 Washington Ave. Charlotte	Teacher
Stroup, R. J.	311 S. Willow St. Gastoria	Gaston Rural Police
Stuart, Alberta W. Mrs.	1705 Curry St. Greensboro	Teacher

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Swinson, Ophelia W. Mrs.	Vaughan Elem School Vaughan	Teacher
Tart, Joseph	1624 Locust St. Winstcn-Salem	
Taylor, A. J.	1006 S. Benbow Rd. Greensboro	Citizens Association
Taylor, Hubert	420 George St. New Bern	Teacher
Taylor, Milton Lee	Route #1, Box 682 Kannapolis	P.T.A., Principal
Taylor, Rachel M. Mrs.	810 Oxford St. Greensboro	North Warren High School Teacher
Taylor, William E.	411 Camp Road Burlington	Technical Institute of Alamance
Thorn, Elizabeth B.	1311 Walker Ave. Greensboro	Alcohol Information Center Associate Director
Thorne, D. D.	Star Route Box #26 Littleton	School Principal
Thornton, B. H.	1315 S. Alston Ave. Durham	Trade & Industrial Teacher
Thomas, C. W.	1101-E. Market St. Greensboro	Hayes-Taylor Y.M.C.A. Adult Program Director
Thomas, E. M. Mrs.	810 Oberlin Rd. Raleigh	Teacher
Thomas, Everett C.	P.O.Box 412 Chapel Hill	Non Public School Instructor
Thomas, Mamie H. Mrs.	1301 King St. Wilmington	N.A.A.C.P.
Thompson, Clara A. Mrs.	923 Plum St. Durham	N.C. Human Relations
Tellman, Gonzale D.	907 Benbow Rd. Greensboro	School Principal
Tillman, T. C.	506- 26thSt. N.W. Winston-Salem	
Timmons, Rose Mary Mrs.	2225 E. 23rd. St. Winston-Salem	Housewife
Todd, Curtiss	Wachovia Bank Bldg. Winston-Salem	Lawyer

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Torian, R. S. Mrs.	P.O. Box 273 Hillsboro	Teacher
Trigg, Harold L.	Livingstone College Salisbury	State Board of Education Member
Trolinger, Leora Mrs.	318 E. Harden St. Graham	School Principal
Turner, Margaret H. Mrs.	1516 Rosewood St. Durham	N.A.A.C.P., Youth Advisor
Turner, Alonzo Jr.	Route #3, Box 254-A Hertford	Shipping Clerk
Vandegrett, Ellis	113 Gatewood Ave. High Point	Director of High Point Community Council
Vause, Lynnetta B. Mrs.	Route #3, Box 501 Kinston	Fifth Grade Teacher
Waddell, E. E.	1510 Gunn St. Charlotte	Second Ward High School Principal
Wade, Virginia Mrs.	1206 Nealtown Rd. Greensboro	P.T.A.
Wagstaff, Lillie Mrs.	642 S. Mebane St. Burlington	
Walker, George H. Dr.	State College Elizabeth City	Director, Area of Education
Walker, P. B. Rev.	134 Broad St. Asheville	Minister
Wall, Earnestine G. Mrs.	P.O. Box 164 St. Pauls	North Carolina Classroom Teachers Assn.
Wall, P. E.	711 E. Florida St. Greensboro	N.A.A.C.P.
Wallace, Edna Mrs.	P. O. Box 527 Wallace	Beautician
Walters, Catharine B.	P. O. Box 593 Bladen	Teacher
Wardie, James Earl	Route #1, Box 78 Shallotte	Brunswick Citizens Assn.
Warmoth, Gibbs T. Jr.	1031 Pearson St. Greensboro	OMEGA PSI PHI
Warren, Benjamin	1626 E. 21st. St. Winston-Salem	Forsyth County Schools Assistant Principal

Warren, Ruth M. Mrs.	1001 Madison Ave. Burlington	League of Women Voters
Warshburn, Nat	P.O. Box 602, Pisgah Ch. Rd. Greensboro	
Washington, H. C.	304 S. Chatham Ave. Silver City	TV Technician
Webster, James M.	208 Dellabrook Rd. Winston-Salem	P.T.A.
Weldon, Joyce	Route #4, Box 417 Mt. Airy	Missionary Bapt. Church
Whitted, Earl	209 S. James St. Goldsboro	Attorney
White, Nathaniel B.	1501 S. Alston Ave. Durham	Durham Council on Human Relations
Whitley, J. E.	1603 Tuscaloosa St. Greensboro	
Whitworth, Ella M. Mrs.	119 N. Dunleith Ave. Winston-Salem	Teacher
Wilds, Gertie F.	802 Parkview Dr. Elizabeth City	Teacher
Wilkins, J. W.	223 Vine St. Roanoke Rapids	P.T.A.
Williams, Annie Mrs.	406 Madison St. Plymouth	
Williams, Baxter K.	634 Colston St. Albermarle	School Principal
Williams, B. L.	P.O. Box 162 Micro	Bagley Elem.School Principal
Williams, Calvin W.	P.O. Box 431 Chadbourn	Columbus Co. School Principal
Williams, Clyde	P.O. Box 453 Pittsboro	Teacher
Williams, Edith Mrs.	729 E. Main St. Williamston	S.C.L.C.
Williams, Helen S. Mrs.	1702 E. Nash St. Wilson	Sixth Grade Teacher
Williams, Leo Rev.	504 W. Academy St. Williamston	Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church' Pastor

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Williams, Mae R. Mrs.	1847 Broadell Dr. Fayetteville	Elem Supervisor
Williams, Sallie D. Mrs.	Route #10, Box 583-E Greensboro	Elem. Teacher
Williamson, Sherman	1015 South Benbow Rd. Greensboro	N.C.T.A.
Wilson, E. D.	Route #1, Box 224 Kings Mountain	High School Principal
Wilson, Margaret W.	Route #1, Box 224 Kings Mountain	Teacher
Wilson, W. G. Rev.	Route #3, Box 97-B Pittsboro	N.A.A.C.P.
Windom, W. E. Mrs.	716 English St. Monroe	Winchester Ave. School Teacher
Winfield, A. C.	814 E. South St. Albemarle	N.C.T.A.
Winfield, M. S. Mrs.	P.O. Box 801 Albemarle	Teacher
Wiseman, Hoyt A.	2057 East End Blvd. Winston-Salem	Brown Elem. School Principal
Witherspoon, W. C.	1304 Highland Ave. Elizabeth City	Public School Principal
Womble, J. D.	P.O. Box 605 Leaksville	Principal
Woods, Nathaniel Mrs.	229 Flint St. Asheville	P.T.A. South French Board
Wright, E. E.	Box 404 Clinton	Principal
Wright, Nazar Jr.	Palmer Memorial Inst. Sedalia	Teacher
Wrye, Charles L.	Waughtown St. Winston-Salem	North Carolina School of The Arts, Dean of Men
Wynn, Josephine Mrs.	320 West Lane St. Brevard	Citizens Imrpovement
Yarborough, J. H. Jr.	402 N. Pine St. Lexington	Principal
Yarborough, Lucille D. Mrs.	#63 Madison Ave. Asheville	Elem. Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

Yates, Fennell	Route #1, Box 294-A Whiteville	Teacher
Yellin, Sharon	c/o SNCC, Box 461 Weldon	Field Worker
Young, Eredena H. Mrs.	P.O. Box 1392 Lumberton	Special Education Teacher
Young, Lonnie E. Rev.	Route #2, Box 43 Raleigh	Minister
Young, Michael A.	3718 High Point Rd. Greensboro	North Carolina Education Assn.

REGISTRATION
UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
STATEWIDE EDUCATION DESEGREGATION CONFERENCE
PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
MAY 7, 1966

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Adams, Janie	Marvell 72366	NAACP
Alcorn, J. N.	Route 3, Box 290 Newport 72112	Retired Teacher
Allen, Andrew	P.O. Box 322 Gould 71476	
Allen, G. W.	724 Kitchen Jonesboro 72401	Principal
Atkins, C. C.	Augusta 72006	Minister AME Church
Barron, O. M. Mrs.	Box 111 AM & N College Pine Bluff	Pine Bluff D.C.T.
Bass, Caleb M.	1104 North Palm Pine Bluff	
Baston, EMMA Mrs.	Monticello 71655	Principal
Battle, W. E. Rev.	Box 32 Marion 72364	NAACP
Benson, Fletcher C.	1102 Hutchinson St Nashville	
Black, Lloyd W.	P.O. Drawer 392 Clarendon 72029	District 5 ATA
Bogan, Arnary	Route 1, Box 376 Helena	NAACP
Bohannon, William	Wabbaseka 72175	Farmer
Booker, Willie Jr.	431 West Long Ave. Hamberg	Agricultural Ext. Service
Bostor, Will	108 North Car Crossett	Retired
Bradford, M. L. Mrs.	1412½ Bush Street McGehee 71654	Citizens Improvement Club

ARKANSAS (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Brookins, H. D.	400 N. Alabama Crossett 71635	Minister
Brown, Arthur	205 North Dillard Monticello	Carpenter
Brown, Earline Mrs.	906 West Pleasure Searcy 72143	Teacher
Brunson, Thomas	Warren 71671	Principal
Bryant, Amanda Mrs.	304 Arkansas St. Helena 72342	NAACP
Bryant, Jack	304 Arkansas St. Helena 72342	NAACP
Burks, W. C. Rev.	527 Wipage Malvern 72104	Minister
Buchanan, R. L.	816 Alabama West Helena	Principal
Bush, Eula Mae Mrs.	944 Brooks Avenue Camden	Housewife
Cableton, Bob	P.O. Drawer K Gould	SNCC
Calhoun, Norman S. Sr.	509 Jones Newport 72112	Principal
Carr, Patterson	3905 West 3rd Pine Bluff 71601	Teacher
Caldwell, A. E.	Dardanelle	Supt. of Schools
Chapman, Maxine L. Mrs.	4201 Kinkead, Apt 9 Fort Smith	NEA Director for Ark.
Chisom, Clara Mrs.	443 Baringo St. West Helena 72390	West Side Voters League
Chitman, Leo	2506 East Jackson Ave. West Memphis 72301	High School Counselor
Clark, John B.	P.O. Box 709 Forrest City 72335	East Central Arkansas Economic Opportunity Corps
Clark, L. J. Mrs.	217 North Beech Forrest City 72335	Principal

ARKANSAS (continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Cole, Marvin K.	618 May Avenue Fort Smith	Police Department
Cooley, J. F. Rev.	222 South Beech St. Forrest City 72335	Minister
Cooper, J. W.	1911 Madison Avenue West Memphis 72301	Principal
Coulter, N. R.	Howard Co. High School Mineral Springs 71851	Superintendent
Coulter, Logan Jr.	1224 Ansley Nashville	Community Leader
Crier, J. C. Rev.	517 Main Newport 72112	Minister AME Church
Crudup, T. O. Rev.	1517 West Main St. Arkadelphia	Civil League and Planning Council
Crutchfield, Vernon	434 South 11th West Memphis	SNCC
Culbreath, Helen R. Miss	P.O. Box 307 Portland 71663	Teacher
Curry, Florence Mrs.	RFD 2, Box 131 Wynne 72396	PTA
Curry, J. H. Rev.	Route 2, Box 131 Wynne	Minister
Daniel, Charles	1217 S. Peach St. Pine Bluff 71601	Teacher
Davis, Inez	P.O. Box 297 Turner 72383	Turner Action Committee
Davis, Oscar H.	Box 66 Sparkman	Principal
Dawson, O. G. Mrs.	2403 W. 13th Avenue Pine Bluff 71601	Jefferson Co. Community Council for Progress
Dedrick, S. D. Mrs.	218 South Park Street England	Nurse
Delaney, B. Mrs.	722½ South Allis St. England	PTA

ARKANSAS (Continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Deverett, John	Vanndail	PTA Board Member
Dilworth, Carrie Mrs.	Drawer K Gould 71643	Gould Citizens for Progress
Dove, N. L.	319 Church Hot Springs 71901	Minister AME Church
Dove, William	4118 West Long Pine Bluff	NAACP
Mosby, John Edward	P.O. Box 1098 Devalls Bluff 72041	Teacher
Eseals, Frank	P.O. Box 306 Wabbaseka 72175	Pine Bluff Arsenal
Fetters, Sam	1831 Applebury Place Fayetteville	SAC
Gant, A. W.	2511 West Short Pine Bluff	
Gilkie, Marshall	1310 Kelly Street Malvern 72104	Interdenominational Brotherhood
Gist, Mae Frances Mrs.	2803 Jackson Avenue West Memphis 72301	NAACP
Gitelman, Morton	School of Law University of Arkansas Fayetteville	Professor of Law
Glascoe, Myrtle G.	246 South Baringo West Helena	SNCC
Goodwin, L. M. Rev.	908 Ash Texarkana	Minister
Gray, Manervia	706 South 1st Street McGehee 71652	Citizen's Improvement Club
Green, R. E.	P.O. Box 36 Carthage 71725	Principal
Grinage, Barbara	2006 West 9th Street Pine Bluff	
Guthrie, Bob H.	1027 South Main Newport	Superintendent

ARKANSAS (Continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Hale, J. A.	Prescott 71857	Principal
Hall, C. C. Rev.	250 Walnut Hot Springs 71901	Minister
Hampton, Dorothy Mrs.	1788 Gaither Street Memphis, Tennessee	Teacher
Hampton, Logan C. Sr.	P.O. Box 332 Parkin 72373	Teacher
Harper, Mattie	Gould	
Harris, Miss F. J.	112 Hazel Street McGehee 71564	Teacher
Hart, L. O. Rev.	928 Bealom Avenue Camden	Building Contractor
Haynes, J. T.	411 Bailsad Street Arkansas City	School Superintendent
Hicks, A. J.	611 East Trotter Monticello	Teacher
Hicks, A. J.	611 East Trotter Monticello	Teacher
Higgins, Columbus L.	2006 Reed Street Pine Bluff 71601	Principal
Higgins, Eddie L. Mrs.	2006 Reed Street Pine Bluff 71601	Teacher
Higgins, W. E.	2505 Jackson Avenue West Memphis 72301	Teacher
Hill, Howard D.	322 W. Word Jonesboro 72401	Teacher
Hill, Robert C.	810 North Maple Pine Bluff	Teacher
Hodge, Delores	403 East Miller Gurdon	Teacher
Hodges, Henry L.	831 Hope Street Jonesboro 72401	Teacher
Hodges, Henry L. Mrs.	831 Hope Street Jonesboro	

ARKANSAS (Continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Holbrook, S. E.	112 South 12th St. West Memphis 72301	NAACP
Holly, Clent T.	409 Pecan Street Malvern	Republican Party Field Representative
Howard, George Jr.	327½ Main Pine Bluff	Lawyer
Hurd, L. H.	149 Grindstead Camden	Principal
Jackson, Amos	202 South 11th St. West Memphis	
Jamison, J. D. Rev.	P.O. Box 273 Monticello	Minister
Jeffers, Leo D.	1620 Washington Blytheville 72315	Principal
Johnson, Aaron H.	505 South 12th Street West Memphis 72301	NAACP
Johnson, Mae Ida Mrs.	General Delivery Holly Grove 72069	Day work
Johnson, Sadie T. Mrs.	715 East Gaines Monticello 79655	Principal
Jones, Ben	Harrisburg	Superintendent of Schools
Jones, Eddie Mae Mrs.	947 Smithville Pocahontas	Teacher
Jones, Elbert	947 Smithville Street Pocahantas	Poverty Program
Jones, Emanuel N.	614 N. New York Ave. Brinkley 72021	Principal
Jones, John Jay	115 East 9th Street Texarkana	NAACP
Jones, Theodore	1258 Lincoln Street Conway	Teacher
King, Herman C.C.	Route 1, Box 288 Gould 71644	NAACP
King, Love	Route 1, Box 84 Parkdale	Retired

ARKANSAS (Continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Lacy, Elizabeth Mrs.	443 Baringo Street West Helena 72390	West Side Voters League
Lamar, Carrie	233 North Baringo West Helena 72390	SNCC
Lambert, Fred	Route 1, Box 34 Bearden	Community Improvement Club
Lambert, Samuel	502 East 23rd Pine Bluff	Principal
Law, Oretha Mrs.	1016 Mill Street Conway 72032	
Lowe, Carol Ann	P.O. Box 312 Turner	Turner Action Committee
Lowe, Millard "Tex"	114 Cox Street Forrest City	SNCC
Mahon, L. H.	Masonic Hall West Cypress Brinkley	Attorney
Mallet, Louise	527 West Garland Ave. West Helena 72390	West Side Voters League
Marks, Bertha	New Edenburg	
Marks, L. T.	Route 1, Box 621 M New Edenburg	Contractor
Martin, Dorris Mrs.	1215 Railroad Street McGehee 71656	Teacher & Citizen's Improvement Club
Mason, Lorraine B. Mrs.	1420 Harkrider Street Conway 72032	Teacher
May, N. B. Mrs.	P.O. Box 409 Lake Village 71653	Teacher
May, Wilbert A.	P.O. Box 409 Lake Village 71653	Agricultural Extension Service
Mays, Gladys D. Mrs.	1122 Garfield Street Newport 72112	Ark. Congress of Parents and Teachers
McCrary, John W.	P.O. Box 94 Gurdon	Clark Co. Education Assn.

ARKANSAS (Continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
McDonald, H. P. Mrs.	822 West 9th Fort Smith	SAC
McKinder, Q. R.	Route 1 Springfield	Principal
McPherson, Ella B. Mrs.	309 East 21st Avenue Pine Bluff	ADA-DCT & Asst. Principal
Miller, Polly Mrs.	New Edinburg 71660	House work
Moore, G. H.	P.O. Box 309 Batesville 72501	Co. Supervisor of Schools
Moore, Zelma M. Mrs.	912 Walnut Street Conway 72032	Teacher
Morgan, Ellis	P.O. Box 133 Eagle Mills	
Morgan, George	Star City	Committee Dev. Council
Mosley, M. H. Rev.	1310 Henry Street Texarkana 75501	Principal
Neal, Seth Jr.	11½ Watson Blvd. Pine Bluff 71601	Teacher
Newton, Bernice	P.O. Box 40 Tuckerman	Teacher
Newton, McKinley	P.O. Box 40 Tuckerman	Principal
Nichols, Guerdon	Haskell Heights Fayetteville 72701	Professor
Oakley, Fred Jr.	Box 609 Fordyce 71742	Principal
O'Connor, L. E. Mrs.	2146 North 29th Fort Smith 72901	Housewife
O'Connor, Vincent	611 East Harding P.O. Box 451 Pine Bluff 71601	SNCC
Pearlie, Sneed Jr.	Route 1, Box 252 Star City	
Phillips, J. L.	Route 1, Box 51 Almyra 72003	Principal

ARKANSAS (Continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Phillips, R. L.	Route 1, Box 51 Almyra	School Board
Piggee, L. R.	P.O. Box 239 DeQueen	Principal
Piggee, R. H.	Route 2 Lockesburg 71851	Principal
Preston, Ernestine Miss	601 Gin Street Lake Village 71653	DCT
Pool, John H.	433 West Plaza Street West Helena	
Potts, Thelma R. Mrs.	P.O. Box 329 Marion 72364	Ark. State Board of Healt
Potts, W. C. Sr.	P.O. Box 329 Marion 72364	Principal
Reynolds, W. C. Rev.	Tellar	Minister & PTA
Rhoden, Charlie	Box 242 Holly Grove	NAACP
Rice, Ellen S. Mrs.	737 Pleasant Street Hot Springs 71901	Council of Economic Opportunity
Rice, Tommy	Box 7 Wabbaseka 72175	Farmer
Ricks, Letha Ann	P.O. Box 66 Harrell 71745	County Worker
Ricks, W. J.	Harrell 71745	Truck Driver
Robinson, Eariest L. Mrs.	1711 Missouri Pine Bluff 71601	Teacher & ATA-DCT
Robinson, E. D.	P.O. Box 548 Lewisville	Principal
Robinson, Rose Marie Miss	829 Marianna Memphis, Tennessee	Teacher
Rowl, Jacob	Lake View	
Ryan, G. E.	607 North Maple Street Stuttgart	Stuttgart Civic League

ARKANSAS (Continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Shaw, Eddie	Box 618 Parkin 72373	Principal
Simmons, Gladys	Route 1, Box 385-B Helena 72342	Housewife
Simmons, John A. Jr.	Route 1, Box 385-B Helena 72432	Brick Mason
Smith, Alfonso C.	P.O. Box 301 Holly Grove 72069	Principal
Smith, Flurustne Mrs.	519 S. 15th Street West Memphis 72301	NAACP
Smith, James M.	711 Main Street Augusta 72006	Principal
Smith, Josephine	921 Beale Avenue Camden	
Smith, Ocie K. Mrs.	P.O. Box 364 Pine Bluff 71601	PTA & Teacher
Strafford, Alma Jean	P.O. Box 119 Vanndale	PTA
Strack, C. M.	Arkadelphia 71923	Dean of Henderson State College
Tanzie, M. L.	Dermott 71638	Pythias
Tate, Guy F.	710 Parkway Magnolia 71753	Principal
Taylor, Dale F.	103 Highland Drive Walnut Ridge 72476	Southern Baptist College
Taylor, Lillie B. Mrs.	P.O. Box 385 Wilmar 71675	Teacher
Taylor, R. E.	P.O. Box 97 Barton 72312	Superintendent
Taylor, S. M. Rev.	100 North Drew St. Dermott 71638	Dermott Community Planning Organization
Tillman, Will	Route 2 Gould	

ARKANSAS (Continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Thompson, Lyell	412 Ila Fayetteville 72701	SAC
Thrower, F. D.	302 North Division Morrilton 72110	Morrilton Civic Club
Tolleson, J. W.	P.O. Box 16 Carthage 71725	Superintendent
Toney, Elton	150 Union Chapel Road Springfield 72157	Conway Co. Elem. Teachers Association
Tookes, Everett A.	1601 La. Street Pine Bluff 71601	PTA
Tyler, Gene	West Helena 72312	
Wardlow, G. A.	618 North Street Dermott 71638	Mason
Ware, Henry	1609 North Willow St. Pine Bluff	NAACP
Washington, Howard	AM & N College Pine Bluff 71601	
Watson, Ethel B. Mrs.	264 West Person Ave. Memphis, Tennessee	Principal
Wheeler, E. E.	1005 Van El Dorado 71730	Asst. County Agent
White, Abel G. N.	1216 S. Franklin St. Blytheville 72315	Teacher & Coach
White, Mattie L.	1216 S. Franklin St. Blytheville 72315	Teacher
Whitelow, J. C.	244 Buchanan Street Camden	
Whiteside, Ernestine	2501 Grant P.O. Box 453 Pine Bluff 71602	Teacher & DCT
Wiley, Johnnie B. Mrs.	247 Terrace Hot Springs 71901	Arkansas Citizen paper
Williams, B. W. Rev.	Box 151 Eagle Mills	Minister

ARKANSAS (Continued)

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Williams, Exill	Eagle Mills	Park Board
Williams, Joe Henry	1221 S. 9th Street Blytheville	NAACP & Teacher
Williamson, A. W.	P.O. Box 147 Lockesburg	Principal
Willis, Carroll D.	Route 1, Box 83 McGehee 71564	Minister AME Church
Young, Larthell F.	P.O. Box 128 Moto 72368	Principal

ADDENDUM

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Abernathy, Rosalind S. Dr.	230 Kingsrow Drive Little Rock	Physician
Abrams, Annie Mrs.	2107 Cross Street Little Rock	Teachers Association
Alexander, F. L. Mrs.	924 Gaines Little Rock	YWCA
Anderson, Clinton	2917 Spring Street Little Rock	State Welfare Dept.
Anderson, Harold B.	610½ W. 9th Street Little Rock	Attorney
August, Taylor D.	2416 Chester Little Rock	V.A. Hospital
Bates, Daisy Mrs.	1207 W. 28th Street Little Rock	NAACP
Bawer, Ralph Rev.	7000 John F. Kennedy North Little Rock	Catholic School
Bearden, Adelle	116 W. 20th Street Little Rock	Central Ark. Labor Council
Beavers, Andrew	3019 Arch Street Little Rock	Teacher and Counselor
Beck, William M. Rev.	309½ West 2nd Street Little Rock	Superintendent Catholic School System
Black, Luther H.	2400 Howard Street Little Rock	State Dept. of Education
Blount, Ezella C. Mrs.	1008 W. 33rd Little Rock	Teacher
Boswell, David S.	12 Younger Place Little Rock	State Dept. of Education
Bullock, S.E.	Philander Smith College Little Rock	
Bussey, Charles	1870 Izard Little Rock	Prosecuting Atty. Office

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Carter, Charles E.	Route 5, Box 474 D Little Rock	School Administrator
Cheatham, Ozy J.	4308 W. 13th Street Little Rock	Principal
Cone, C. W. Rev.	1500 Ringo Street Little Rock	Minister, AME Church
Cooper, J. V. Rev.	3318 Summit Little Rock	Minister
Coulter, N. G. Mrs.	2916 Spring Street Little Rock	Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority
Creach, Beulah	511 Wildwood N. Little Rock	COPE
Creger, Ralph	14 Rosemont Drive Little Rock	O.E.O. Poverty Program
Crenchaw, J. C. Rev.	1914 Denison Little Rock	NAACP
Darragh, Fred, Jr.	Route 5 Box 339 Little Rock	SAC to USCCR
Davis, Richard P. Rev.	211 W. 19th Street P.O. Box 219 N. Little Rock	Priest
Denton, H.H.	2107 Pulaski Little Rock	Principal
Drane, James F. Fr.	2500 N. Tyler Little Rock	Priest
Duncan, Eluessie	712 Locust Street No. Little Rock	NAACP
Edwards, Joanna	1707 S. Chester Little Rock	NAACP
Evans, John H. Mrs.	500 W. 32nd Street Little Rock	Housewife
Ewing, Herman C.	914 Gaines Little Rock	Urban League
Fingers, Andrew	2109 Izard Street Little Rock	PTA Council

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Fleming, Robert O.	Box 24 Philander Smith College Little Rock	Student
Floyd, Gwendolyn M. Mrs.	3717 West 16th Little Rock	Principal
Foley, James Rev. OSB	815 Sherman Street Little Rock	Minister
Fuhrmann, Bruno Rev. OSB	815 Sherman Little Rock	Assitant Pastor
Gaither, Carroll R.	#4 Wright Circle Little Rock	United Steelworkers of America
Gillespie, O. B. Rev.	1713 Wolfe Street Little Rock	Minister
Gilliam, T. G. Rev.	319 Bond Ave. Little Rock	Ame Zion Methodist Church
Glien, M. Z. Mrs.	524 Hickory Street Little Rock	Teacher
Glover, Alice M.	102 Brookside Dr. Little Rock	Dept. of Classroom Teacher
Gray, Sandra	23 Detroit Little Rock	
Green, Lothaire S. Mrs.	1224 W. 21st Little Rock	United Church Women
Griswold, Nat	1220 W. Capitol Little Rock	Ark. Council on Human Relations
Griswold, Nat Mrs.	1220 W. Capitol Little Rock	
Groepper, Richard C.	5144 Cantrell Little Rock	Catholic Interracial Council
Hardie, R. B.	208 Schoolwood Little Rock	Minister
Harding, John	Route 1 Roland	United Steelworkers
Hawkins, Edwin L.	#16 Detroit St. Little Rock	Principal

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Hawkins, J. L.	1022 Inez Little Rock	East End Civic League
Hendrix, Erma	2805 Ringo Little Rock	
Hill, H. Solomon Mrs.	713 N. Pine Street N. Little Rock	Instructor, Shorter College
Hill, H. Solomon	713 Pine Street N. Little Rock	Free lancer
Himmelbank, Howard	700 W. 9th Street Little Rock	SNCC
Holt, Annie Lee Mrs.	Route 4, Box 427 N. Little Rock	Supervisor of Instruction
Hunten, Joseph B.	68 Berkshire Drive Little Rock	Retired Minister
Hunter, E. H.	511 Glenview Blvd. N. Little Rock	Principal
Jackson, J. Harold	708 W. "A" Street N. Little Rock	Minister
Jenkins, W. A.	2423 Park Ave. Little Rock	NAACP
Jewell, Jerry D. Dr.	1813 Pulaski St. Little Rock	NAACP
Jims, C. H.	Little Rock	
Johnson, H. H. Rev.	500 Van Street N. Little Rock	Minister
Jordan, Leslie W.	2600 Ringo Little Rock	Committee
Jordan, Spencer.Mrs.	2101 Rice Street Little Rock	Homemaker
Keller, Bernard Rev.	1410 East Second St. N. Little Rock	Pastor
Kelly, Cecil L. Mrs.	1004 Pine Valley Little Rock	PTA Council

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Kelly, Norman R.	5113 Glenview Blvd. N. Little Rock	Business Manager
Keown, Woodrow	3208 Frazier Place Little Rock	Insurance
Lafferty, Laura Mrs.	1856 Park Avenue Little Rock	League of Women Voters
Lamb, Ted	#4 Hillandale Drive Little Rock	SAC to USCCR
Lawrence, Herbert	4919 Baseline Little Rock	Principal
Ledbetter, Cal Jr. Mrs.	9 LeFever Lane Little Rock	Panel of Americans
Lever, B. F.	Highway 10 Little Rock	State Dept. of Education
Lewis, Sadye Mrs.	1809 Pulaski Street Little Rock	Classroom Teachers
Lofton, W. V. Rev.	P.S.C. Little Rock	Minister
Lomax, P. D. Rev.	1712 S. Rock Street Little Rock	Minister, AME Zion
Mason, Jesse W. Sr.	2111 S. Ross Little Rock	Farmers Home Administration
Maxwell, John W.	Route 5, Box 350 Little Rock	Principal
McClinton, I. S.	2000 Pulaski Street Little Rock	Ark. Democratic Voters Association
McCoy, Ruby M. Mrs.	805 W. 20th Street Little Rock	Teacher
McDonald, Erwin L.	401 W. Capitol Ave. Little Rock	SAC to USCCR
McFadden, Ruby Mrs.	5023 E 46th Street N. Little Rock	Urban League
Mercer, Chris	1304-B Wright Ave Little Rock	Attorney
Moorman, C.	2505 N. Allen Little Rock	

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Morris, Claudius A.	3207 West 16th Street Little Rock	Dept. of Classroom Teachers
Morrow, Archibald H.	2123 Rice Street Little Rock	
Muldrew, Fletcher T.	507 S. Valentine Little Rock	YMCA
Murphy, Sara Mrs.	423 Shamrock Drive Little Rock	SCOPE
Nash, Bama	1216 Geyer Street Little Rock	Delta Sigma Theta Sororit
Nelson, Edith Mrs.	12020 Geyer Spgs. Rd. Little Rock	Teacher
Newsom, L. A.	3011 Spring Street Little Rock	Pastor
Norman, Mildred Mrs.	3910 Glenmere N. Little Rock	
Norris, P.E.	1110 Izard Street Little Rock	Teacher
Oliver, J. C.	1600 High Street Little Rock	President of College
Owens, Annie Mae	709 E. 6th Street Little Rock	Student Ark. Teachers Association
Parker, Henry L. Rev.	919 Gaines St. Little Rock	Minister
Pate, Bill	Highway 10 Little Rock	State Dept. of Education
Patterson, T. E.	1306 Wright Avenue Little Rock	Ark. Teachers Association
Perry, Alice B. Mrs.	1901 Cross Street Little Rock	Counselor
Pharr, Wm. L. Mrs.	2100 Reb Road Little Rock	Teacher
Phillips, L. L.	3604 West Capitol Little Rock	Agricultural Extension Service

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Porter, J. B. Mrs.	3123 Gaine Street Little Rock	Teachers Association
Preyer, Virgel H.	3114 Arch Street Little Rock	Atty. at Law
Pryor, Carlon W.	3119 Arch Little Rock	Professor
Ray, Victor K. Mrs.	219 Linwood Little Rock	SAC to USCCR
Roberson, Brittena Rev.	1619 State Little Rock	Minister, AME Zion
Robinson, Deloria	Box 571 Philander Smith College Little Rock	Staff
Robinson, Virginia R. Mrs.	616 Cedar Street N. Little Rock	Teacher
Russell, Preston H. Rev.	600 Cedar Street N. Little Rock	Minister
Saundle, H. P.	604 Locust Street N. Little Rock	Teacher
Scheper, John B. Msgr.	1321 South Van Buren Little Rock	Minister
Schuler, L. M. Mrs.	1501 W. 19th Street Little Rock	Teacher
Schuler, Leandrew E.	1501 West 19th Little Rock	Teacher
Scott, J. D.	Philander Smith Col. Little Rock	Director of Development and Public Relations
Sister Mary Bernardine, RSM	1204 S. Jackson St. Little Rock	Principal
Sister M. Frances	Mt. St. Mary's Little Rock	Principal
Shelton, B. T. Mrs.	1827 Wolfe St. Little Rock	N.C.W.
Slaise, Clinton	Philander Smith Col. Little Rock	Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Smith, Anne L.	1600 Battery, Apt. C Little Rock	League of Women
Smith, Robert D.	5 Evergreen Circle Little Rock	Dept. of Justice
Sutton, Ozel	1310 Wright Avenue Little Rock	Ark. Council on Human Relations
Swain, Curtis R.	4101 Lee Avenue Little Rock	State Dept. of Education
Taylor, Susie Mrs.	1610 E. 2nd Street N. Little Rock	N. Little Rock ATA
Tennyson, Mildred	919 West 22nd Street Little Rock	Teacher
Terry, D. D. Mrs.	411 E. 7th Street Little Rock	
Terry, A. Leroy	2105 Park Ave. Little Rock	Postal Employee
Teske, Orville	3101 Madison Street Little Rock	Engineer
Thomas, S. Sr.	1617 Marshall St. Little Rock	Principal
Thompson, S. F. Mrs.	4323 W. 17th St. Little Rock	Principal President of C.T.A.
Thompson, Willie	#8 Chicago St. Little Rock	Teacher
Tiller, Delector	2305 Ringo Street Little Rock	Attorney
Tillmon, C. G.	4513 W. 21st Street Little Rock	Minister
Towns, Ernestine Mrs.	1004 State Street Little Rock	Beauty school
Townsend, Wm. Dr.	1304 Wright Ave. Little Rock	Optometrist
Turner, Jessie B.	604 Locust Street N. Little Rock	Teacher

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
Tsum, Verna R. Mrs.	1808 Bishop Little Rock	Teacher
Walker, John W.	1304-B Wright Ave. Little Rock	NAACP
Wallace, E. F.	3215 Arch Street Little Rock	Minister
Walter, Harry J. III Mrs.	6906 W. 34th Street Little Rock	American Association of University Women
Washington, A. J.	3003 Chester Little Rock	Board Member of COCA
Washington, Lillie Mrs.	1619 E. Washington Little Rock	Teacher
Webster, D. G.	600 Cedar N. Little Rock	Minister and Teacher
Whitfield, Edward L.	2114 Ringo Street Little Rock	NAACP
Whitfield, R. B. Miss	1304 W. 21st Street Little Rock	Teacher
Williams, Ben G.	14 Detroit Street Little Rock	Supervisor of Instruction Dept. of Education
Williams, Grainger Mrs.	74 Robinwood Drive Little Rock	Urban League
Williams, Janice Miss	718 W. 20th Street Little Rock	
Williams, Joyce Miss	718 W. 20th Little Rock	
Williams, Marian E. Mrs.	718 W. 20th Little Rock	Teacher
Worker, Charlie Mrs.	806 W. 20th Little Rock	Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority
Young, Rufus K. Rev.	5000 Glenview Blvd. N. Little Rock	Minister, AME Church
Zimmerman, Mitchell	700 W. 9th Street Little Rock	SNCC

REGISTRATION
STATEWIDE EDUCATION DESEGREGATION CONFERENCE
BILTMORE HOTEL
MAY 14 1966 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Name	Address	Organization Affiliation
ABBOT, Thelma L. (Mrs)	521 W. Columbia Ave. College Park	College Park Voters League
ABNER, Jesse Jr.	284 Locklin Street Elberton	Counselor, Blackwell High School
ACREE, Jack K.	1702 Council Bluff Dr. Atlanta	Executive Secretary Georgia School Board
ALDRIDGE, J.A.	P. O. Box 361 Newnan City	Director, Georgia Teachers Association
ALLEN, Alonzo	852 Zion Circle Roswell	Accountant, Internal Revenue Service
ALLEN, A. (Miss)	Route 3, Box 260 Swainsboro	Teacher
ALLEN, General	P. O. Box 4 Irvinton	Funeral Director
ALLEN, Mary (Mrs.)	P. O. Box 101 Crawfordville	Beautician
ALLEN, Mary N. (Mrs.)	Route 3, Box 275-A Swainsboro	Teacher
ALLEN, Ralph Marion	1111 Florence Street Augusta	SCLC, Executive Secretary
ALLEN, Thomas E.	Route 3, Box 275-A Swainsboro	Farmer
ALMON, Robert L.	P. O. Box 174 Tallapoosa	Teacher
ALSTON, Rev. Charles	P. O. Box 725 Milledgeville	Milledgeville State Hospital, Chaplin
ALSTON, Cob (Mrs.)	P. O. Box 725 Milledgeville	Neighborhood Youth Corps
ANDERSON, Marion Philip	Route 2, Box 53 Warrenton	Teacher
ANDERSON, J. D.	23 Forrest Americus	Life Insurance

ANDERSON, Robert E. Jr.	1945 Dorsey Avenue Fulton County	Managing Editor So. Regional Council
ANDREWS, W. M.	Sparta	Superintendent of Schools
ANDREWS, Lillian (Mrs.)	3665 Saturn Dr. N.W. Atlanta	Housewife
ATKINSON, J. M.	2711 Albany Street Brunswick	Vice Chairman, Georgia Assoc. of Democratic Clubs
AUSTIN, Eula	McRae	
BACOTE, C. A.	487 Thackeray Pl. S.W. Atlanta	Georgia Advisory Committee
BAILEY, Clyde L. (Mrs)	11 Walthall St. S.E. Atlanta	Teacher
Baker, James C. Rev.	Oaks Street General Delivery Vienna	NAACP, Chairman, Register Division
BANKS, Walter	227 Archcrest Dr. Atlanta	Atlanta PTA Council, President
BANKSTON, Richard	Fort Gainer	Community Leader
BARNES, Robert Willie	121 Geter Street Waren	
BARNETT, W. M. Jr.	Box 550 Toccoa	Toccoa Public Schools, Supt.
BAYNES, Robert	53 Hague St. N.E. Atlanta	Atlanta Grass Root
BEAL, Harvey	204 Porter Street Rome	Rome Council on Human Relations
BECKER, Becky	113 Emory Court Annex Atlanta'	DeKalb Council on Human Relations
BECKLES, I.T.	771 Amber Place N.W. Atlanta	Carroll Heights Civic League
BELL, Minnie W. (Mrs.)	1185 West Broad Street Athens	Teacher
BELL, Julian N.	837 Doyle Street Waynesboro	PTA Reporter

BELTON, Walter J.	1200 S Street Brunswick	Teacher
BERRY, Amos N.	813 Cherry Avenue Albany	School Principal
BLAND, Marion (Mrs.)	326 Railroad Street Barnesville	Peoples Progressive League
BLOUNT, Cornelius	815 Cotton Avenue Albany	President, Ga. Assoc. of Science & Math Teachers
BLOUNT, Mary S. (Mrs)	211 Rucker Street Americus	Ga. Teachers Assoc. President
BLUE, E. M.	410 Newnan Street Carrollton	Superintendent, Board of Education
BOLES, Eula D. (Mrs)	822 Byron Road Albany	Director, Resourceful Development Association
BOLTON, Minnie L. (Mrs)	Route 3, Box 18 Elberton	Elberton PTA, President
BOOKER, Charles T.	902 11th Street S. Cordele	Principal
BORDERS, R. L.	237 Atlanta Avenue Winder	Minister
BOSTON, Ford	Greensboro	
BOWEN, Theodore C.	P. O. Box 28 Hamilton	Principal
BOWEN, Troy	104 Walnut Toccoa	Toccoa City Board of Education
BOWMAN, Sarah Louise	217 Round Tree Street Statesboro	Teacher
BRADFORD, Otho D.	Route 1, Box 131-A Tignall	President, Washington Central High Student Council
BRAGLEY, Hurchee	R.F.D.2, Box 82 Crawfordville	Retired farmer
BRAGG, George S.	515 Gordon Avenue Albany	Principal

BRAYBOY, Ella Mae (Mrs.)	200 Chappelle Road, N.W. Atlanta	Community Council, Client Liaison
BRIM, James C. Jr.	Camilla	Attorney
BRITTAIN, M. H.	210 Peachtree Street Washington	Insurance Salesman
BROADWAY, Carl	Route 2, Box 40 Newton	Farmer
BROWER, Clemnie W. (Mrs)	1624 Berkeley Lane, N.E. Atlanta	Counselor, Georgia Assoc. Schools
BROWN, C. O.	P. O. Box 142 Milledgeville	NAACP, President
BROWN, Doris	121 Curry Street Jefferson	Teacher
BROWN, Edward M.	499 Emory Circle, N.E. Atlanta	Consultant, Inter- group Relations
BROWN, F. E. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 142 Milledgeville	Teacher
BROWN, L.S.	515 15th Avenue, W. Cordele	Superintendent, Community Center
BROWN, R.C.	P. O. Box 184 Baxley	
BROWN, R.E. Jr.	617 First Avenue Albany	Dougherty Co. Board of Education
BROWN, William H.	2830 Dale Creek Dr. Atlanta	Chairman, Liaison Council, C. L. Harper High School
BROWN, Willis Jr.	P. O. Box 375 Woodbine	District Deputy Prince Hall Masons
BROWNE, Frederick D.	169 Florida Ave.S.W. Atlanta	Ga. Teachers Assoc.
BRYANT, Ed	Carnesville	Superintendent of Schools
BUGGS, Andrew J. Jr.	253C Valley Road Jackson	Teacher - GTEA

BUTLER, Mattie E. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 53 Jonesboro	
CALLAWAY, Alma S.	P. O. Box 192 Ashburn	President, GTEA
CAMPBELL, J.R.	107 East Lester Americus	Minister
CANTRELL, T.C. Jr.	309 Lombardy Way Acworth	Deputy Supt. Cobb County Board of Education
CARTER, J.W.	914 W. 1st Street Rome	Chairman, Rome Council on Human Relations
CATCHINGS, Lovella (Mrs)	16 Plum Monticello	Curriculum Director
CERTAIN, Joseph C.	1321 Holley Street Augusta	Ga. Council on Human Relations
CHAMBLEE, Dora Lee (Miss)	757 Athens Street, S.E. Gainesville	Retired teacher
CHARLAND, William A. Jr.	137 Lucenne Street Decatur	Assoc. Director Institute on School Desegregation
CHASTEEN, Mary H. (Mrs)	2 Washington Street Barnesville	Peoples Progressive League
CHESTER, Lonnie	Blakely	Supt., Early County Board of Education
CHILDS, Leroy C.	151 Church Street Carrollton	Librarian
CLARK, James	P. O. Box 486 Fort Gaines	Mechanic
CLARK, Simpson J.	P. O. Box 490 Madison	Morgan County Bi-racial Committee
CLARKE, M.A.	733 Radcliff Avenue Columbus	Principal, Radcliff School
CLAY, John L.	809 Walnut Street Covington	Legal Advisor Newton County NAACP
CLAYTON, A. J. Sr.	23 F Tindall Heights Macon	Hosey Temple CM-E

CLEMONS, Curtis R.	32 Benton Street Monticello	
CLINCH, Willie A. (Mrs)	1809 Pine Street Brunswick	Principal
COCHRANE, W. A. (Mrs)	600 S. Monroe Street Albany	Teacher
COES, Alvie	Route 3 Vienna	N.A.A.C.P.
COES, Sallie C.	Route 5 Austell	
COHEN, Sandra (Mrs)	244 Chelsea Circle Decatur	Council on Human Relations
COLE, E. G. Jr.	54 Woodbine Drive Newnan	President, School Board
COLLINS, Joseph P. Rev.	682 W. Walnut Street Jesup	Minister
COOPER, Gus H.	P. O. Box 106 Toomsboro	PTA Association, President
COSTEN, James H. Rev.	586 Lynn Valley Rd. S.W. Atlanta	Minister
CRAWLEY, Bennie	106 New Street Dublin	President, GTEA
CROFTON, Glen A. Rev.	P. O. Box 242 Cordele	Minister
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CUMMINGS, Amanda	239 West Lake Ave. N.W. Atlanta	State Dept. of Education
CURRY, E. D. Dr.	410 Monroe Street Macon	Minister
CURRY, Mozelle (Mrs)	410 Monroe Street Macon	Teacher
DANIAL, James	Box 93 Crawfordville	NAACP - Voter League

DANIEL, Harold T.	Zebulon	Supt., Board of Education, Pike County
DANIEL, James M.	1064 Mayson Turner Road Atlanta	Teacher
DARDEN, Eunice Jr.	311 Estes Street Cedartown	Contractor
DAVIS, Julian	310 Oak Street Sandersville	School Principal
DAVIS, Robert J.	501 Forsyth Street Eufaula	School Principal
DAVIS, Thomas E.	Route 1, Box 1054 Warner Robins	NAACP, Member
DAWSON, Elizabeth (Mrs)	P. O. Box 362 Warrenton	Funeral Business
DEADWYLER, Jessie Ruth (Mrs)	Route 1 Nicholson	Teacher
DEE, W.S. Sr.	Route 1, Box 263 Tucker	Service Manager Atlanta Gas & Light Company
DENNIS, B. J. Sr.	Route 2, Box 182 Rockmart	
DENNIS, B.W.	568 Connally St. S.E. Atlanta	Laundry worker
DEVEAUX, Enoch E. Jr.	P. O. Box 26 Milledgeville	Principal, GTEA
DINSMORE, Essie L. (Mrs)	Route 5, Box 217 Marietta	
DOLLAR, Mattie L. (Mrs)	518 West Columbia Ave. College Park	President, PTA
DOOLEY, Rubye B. (Miss)	3950 Cornell Blvd. S.W. Atlanta	Professor of Education Clark College
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DOTSON, O.S. Rev.	502 Railroad Street Warrenton	Minister

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EASON, William	Route 2, Box 126 Cobbtown	School Principal
EDWARDS, John Aaron	White Plains	
ELAM, Annie Kate	Route 2, Box 114 Lincolnton	Vice President, P.T.A.
ELAM, Bula M.	Route 2, Box 223 Lincolnton	
ELLIS, J. M. Rev.	Boggs Academy Keysville	Minister
ENGRAVE, Maulvin	138 Mitchell Street Montezuma	School Principal
EPPS, Grace W.	118 Brown LaGrange	Nurse
EVANS, O.P.	7 Parks Avenue Newnan	Superintendent Newnan Schools
FANN, Ellis	306 W. Walcott Street Thomasville	Builder
FANNINGS, Charles Carle	P. O. Box 67 West Point	Teacher
FAUST, B.E.	Lexington	
FEARS, Asberry	2137 Rachael Street Atlanta	
FEARS, Michael P.	2137 Rachael Street Atlanta	President, Youth Advisory Committe for EOA
FELTON, James R.	P. O. Box 166 Marshallville	
FELTON, Samuel H. Jr.	P. O. Box 211 Marshallville	
FLEMISTER, Janell S. (Mrs)	1250 Wylie Street, S.E. Atlanta	Teacher
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FORD, T.	Oakfield	Farmer
FOSTER, Eugene	Route 2, Box 173 Rupert	Farmer
FOX, George Wayne	574 Morgan Street Atlanta	Aide to Fulton County Senators
FUTCH, Joanne (Miss)	228 Glenwood Drive Thomasville	Director of Curriculum, Thomasville City Schools
GARLAND, Samuel A.	207 S. Merrimac Drive Fitzgerald	Chairman, Board of Education
GORAM, A. Rev.	P. O. Box 422 Alamo	Minister
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GLOVER, Ioma K. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 272 Zebulon	Teacher
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GREENE, William M.	502 15th Avenue, W. Cordele	Teacher
GREEN, Donald Ross	1419 Cornell Road Atlanta	Professor, Emory Univ.
GRESHAM, Margaret	Box 23 Sharon	Student
GRIFFIN, Robert E.	1628½ Amherst Street Brunswick	Teacher

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HALE, Hal M.	Camden County Schools Woodbine	Curriculum Director
HALLET, James	Port Gaines	Bus driver
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HARRISON, J. Frank	405 Hamilton Street LaGrange	Council on Human Relations
HARRISON, J.F. (Mrs)	405 Hamilton Street LaGrange	Ga. Council on Human Relations
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HARRISON, L. J.	362 Prather Br. Road Toccoa	Teacher
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HAWES, James Jr.	259 Campbell Street Elberton	President, GTEA
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HAWKINS, J. H.	519 Colquitt Street LaGrange	School Principal
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HECTOR, Louise A. (Mrs)	561 Meldrum Street, N.W. Atlanta	President, PTA
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HILL, Almon	Cumming	Superintendent of Schools
HILL, Andrew	Route 1 Thomasville	
HILL, Elijah Jr.	419 Straw Road Thomasville	Contractor
HILL, Eula Pearl (Mrs)	Route 2, Box 538 Thomson	
HILL, H.G. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 37 Greenville	Teacher
HILL, R.D.	Box 37 Greenville	Funeral Business
HILL, Sam	1021 W. Jackson Street Thomasville	NAACP
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HODGES, James M.	2915 Efringedale Street Brunswick	Glynn Co. Board of Education
HOLMES, Odell W.	725 W. Washington St. Ashburn	President, PTA

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HALLOWAY, Sam Willie	Route 1, Washington Street Wrens	NAACP
HOOKS, Felton Jr.	East Pine Street Vienna	Mechanic
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HOPE, Julius C. Rev.	1609 "G" Street Brunswick	Pastor
HORNE, Alex	325 N. 1st Avenue McRae	NAACP
HUGHLEY, L. (Mrs)	210 Pryer Hill LaGrange	Funeral Director
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INMAN, D.L.	1507 South Street Thomasville	AFSC
JACKSON, Eli J.	P. O. Box 390 Greensboro	Principal Floyd T. Corry High School
JACKSON, Elijah	104 Reeves LaGrange	Minister
JACKSON, Elija (Mrs)	214 Hobson Street Albany	Executive Director Resources Develop- ment Assn., Inc.
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JACKSON, Luther Sr.	13 Collins Street Cartersville	
JAY, Hattie B. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 98 Jefferson	School Counselor
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JESSIE, Mattie B.	441 Foudler, Apt. 5 Atlanta	Laundry Worker
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JOHNSON, B.A.	Box 407 Wadley	School Principal
JOHNSON, Burry L.	P. O. Box 507 Fort Gaines	Teacher
JOHNSON, Hattie (Mrs)	369 Mill Street Elberton	Teacher
JOHNSON, Hazel	Route 1, Box 119 Pineview	
JOHNSON, Joe L.	Pineview	
JOHNSON, Margaret B. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 610 Cartersville	Teacher
JOHNSON, Walter A.	P. O. Box 610 Cartersville	School Principal
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JONES, B.	1325 Elbert Street Milledgeville	
JONES, J. H.	Route 4, Box 56	
JONES, John H.	2064 Vineville Avenue Macon	Asst. Superintendent of Schools
JONES, Mae P. (Mrs)	3045 McLendon Circle, NW Atlanta	
JONES, Stephens	652 Skipper Drive Atlanta	Teacher
JORDAN, Robert A.	2211 Baker Terrace N.W. Atlanta	Teacher
KEITH, Elmore	360 Simon Street Atlanta	South-East Community Council
KEMP, C.R. (Mrs)	23 S. Eugenia Place N.W. Atlanta	Housewife
KIGHT, Ethel W. (Mrs)	403 E. Depot Street LaGrange	Curriculum Director

KING, B. K.	Lumber City	Farmer
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KIRK, Mamie L. (Mrs)	721 Talley Avenue Columbus	Librarian
KIRK, Oscar	276 Kirkwood Road Atlanta	School Principal
KUNNY, Benjamin T.	Route 1, Box 73 Elmodel	Farmer
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LADD, Edward T.	Emory University Atlanta	Emory University Teacher
LANGDALE, W. P.	Box 980 Valdosta	Chairman, Roads Revenue
LAW, W. W.	2009 Florence Street Savannah	NAACP, President
LAWSON, H. R.	Marvin	Chairman, County Board of Education
LAWRENCE, S. R.	1601 Highland Dublin	Superintendent, Dublin City Schools
LEAKE, Alvin B.	3926 Hilltop Drive College Park	Airline Business
LEE, Emmett	1240 Cynthia Lane Forest Park	Director of Instruc- tion, Clayton County Schools
LEE, Gerald J.	368 Alexander Street Toccoa	Science Teacher
LEE, Mary Alice (Mrs)	Homeville	Superintendent of Schools
LOUIS, Louise (Mrs)	605 Barton Street Lagrange	Housewife
LEWIS, Mable S.	2745 Oldknow Drive, N.W. Atlanta	Teacher
LEE, Sarah	R.F.D 1, Box 364 Washington	School Curriculum Director

LETSON, John W.	224 Central Avenue, S.W. Atlanta	Superintendent of Schools
LEWIS, John L.	363 Macon Street McDonough	School Principal
LINDSEY, H.A.	P. O. Box 946 Rome	Superintendent of Schools
LOCKHART, Verdree Sr.	2964 Peek Road, N.W. Atlanta	Consultant, State Dept. of Education
LODGE, Herman	1139 Quaker Road Waynesboro	Secretary, Burke Co. Citizens Improvement Assn.
LOFTON, Fred C. Rev.	911 Fifth Avenue Columbus	Minister
LONG, Francis I.	198 Marie Avenue, N.W. Atlanta	School Principal
MC CAULEY, Mattye L. (Miss)	44 Stone Mountain Street Tallapoosa	Retired Teacher
MC CORMICK, Nannie L. (Mrs)	1843 Oakmont Drive, N.W. Atlanta	Teacher
MC CLENDON, Dorothy (Mrs)	419 W. Second Street Griffin	Teacher
MC CLOUD, J. Oscar	40 Marietta St., N.W. Atlanta	Human Relations
MC CLOUD, Willie L.	103 Lovers Lane Waynesboro	School Principal
MC COY, P. B.	1021 Blackwell Street Waycross	Pawnbroker
MC CRARY, Irene (Miss)	P. O. Box 331 Griffin	
MC CULLOUGH, Alton L.	Dublin	Superintendent
MC DONALD, M. S.	307 East Third Avenue Rome	Superintendent, Rome City Schools
MC GEE, Shirley	1006 E. 10th Street West Point	G.T.E.A.
MC IVER, C.W.	Thomasville	President, S. H. Dunlap

LETSON, John W.	224 Central Avenue, S.W. Atlanta	Superintendent of Schools
LEWIS, John L.	363 Macon Street McDonough	School Principal
LINDSEY, H.A.	P. O. Box 946 Rome	Superintendent of Schools
LOCKHART, Verdree Sr.	2964 Peek Road, N.W. Atlanta	Consultant, State Dept. of Education
LODGE, Herman	1139 Quaker Road Waynesboro	Secretary, Burke Co. Citizens Improvement Assn.
LOFTON, Fred C. Rev.	911 Fifth Avenue Columbus	Minister
LONG, Francis I.	198 Marie Avenue, N.W. Atlanta	School Principal
MC CAULEY, Mattye L. (Miss)	44 Stone Mountain Street Tallapoosa	Retired Teacher
MC CORMICK, Nannie L. (Mrs)	1843 Oakmont Drive, N.W. Atlanta	Teacher
MC CLENDON, Dorothy (Mrs)	419 W. Second Street Griffin	Teacher
MC CLOUD, J. Oscar	40 Marietta St., N.W. Atlanta	Human Relations
MC CLOUD, Willie L.	103 Lovers Lane Waynesboro	School Principal
MC COY, P. B.	1021 Blackwell Street Waycross	Pawnbroker
MC CRARY, Irene (Miss)	P. O. Box 331 Griffin	
MC CULLOUGH, Alton L.	Dublin	Superintendent
MC DONALD, M. S.	307 East Third Avenue Rome	Superintendent, Rome City Schools
MC GEE, Shirley	1006 E. 10th Street West Point	G.T.E.A.
MC IVER, C.W.	Thomasville	President, S. H. Dunlap

MC MURRAIN, T. J.	314 25th Avenue, E. Cordele	Chief of Police
MACK, H. J. Rev.	4112 Deacon Lane Chamblee	Chairman, DeKalb Council on Human Relations
MACK, Roy L.	Lexington	G.T.E.A.
MADDOX, Mabel (Miss)	720 Colquitt LaGrange	Teacher
MANN, Jessie L.	616 Highland Avenue Summerville	Teacher
MANN, L. G.	616 Highland Avenue Summerville	Plumber
MARCE, Mathew	Monroe	Carpenter
MARTIN, H. J. Sr.	412 S. Madison Street Thomasville	Secretary Progressive Club
MARTIN, R. J.	107 Madison Street Macon	School Principal
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MILLER, Grace H. (Mrs)	Route 2, Box 74 Newton	Farmer
MILLER, Walter (Mrs)	Route 2, Box 133 Newton	Farmer
MILLER, William L. (Mrs)	110 Sharon Circle Athens	Housewife
MIMS, Nathan A.	Hinesville	
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MITCHELL, Mabel G. (Mrs)	Stovall	PTA, President Meriwether County

MITCHELL, William	Stovall	School Principal
MOLETTE, L.S.	116 Molette Street Carrollton	Teacher
MOODY, Edward (Mrs)	241 Doane St., S.W. Atlanta	P.T.A.
MOODY, Edward	241 Doane Street, S.W. Atlanta	P.T.A., President
MOODY, Maggie L.	339 Cairo Street Atlanta	P.T.A.
MOON, Mattie L. (Miss)	793 Athens Street, S.E. Gainesville	P.T.A.
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MOORE, Eugene	Dublin	Civic League
MOORE, G.R.	711 Pyrecarthe Drive LaGrange	School Counselor
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MOSLEY, E. B.	2032 Turner Road, S.E. Atlanta	
MOSLEY, Mildred (Mrs)	2032 Turner Road, S.E. Atlanta	
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NEVILLE, R.W.	6 Wood Lane Newnan	School Board Member

NICHOLS, M.E.	Second Street Cochran	Superintendent
NOBLES, Alfred F. Jr.	Route 3, Box 185 Brunswick	Asst. County Agent Dept. of Agriculture
NUCKLES, James B.	711 Bush Street Roswell	
PACE, Annie Ruth	Jacksonville	
PACE, Stonewall J.	Jacksonville	Farming
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PARKS, V.	2204 Albany Street Brunswick	Teacher
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RANDOLPH, Alfred M.	Apartment 17F Columbus	Teacher
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RICHARDSON, C. H.	Summertown Elem. School Summertown	Teacher

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ROBINSON, Ethel B.	391 Fourth Street Jesup	Teacher
ROBINSON, Frank	391 Fourth Street Jesup	Teacher
ROBINSON, John H. III	609 S. Lel Americus	Physician
ROBINSON, Lithangia (Mrs)	2880 Valley Heart Dr. N.W. Atlanta	Teacher
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ROSS, Archie G	Route 1, Box 22 Flovilla	Printer
ROUNTREE, Elliott M.	McRae	Superintendent
ROYAL, D.C.	Ashburn	Superintendent

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SHOPSHIRE, J. N. Rev.	202 East Broad Griffin	Minister
SHROPSHIRE, Virginia S.	412 Highland Avenue Summerville	Teacher
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SIMMONS, Essie C. (Miss)	501 Pine Street Sylvania	Teacher
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SMITH, E. J. Rev.	812 Thompson Street Wren	
SMITH, Floyd	401 Old Road Wren	Retired brickmason
SMITH, Joseph E.	911 Huckaber Street McRae	School Principal
SMITH, Lester	1144 Need Street Covington	Teachers Assoc., President
SMITH, May B.	P. O. Box 175 McRae	NAACP
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STANFIELD J. Edwin	5 Forsyth Atlanta	Intergroup Relations
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STARR, Edward	Hawkin Drive Summerville	Carpet Mill Machine Operator
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	THOMPSON, Albert W.	24½ Tenth Street Columbus	Lawyer
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	THOMPSON, Juanita W. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 224 Monticello	Teacher
	TILLMAN, T. H.	P. O. Box 217 Twin City	School Principal
	TIMMONS, Jimmie H.	Blakely	Educator
	TOOMEY, John D. Rt. Rev.	8412 Whitfield Avenue Savannah	Ga. Advisory Committee & Pastor
	TOUCHSTONE, F.	Route 4, Box 283 Griffin	
	TRAYLOR, A. Z. Sr.	1950 Penelope Street, N.E. Atlanta	State Dept. of Education, Teacher

TURNER, Calvin G.	Route 2, Box 83 Union Point	Voters League
TURNER, Harold C. Rev.	1331 Thurgood Street, S.W. Atlanta	Minister
TURNER, Joe M.	Union Point	Forman
TURNER, Joseph	Route 2, Box 1 Union Point	Retired
TURNER, Larry	P. O. Box 345 Wadley	Student
TUTT, George B.	2002 S. Crisp Street Cordele	School Principal
TYLER, Joan	1937 Phillips Dr., S.E Atlanta	
TYLER, Josephine	1937 Phillips Dr., S.E. Atlanta	
VINES, Albert F.	600 Lyric Way, N.W. Atlanta	Teacher
VIVIAN, C. T. Rev.	129 Norwood Avenue Atlanta	Minister
VIVIAN, C. T. (Mrs)	Housewife Atlanta	
WALKER, Eugene	Route 1, Potato Heights Thomaston	Thomaston Teachers Assoc.
WALKER, Nancy (Mrs)	616 W. 40th Street Savannah	Teacher
WALLACE, Anderson (Mrs)	4694 Lake Forrest Dr. Atlanta	League of Womens Voters
WARD, Willie	Sumter City	Farmer
WASHINGTON, Geraldine R.	Route 2, Box 264 Woodbury	Teacher
WASHINGTON, I. E. DR.	1228 Kent Street Augusta	School Principal
WATSON, Eunice N. (Mrs)	389 Harlan Road, S.W. Atlanta	Curriculum Director
WEAVER, E. K.	3710 Wisteria Lane, S.W. Atlanta	Professor Atlanta Univ.
WEAVER, Virginia R.	P. O. Box 984 Dalton	Director of Curriculum

WEBB, Leila M. (Mrs)	Route 1, Box 299 White Plains	Nursemaid
WELDON, Martha B. (Mrs)	923 38th Street Columbus	School Secretary
WHATLEY, Amos	14 Jenkins Street Barnesville 30204	
WHEELER, Bethel G.	Route 4 Cartersville 30120	
WHITE, Emmett	309 Forsyth Avenue Eufoula 36027	School Principal
WILHITE, Rev. Charles H.	414 E. Depot Street LaGrange 30240	Georgia Council on Human Relations
WILLIAMS, Bennie	Lumpkin 31815	
WILLIAMS, Rev. Calvin	Route 1, Box 48 Rockmart 30153	Polk County Voters League
WILLIAMS, Clarence	P.O. Box 526 Hinesville	County Agent
WILLIAMS, Rev. E.J.	P.O. Box 294 Oakfield 31772	Minister
WILLIAMS, Frank	205 Shoal Street Warrenton 30828	Teacher
WILLIAMS, Julius Sr.	Route 2, Box 156 Newton 31770	Farmer
WILLIAMS, N.F.	329 New Street Swainsboro 30401	Retired Principal
WILLIAMS, Samuel W. Rev.	437 Mitchell Street, SW Atlanta 30313	NAACP
WILLINGHAM, James W.	260 Campbell Street P.O. Box 352 Elberton 30635	B.M.H. School P.T.A.
WILLIS, Charles	Education 404 Fla. State University Tallahassee, Florida	Head, Dept. of Educational Admin.
WILSON, Elizabeth Mrs.	126 Chewningway Decatur 30030	Council on Human Relations
WILSON, Katherine G. Mrs.	P.O. Box 361 Dublin	Curriculum Director

WILSON, Luther W. Jr.	Route 1, Box 142-A Dearing 30808	McDuffie Co. Teachers & Education Assn.
WIMBERLY, James	215 Johnson Street Hatesboro	Guidance Counselor
WINFREY, Miss Laordice	27 Van Buren Street Statesboro	Teacher
WINTERS, George A.	P.O. Box 157 Byromville	Dooly County Teachers
WYNN, Rozella	P.O. Box 46 Sharon	
WYNNE, Lewis H.	845 Forsyth Street Macon	NAACP
YOUNG, D. W.	103 West Street Covington	NAACP
YOUNG, James O.	Warwick	
YOUNG, Lawrence S.	Box 428 Lumpkin	Stewart County Board of Education
YOUNG, Samuel J.	Route 2, Box 100 Warwick	Farmer
ZELLARS, J. H.	Route 3, Box 202 Lincolnton	

Oscar Cohen
Program Director
Anti-Defamation League
315 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I am herewith enclosing my report on the Sturgis, Kentucky School Integration Crisis. A few comments are in order as to the manner in which I have obtained my information.

I arrived in Sturgis, Kentucky about midafternoon on Monday, September 17 and remained there or in the County until late Wednesday, the 19th. Prior to my arrival in Sturgis I had spent an evening and morning in Henderson, Ky. getting oriented to the crisis by several persons who had been involved in it from the first.

I did not make any effort to attempt interviews on either a basis of representative sampling or according to a fixed schedule of questions. I talked with as many people as time and circumstances permitted, choosing as long an interview as possible rather than replies to a few short questions.

I was near the Sturgis High School perhaps for too much time, but since events were still taking place I could not very well stay away. But in watching these events develop and remaining in the company of several reporters who were following closely every development, I think I was able to get an accurate picture of the underlying currents of sentiment and to meet a number of the key figures and personalities.

As a consequence of my close association with the reporters I was able to obtain and include in the report a considerable amount of background and other information which did not appear in the press.

My report has been written on the basis primarily of my own rather lengthy notes describing the events and interviews of each day plus a voluminous file of newspaper articles.

Sincerely yours,

Marcus Giffin
Professor of Sociology

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SUMMARY OF
GEORGIA LAWS DESIGNED TO ASSURE SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1945 prescribes that separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races. Ga. Code #2-6401.

Tax exemptions for religious, educational and charitable institutions are not available to nonsegregated institutions. #2-5404.

STATUTES

Implementing #2-6401, #32-937 provides that colored and white children shall not attend the same schools, and that teachers receiving or teaching white and colored pupils in the same schools shall receive no compensation from the common school fund.

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS

Expenditure of state and local funds for any public school system that does not provide separate schools and in which all white and colored children do not attend separate schools, or for payment of any official, teacher or employee working in any manner for mixed schools or classes, is prohibited. #32-801, -804 (1955).

The State Board of Education is prohibited from approving any school budget of any system that does not provide that all expenditures thereunder shall lapse in the event separate schools are not maintained and all white and colored children do not attend separate schools; and no expenditures of state or local funds can be made under any school budget until approved by the State Board. #32-802.

The law providing for approval of budgets of local units by the State Board or State Superintendent is #32-601 et seq. (1949) "Minimum Foundation Program." It declares the public policy to equalize the educational opportunities of all citizens throughout the State; requires local units to submit their budgets and information showing the capacity of the locality to bear taxation for the proposed expenditures; and provide for the allocation of state funds to supply the needs unable to be met by local revenues. The

State Board is authorized in its discretion to withhold state funds from any local unit that does not comply with all requirements of the law. #32-632.

The above two sections do not apply to funds appropriated for capital outlay and due the State School Building Authority and for payment of principal and interest on bonded indebtedness.

In aid of the foregoing any official "in any wise concerned" in spending or using funds in violation of the above, and the sureties on his bond, are personally liable for the amount so spent or used (#32-804), and is further guilty of a felony with sentence of two years imprisonment (#32-9916). The Attorney General has the duty to prosecute, and on direction of the Governor to bring a civil action.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR

The Governor shall proclaim, whenever he shall ascertain any public school system is not entitled to funds, or cannot be operated in such manner as to entitle them to funds under State laws, the closing of such schools and provide for the preservation and protection of school properties; the Governor may close the schools of any one city, county, or independent district, or those of several districts, by one order. #32-805 (1956).

The Governor may by proclamation suspend the compulsory school attendance law (#32-2104 (1945) requiring parents to send to school their children between the ages of 7 and 16) over the whole or any part of the State, when in his opinion it is necessary because of riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of peace, natural calamity or disaster, to protect persons or property or to preserve the general welfare of the State.

GRANTS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

When any school system is closed by the Governor, each child resident of the district, between 6 and 18 who has not completed his education becomes entitled, during the remainder of the year in which the schools are closed and each year thereafter, to receive an educational grant from

State and local funds. The grants will be calculated as provided by order of the Governor, who shall prescribe rules and regulations for administration of the grants. They will be paid from

> State funds as provided to be expended for individual pupils under appropriations of force for public schools;
>
> Additional amounts as deemed necessary by the Governor, from appropriations made therefor by the General Assembly;
>
> Available Local funds divided among the school children in the district entitled to grants.

Each school district shall have the same power and duty to assess, levy, collect, and spend tax monies for the purpose of making such grants as are provided by the Constitution and laws in respect to public schools. #32-805, -806, -807, -808 (1956).

Note that these grants are to be provided "in discharge of all obligation of the State in respect of education" (#32-805 (1956)); the State's "primary obligation" to provide "an adequate education for its citizens" (Const. #2-6401) has never been repealed.

The expenditure of said educational grants, or any portion thereof, by their recipients for religious sectarian education is made a misdemeanor. (#32-9917) (1956).

LEASES OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

The various political subdivisions and governing bodies of school districts and systems have the power to lease for periods up to 5 years any school house or other property for private educational purposes to persons and corporations engaged in the operation of a private school. #32-809 (1956).

PROVISIONS FOR TEACHERS

Teachers and school employees covered by any school retirement plan who accept employment in private non-sectarian schools in which students attending the same are eligible for educational grants (by virtue of the public schools they attended having been closed) shall continue to be entitled to benefits provided they continue to make or cause to be made

such contributions as would have been required for their benefit had they continued in the public schools. #32-2931 (1957).

The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement System of Georgia is required to permit private nonsectarian schools and their teachers and employees, upon request, to make contributions to the Teachers' Retirement System and be covered thereby. The State may not make contributions on account of such private school teachers. #32-2901 (as amended 1957).

GEORGIA COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

Established in 1953, the Commission's authority is to "formulate a plan or plans of legislation, prepare drafts of suggested laws, and recommend courses of action for consideration by the General Assembly whereby the State may by taxation continue to provide adequate education for all its citizens consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia" Section 32-3101 et seq.

In 1957, the Commission was given power, either by itself or through a committee, to conduct investigations and hold hearings anywhere in Georgia to collect data and information necessary, helpful or relevant to the preparation of legislation and constitutional amendments dealing with education; in aid of the above to employ assistants and investigators. The Commission has full powers to subpoena witnesses and documents, including the right to have rule nisi for contempt issued by Superior Court judges. Section 32-3113 et seq. (1957). In addition, it is a misdemeanor to fail without legal cause to respond to a commission subpoena Section 32-9919 (1957).

MISCELLANEOUS

There are various other laws that could be and have been used to maintain segregation, such as the powers of the Board of Education to make rules, the duties placed upon school officials and the powers of local boards to consolidate schools (Section 32-915).

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UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
School of Law
Fayetteville

August 14, 1953

Mr. Harry Ashmore
Executive Editor, Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Harry:

The purpose of this letter is to transmit to you and Philip Hammer copies of our preliminary report, as previously promised. The original of the report is going to you, two copies of it are going to Hammer at Atlanta, and we are keeping two copies here.

The preliminary report itself consists of three parts, as follows:

a. A copy of the questions asked by the United States Supreme Court in connection with its order for reargument of the cases on October 12 (December 7), 1953, and a listing of the possible answers to these questions. I hasten to point out that the answers which we are listing are obviously not the only answers that can or will be given to the Court. Eleven different sets of attorneys will be giving answers to all the questions, and that will be a lot of answers. What we have tried to do, however, is to summarize the answers which we think the Court is most likely to accept and rely upon in reaching its ultimate decision.

b. A list of nine possible conclusions which the Court might come to in the cases themselves, with brief explanatory notes attached to each of the possible conclusions. Our guess is that no one of these nine conclusions, but rather some combination of them, will constitute the United States Supreme Court's decision in the cases.

These conclusions are stated quite briefly, but we think (or hope) understandably. We will want to expand on them and perhaps change them both in substance and in language in our final report. Perhaps by that time we will even want to add to or subtract from them.

Incidentally this list does not take into account fully the special possibilities that exist in the District of Columbia case, which for obvious reasons may turn on somewhat different legal question than the other cases, and is also not as important nationally as the other cases.

c. Abstracts of the five cases now before the Court, showing both the facts and the procedure under which they came up to the Court.

On about September 1 we will send you a copy of all legislation in force in all of the states affected by our study, with brief case annotations attached to some of the state statutes, and with a final summary preceding the entire compilation. This compilation of statutes will be rather bulky, so that the introductory summary will be for the most part what you rely upon except as you want to study the statutes of particular states. This compilation will later become an appendix to our final report.

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I am sure that some items in the preliminary report attached hereto will call for special explanation, even though we have tried to write for intelligent laymen rather than for lawyers. If you need such explanations, please do not hesitate to write for them. As you know, I am leaving for Boston tonight, to be gone for nearly two weeks, but Wylie Davis can answer letters for me while I am gone.

Sincerely,
(Signed)

ROBERT A. LEFLAR,
Dean

RAL:vhh

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ORDER, JUNE 9, 1953

8 Brown et al., appellants, v. Board of Education of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, et al.;

101 Briggs et al., appellants, v. Elliott et al.;

191 Davis et al., appellants, v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Virginia, et al.;

413 Bolling, et al., petitioners v. Sharpe, et al.; and

448 Gebhart, et al., petitioners, v. Belton, et al.

"Each of these cases is ordered restored to the docket and is assigned for reargument on Monday, October 12, next. In their briefs and on oral argument, counsel are requested to discuss particularly the following questions insofar as they are relevant to the respective cases:

1. What evidence is there that the Congress which submitted and the State legislatures and conventions which ratified the Fourteenth Amendment contemplated or did not contemplate, understood or did not understand, that it would abolish segregation in public schools?

2. If neither the Congress in submitting nor the States in ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment understood that compliance with it would require the immediate abolition of segregation in public schools, was it nevertheless the understanding of the framers of the Amendment?

(a) that future Congresses might, in the exercise of their power under Sec. 5 of the Amendment, abolish such segregation, or
(b) that it would be within the judicial power, in light of future conditions, to construe the Amendment as abolishing such segregation of its own force?

3. On the assumption that the answers to questions 2 (a) and (b) do not dispose of the issue, is it within the judicial power in construing the Amendment, to abolish segregation in public schools?

4. Assuming it is decided that segregation in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment,

(a) would a decree necessarily follow providing that, within the limits set by normal geographic school districting, Negro children should forthwith be admitted to schools of their choice, or
(b) may this Court, in the exercise of its equity powers, permit an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregated systems to a system not based on color distinctions?

5. On the assumption on which questions 4 (a) and (b) are based, and assuming further that this Court will exercise its equity powers to the end described in question 4 (b),

(a) should this Court formulate detailed decrees in these cases;
(b) if so what specific issues should the decrees reach;
(c) should this Court appoint a special master to hear evidence with a view to recommending specific terms for such decrees;
(d) should this Court remand to the courts of first instance with direction to frame decrees in these cases, and if so, what general directions should the decrees of this Court include and what procedures should the courts of first instance follow in arriving at the specific terms of more detailed decrees?

The Attorney General of the United States is invited to take part in the oral argument and to file an additional brief if he so desires. "

QUESTIONS ASKED BY UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN ORDER FOR OCTOBER 12 (DECEMBER 7) REARGUMENT
(APPROXIMATELY WHAT WILL THE ANSWERS BE?)

1. What evidence is there that the Congress which submitted and the State legislatures and conventions which ratified the Fourteenth Amendment contemplated or did not contemplate, understood or did not understand, that it would abolish segregation in public schools.

There will be little or no evidence in the immediately contemporaneous legislative records that the Congress and State Legislatures and conventions when they submitted and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment were thinking about segregation in public schools. There may well have been, however, a tacit assumption among some of the leading supporters of the Amendment in and out of Congress -- formerly active abolitionists -- that "equal protection of the laws" entailed a ban on racial school segregation. Some of them, particularly Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, had vigorously opposed separate schools in the North during the pre-Civil War period. Sumner himself appeared unsuccessfully, for the Negro plaintiffs in the famous case of Roberts v. City of Boston, 5 Cush. (Mass.) 198 (1849) in which separate schools in Boston were sustained, and was then instrumental in securing the enactment of a Massachusetts statute which in 1855 invalidated public school segregation in that state. Moreover, the Senate version of the Civil Rights Act of 1875, which implemented the Fourteenth Amendment and may be regarded as a contemporaneous congressional view of the Amendment's coverage, included a specific and sweeping condemnation of racial discrimination in the public schools. It has been argued that the school provision was eventually deleted in the House before passage of the Act more as a political expedient of the moment than because of any difference of opinion as to whether school segregation fell within the prescription of the Fourteenth Amendment. Discussion of the public school problem was probably a minor element in the whole debate accompanying submission and ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, but scholars have reexamined the original materials and have found that public school segregation was affirmatively talked about and condemned by some legislators, and this fact will certainly be called to the Supreme Court's attention on December 7, 1953.

2. If neither the Congress in submitting nor the States in ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment understood that compliance with it would require the immediate abolition of segregation in public schools, was it nevertheless the understanding of the framers of the Amendment

(a) that future Congresses might, in the exercise of their power under Sec. 5 of the Amendment, abolish such segregation, or
(b) that it would be within the judicial power, in light offuture conditions, to construe the Amendment as abolishing such segregation of its own force?

(a) Permissibility of future congressional enactments abolishing segregation, under authority of Fourteenth Amendment, in the understanding of its framers:

(1) Whether or not elimination of public school segregation was specifically thought of when the Amendment was adopted, it is now apparent, by reason of subsequent United States Supreme Court decisions, that the scope of the Amendment is a developing concept which takes into account current social facts and requirements, so that areas of control or regulation not actively entered upon or even much thought about in 1866-68 are today deemed properly within the Amendment's scope.

(2) Since Section 5 of Amendment Fourteen expressly provides that "The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article," and since such enforcing legislation has actually been enacted by Congress in some fields, and has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court, it may be assumed that Federal legislation outlawing segregation in public schools would also be sustained, provided the United States Supreme Court either (a) agrees that segregation under the Amendment is unconstitutional, or (b) takes the positon that the problem is properly to be resolved by Congress alone. This does not mean that a Federal enactment prescribing the detailed manner for operating integrated public schools in the states would be valid; it would not. It only means that the Congress may expressly forbid, and penalize, state practices which are violative of the Amendment. In other words it is implementing legislation that is authorized. As to whether a particular practice prohibited by an Act of Congress violates the Amendment, the United States Supreme Court would undoubtedly be influenced by the congressional conclusion that it does, but would not necessarily feel controlled by the enactment and could hold that it goes beyond the area of prohibitions contemplated by the Amendment, and therefore is invalid. Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 13 (1883).

(b) In the understanding of the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment, was it within the judicial power, "in light of future conditions," to construe the Amendment as abolishing segregation of its own force?

In terms of the Court's power, this will almost surely be answered "Yes" by most who will answer it. After Marbury v. Madison it was clearly understood that the Court had authority to interpret and apply any constitutional provision, which would include the power to interpret Amendment Fourteen as a self-effectuating ban on segregation, without congressional implementation. This does not tell us that the Court should or will approve an interpretation under which segregation is unconstitutional. But if the Court decides that segregation is unconstitutional, it has without question the power to announce its decision.

3. On the assumption that the answers to questions 2 (a) and (b) do not dispose of the issue, is it within the judicial power, in construing the Amendment, to abolish segregation in public schools?

Without regard to any understanding the framers may have had, is it within the judicial power, in construing the Fourteenth Amendment, to abolish segregation in public schools?

Again, the word "power" is the key to the question asked.

As said in 2 (b), the Court indubitably has the power to announce a decision that segregation in public schools, achieved by action of the states or their subordinate units such as school districts, is unconstitutional. But this announcement will not automatically "abolish segregation in the public schools." The actual elimination of segregation is not something that can be achieved by more words proceeding from any known mouth or pen. That, however, presents no unique or unprecedented situation; procedural sanctions are essential to the enforcement of all judicial decisions, and some are more difficult to enforce than others. Insofar as the question becomes one of sanctions, we recognize that though courts are seldom willing to do the futile thing of issuing unenforceable decrees they will nevertheless be astute to select within the range of available sanctions those which will be most effective to the end desired, usually stopping somewhere short of that which would be impossible and therefore ridiculous. We may assume that a wise and facile Court will be able, if it wishes, to frame its judgment and its collateral orders so as to invalidate segregation and yet avoid being ridiculous in doing so.

Furthermore--and on a somewhat different tack--some of the justices in considering this question may be thinking more in terms of "propriety" than naked judicial power. It would be possible to conclude that the abolition of segregation ought to be left entirely to the political organs of government, primarily Congress. In cases involving such matters as the constitutional amendment process, elections, forms of state government ("republican" or not), the Court has described some of the questions raised as "political" and in effect has disavowed judicial power to decide them. The basic theory has been that the Court, in view of the tremendously complicated social and economic factors involved, to say nothing of the emotional ones, and in view of the inadequacy of the normal evidentiary process in such cases, is in a peculiarly inappropriate position to make any decision at all, as compared with the positions of the legislature and the executive. Hence the Court refuses to make it. So here, the Court could take the approach that ordering substantial school equaliza-

tion in particular instances, as it has done, is one thing, whereas ordering integration is quite another; that the complexity of the integration problem practically dictates a legislative rather than a judicial solution.

4. Assuming it is decided that segregation in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment,
   (a) would a decree necessarily follow providing that, within the limits set by normal geographic school districting, Negro children should forthwith be admitted to schools of their choice, or
   (b) may this Court, in the exercise of its equity powers, permit an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregated systems to a system not based on color distinctions?

(a) and (b). This presents a form of the question raised by the Delaware case (448 - Gebhart v. Belton) of whether the rights of particular plaintiffs suing under the Fourteenth Amendment are so "present and personal" (immediate and personal) that they can only be protected by decrees which give relief now to these plaintiffs, which means that they be forthwith admitted, not necessarily to "schools of their choice", but at least to unsegregated schools in the vicinity of their homes. The theory is that if a particular child as plaintiff has a constitutional right to attend an unsegregated school, or an "equal" schools, it has that right while it is going to school now, and not merely as of some future time when it will already have finished part or all of the schooling to which the constitutional right relates. The Delaware Supreme Court's opinion convincingly presents the reasons for this conclusion, when inequality was found to be present in a segregated schools system. Oddly, it seems that all other courts that have found inequality have reached the opposite conclusion, generally without even mentioning the problem.

It is noteworthy that the Supreme Court's question was asked only on an assumption that segregation, and not merely inequality, would be declared unconstitutional. The possibility of gradual integration has seldom been discussed by any court that has actually outlawed segregation, but it should be borne in mind that integration has in fact been gradual and not immediate in all the states in which local courts have held segregation to be unlawful.

If the public school segregation cases are to be treated (like the mass of ordinary litigation, including constitutional litigation) as presenting questions primarily concerning the rights of the individuals who are parties to the lawsuit, then the Delaware approach seems practically inevitable. (This of course assumes that constitutional rights are being denied by some of the states involved, which is certainly a permissible assumption.) This idea of an individual plaintiff suing to protect his personal rights and interests is what gave rise to the "present and personal" concept in earlier United States Supreme Court Fouteenth Amendment cases. But it should be recognized that many of the earlier cases involved individualized sets of facts, as in criminal cases where particular defendants were subjected to state procedures violating due process of law; and in all the rest of the cases the individualized approach was not only an effective device for announcing the Court's decision as to what the Constitution requires but was in general adequate for purposes of future enforcement of the rule announced. The difference is that none of the earlier cases called for such a widespread and spectacular change in a society's whole way of life as would be called for by an immediate and general integration of white and Negro children in public schools throughout the South. Nearest to the present cases were the

voting cases, and to a lesser extent the transportation cases, but those were suits brought for damage or other relief on account of past misconduct, and few of them involved issuance of affirmative orders governing future conduct. Even those which did, like the graduate and law school cases, did not involve very many persons coming under the rule announced.

The public school segregation cases are truly "class suits", in fact if not in form, and the class involved consists not of a few persons merely, and not even of many persons who do or wish to do the inhibited act only once or twice a year. The class consists of a group who, with their parents, constitute nearly half the population of a great number of states, and the inhibited act is a highly controversial one which they seek to do daily during the school year.

All this is no reason for not protecting constitutional rights, but it is a good reason for seeking to determine wisely and with great acumen what orders and decrees will best protect and achieve the constitutional rights of the true plaintiffs, who are all the members of the huge class entitled to protection, and not just the few nominal plaintiffs. Recognition of this true nature of the present lawsuits should enable the Court, in the discretionary exercise of its equity powers, to permit an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregation or unequal systems to a system of equality or one not based on color distinctions. This question thus becomes primarily one of what remedies will best protect the constitutional rights of the great mass of real plaintiffs as distinguished from the few formal plaintiffs. Thus stated, the answer is one limited only by the Court's ingenuity, to be exercised of course within the boundaries of the law.

5. On the assumption on which questions 4 (a) and (b) are based, and assuming further that this Court will exercise its equity powers to the end described in question 4 (b),
   (a) should this Court formulate detailed decreed in these cases;
   (b) if so what specific issues should the decrees reach;
   (c) should this Court appoint a special master to hear evidence with a view to recommending specific terms for such decrees;
   (d) should this Court remand to the courts of first instance with directions to frame decrees in these cases, and if so, what general directions should the decrees of this Court include and what procedures should the courts of first instance follow in arriving at the specific terms of more detailed decrees?

As to the form which a Supreme Court decree looking toward a "gradual adjustment" might take, the possibilities are almost infinite. It seems highly unlikely, however, that the Court itself will formulate detailed decrees setting out minutiae of school superintendence, building construction and maintenance, geographical assignment of pupils, curriculum regulation and the like. The most that seems likely is that the Court might enumerate those areas of public school control that it deems significant to the objectives at hand, and direct either a master named by the Supreme Court, or the lower courts to which the cases are remanded, to formulate detailed plans which would effectuate the announced rule of law, taking these significant areas into particular account, perhaps within fixed time limits.

Ordinarily, the Court would follow the procedure of remanding to the lower courts, for issuance of decrees in keeping with the opinion of the Supreme Court, rather than employing a master named directly by the high Court. That is standard operating practice in the Federal Court system. A reason against that procedure in the current cases would be the likelihood of wide divergence among the decrees of widely scattered lower courts. A report by a single master, approved by the Supreme Court, would on the other hand afford a uniform guide to all districts everywhere including the thousands of districts not yet in litigation but likely to be affected by future litigation inspired by the Court's decision. Nevertheless, trial and error methods leaving the local courts and local school authorities free to work out the problem, within fixed time limits and in accordance with the general requirements announced by the Court, seem to offer greater prospects of ultimate sound conslusions and popular acceptance than does the single master device. It is true that successive attacks upon the varying local plans, and successive Supreme Court appeals, would almost inevitably ensue, but these would eventually serve to minimize the variances, and it is at least possible that a single fixed plan handed down from Washington would create even more commotion. The standard procedure of remanding to lower courts appears, despite its obvious disadvantages to be the better of the two suggestions contained in the question.

POSSIBLE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS IN PENDING PUBLIC SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASES

1. The "separate but equal" doctrine is still the law, and when the separate facilities are unequal the Court will allow additional time for bringing the facilities up to a standard of equality, under the direction of the District Courts.
   (Affirming approach used in South Carolina and Virginia cases, as well as in Kansas where facilities already equal.)

2. The "separate but equal" doctrine is still the law, but when separate facilities are unequal the Court will require immediate admission of Negroes to the white schools pending the achievement of actual equality in the Negro facilities.
   (Approach used in the Delaware case. This of course would not require immediate admission of Negroes to white schools in all "unequal" district throughout the land, but only in those where litigation produced judicial findings of inequality in the particular district.)

3. Recognize that constitutionality of a particular state activity (such as segregated public schools) may change with the times, particularly where sociological relationships are involved as here, and that the "separate but equal" concept, once valid, is in process of becoming invalid, but Court is not yet ready to declare that it has already become invalid; will wait a while longer.
   (Supreme Court is very unlikely to state this position in so many words. But it is possible that, by dressing up a compromise position in some other legalisms, they may in effect say just this. In this event, the Court would presumably seek to achieve equality in "unequal" districts through one of the methods suggested in 1. and 2., above.)

4. The "separate but equal" doctrine is still the law, but the requirement of substantial educational equality permits only a limited degree of separation, and not complete separation at all stages of the educational process. Thus, it might be held that segregation in the major scholastic work of the classroom results in an unconstitutional inequality, but that segregation in extra-

curricular activities not materially affecting academic advancement remains permissable. Or it might be held that classroom segregation in some particular fields is relatively unimportant and therefore still permissible, but segregation in some extracurricular activities is so damaging to young minds that it amounts to unconstitutional discrimination.

(These possibilities are more factual than legal, and would be difficult either to formulate or enforce.)

5. Whether segregation in a given case is a denial of equal protection of the laws is a questions of fact, to be decided as are other question of fact in the lower trial court.

(This would permit different results from case to case. Where, as in the Kansas case, there is a fact finding that segregation produces inequality, the Constitution would require that segregation be eliminated. But if a Virginia or South Carolina court or jury, with the evidence as to some particular school system before it, decides as a fact that segregation in that instance does not produce inequality, then there would be no unconstitutionality in the operation of that school system. This suggestion appears in the Elman brief filed by the Department of Justice.

6. Segregation itself is unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment, but the Court will await Congressional implementing legislation to provide sanctions against the unconstitutional practice, and will not itself undertake to act by way of providing sanctions. In other words, no more than an unenforceable right exists until Congress acts.

(This would be in keeping with the idea that a "political question" is presented, and that the Court prefers such questions to be handled by the Congress or by the executive branch.)

7. "Separate but equal" is no longer the law; segregation is per se inequality and a denial of equal protection of laws, but a gradual correction of the unlawful situation extending over a period of time in future will be permitted, the Supreme Court giving general directions as to the time whthin which a change-over is to be made and directing District Courts to supervise the change-over.

(The orders given of course would be limited to the particular parties then before the Court. To enforce the new rule as to other school districts would require new litigation, in which the same procedure would be followed.)

8. Same as 7., above, except that Court itself would issue detailed orders and retain jurisdiction in the cases during the period fixed for compliance, probably exercising its supervisory power through an appointed master.

(In the Federal court system it has been more common for the Supreme Court to remand to the lower courts for implementing orders than for the high Court itself to attempt through a master to supervise enforcement of its own decisions.)

9. "Separate but equal" is no longer the law; segregation is per se inequality and a denial of equal protection of the law, and must end at once. Negroes ordered admitted to white schools, or vice versa, forthwith.
(As with all the other possibilities stated, this sounds broader than it really is, since the order would be directly applicable only in the cases that are actually before the Court. But it could be expected that there would be a flood of cases brought throughout the nation asking for similar Federal court orders in other districts. On the other hand, political and social pressures in the great majority of segregated school districts, particularly in the deep South, would probably prevent the bringing of such lawsuits for many years, just as they have prevented the bringing of lawsuits in most districts to secure equality under the "separate but equal" doctrine.)

APPENDIX
(Abstracts of Cases Currently Pending Before the United States Supreme Court)

(8.) Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, 98 F. Supp. 797 (August 3, 1951)

Action by Negro parents seeking interlocutory and permanent injuction to restrain enforcement of Kansas segregation statute, also declaratory judgment to declare same unconstitutional as applied to elementary schools. The statute permits segregation in schools for the first six grades in cities of the first class, and Topeka under this authority had established segregation. Decided before a three-judge court that the Kansas statute is constitutional and that there is no lack of equality in facilities such as would violate the "separate but equal" conception. For one thing, colored children were required to travel greater distances than white children, but free transportation was provided for them and not for whites. This gave substantial equality. The Court followed earlier United States Supreme Court precedents, and refused to hold that the fact of segregation alone is unconstitutional.

(This is Case No. 8 of those being currently appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The report in 21 Law Week 3161 (December 16, 1952) states that the Kansas Court, in addition to the above decision, found that segregation in and of itself creates a "sense of inferiority" in Negro children which affects their motivation to learn and that "segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the education and mental development of Negro children." This does not appear in the opinion in the case, but presumably appears in findings separately rendered by the Court. This finding is in effect a fact determination by the trial court that segregation in and of itself is discriminatory, but the court stopped short of concluding that segregation was therefore unconstitutional because it felt itself bound by earlier United States Supreme Court cases to decide that segregation is constitutional if not accompanied by physical inequalities--relying on Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) and Gong Lum v. Rice, 275 U.S.78 (1927).)

(101.) Briggs v. Elliott, 98 Fed. Supp. 529 (June 23, 1951).

Action for declaratory judgment and injunction to restrain enforcement of South Carolina segregation laws as applied in School District 22 of Clarendon County, South Carolina, alleging unconstitutionality of segregation statute and inequalities in facilities furnished thereunder. The South Carolina Constitution provides (Article XI, Section 7), "separate schools shall be provided for children of the white and colored races, and no children of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for children of the other race." The statute of South

Carolina (Code of 1942, Section 5377) is: "It shall be unlawful for pupils of one race to attend the schools provided by boards of trustees for persons of another race." ...The three-judge federal court concluded (by Parker, Circ. J.; Waties Waring, J., dissenting) that the South Carolina statute is constitutional, but that there were inequalities in facilities furnished thereunder which should be equalized, and the court, exercising its equity powers, directed the district to proceed with plans already given in evidence looking toward equalization of the facilities and to report back to the court within six months as to the action taken by the district to effectuate the decree.

The argument was presented in this case that the inequality in present facilities was a present violation of the plaintiff's rights under the Constitution, a violation which could only be removed by immediate admission to schools in fact equal, otherwise the children would, for a present period at least, be deprived of the rights which the constitution guarantees. The court simply rejected this reasoning.

This case was at once appealed to the United States Supreme Court, but that court in Briggs v. Elliott, 342 U.S. 350, at or about the end of the six months' period specified by the original decree, remanded the case to the lower court with directions that it consider the report received in the meantime and take whatever action might be deemed appropriate in the light of new facts developed from the report.

Briggs v. Elliott, 103 Fed. Supp. 920 (March 13, 1952): On the re-hearing before the three-judge federal court (now without Waties Waring, J., resigned), the Court reaffirmed its prior position on both issues present in the case, refused to issue an injunction based on the fact of segregation alone, concluded that substantial progress toward equalization of facilities was being achieved, and continued in effect its equity decree directing equalization by means of additional facilities and opportunities.

(191.) Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Va., 103 Fed. Supp. 337, (March 7, 1952).

Plaintiff Negro parents pray a declaration of invalidity and an injunction against enforcement of the segregation provisions of Virginia law as applied to high school in Price Edward County, Virginia. The Virginia Constitution provides: "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school". The statute provides: "white and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school, but shall be taught in separate schools, under the same general regulations as to management, usefulness, and efficiency". Prince Edward County has 15,000 people, slightly more than half of whom are Negroes, with Negroes comprising fifty nine per cent of the school population.

The three-judge federal court held that the Virginia constitutional provision and statute are constitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment, but that facilities in fact were unequal in many respects (as to buildings, faculty, curricula, and buses). The district was preparing or promising to improve these conditions for the Negro schools. The decree was that inequalities as to curricula and conveniences be restrained immediately, but that the defendant should "pursue with diligence and dispatch their present program, now afoot and progressing, to replace the Moton buildings and facilities with a new building and new equipment, or otherwise remove the inequalities in them".

(413.) Bolling v. Sharpe (District of Columbia case).

(This case is not officially or otherwise reported in the Federal Reports, therefore this abstract is prepared from the briefs and other information available in the records.)

Action by Negro parents and school children residing in the District of Columbia, seeking a declaratory judgment against the District of Columbia Board of Education and certain public school officials of the District that said children are and should under the United States Constitution and the District of Columbia statutes be entitled to attend the Sousa Junior High School, from which they have been excluded by defendants on the ground that it is a white school. Plaintiffs also sought interlocutory and permanent injunctions restraining defendants from excluding plaintiff children from the Sousa school. The plaintiff children are now attending a colored junior high school in the District, after being so excluded from the Sousa school. Plaintiffs rely on the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, also on Article I, S 9, clause 3 of the United States Constitution ((No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed."); on the U.S. Code, Title 8, SS 41 and 43; and the Charter of the United Nations, Ch. IX, Art. 55 and 56. ...The District Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint, and plaintiffs bring certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. Apparently no opinion was formally rendered by the District Court. It seems that the statutes governing the District do not expressly call for separate schools, but Congress by the language of its appropriation acts from time to time has consistently recognized and presumably approved the separate school system there. The District Court apparently went on the idea that these statutes should be construed as providing for separate schools; that as so construed the statutes are constitutional under Plessy v. Ferguson, Gong Lum, etc.; and that in the absence of allegations or proof of inequality of facilities under the "separate but equal" concept the complaint must be dismissed.

(448.) Gebhart v. Belton, _____ Del. _____, 91 Atl. 2d 137 (August 28, 1952).

Actions for declaratory judgments to establish the rights of plaintiffs (Negroes, two cases) to attend the nearest white school rather than the colored high school to which they were assigned in Wilmington, Delaware. The Delaware Constitution and statute require separate schools for white and colored students. The Chancery Court held for the plaintiffs on two grounds: (a) segregation is itself inequality, therefore it is unconstitutional; (b) physical inequalities are present on the facts in these cases. Affirmed by the Delaware Supreme Court on ground (b) only; ground (a) deemed not necessary to the decision, therefore not reviewed at all by the Delaware Supreme Court.

1. Segregation is constitutional. Plessy v. Ferguson, the Gong Lum, Sweatt, Gaines, McLaurin cases. (Other state cases were cited at page 142.)

2. But it is constitutional only if the facilities are "equal", which means "substantially" equal.

3. Elements making for "substantial inequality" in general: (w) the right to equality is a "personal" and a "present" right in the particular plaintiff, and not in some future parties at some future time; (x) distances to be traveled must be balanced against adequacy of transportation insofar as that item of alleged inequality is concerned; (y) inequalities in instruction available become relevant only as such courses are actually desired by the present plaintiff; (z) one disadvantage must not be weighed against another wholly different advantage (for instance, that the Negro school has poor athletic facilities, but superior

vocational training, and the white school vice versa; this is not "equal facilities" for the Negro who wants athletic or physical education training.).

The Court then proceeds to analyze the alleged inequalities in the particular case, enumerating the possibilities as follows (a) Public funds allocated to the schools. (b) Buildings. (c) Sites (such as playground space, aesthetic considerations in connection with location, and the like, pointing out that aesthetic considerations are not alone enough to constitute inequality, but may be taken into account along with other considerations. (d) Accreditation. (e) Curriculum. (f) Quality of faculty and instruction. (g) Equipment and instructional materials. (h) Libraries. (i) Physical and mental health and nursing services. (j) Extra-curricular activities. (k) Necessity for travel (see x above).

In this case the court found substantial inequalities in points (b), (c), (f), and (k).

4. Since the plaintiff's right to equality is a "personal and present" right, it cannot be postponed while the local districts improve the colored schools. This plaintiff is entitled to equality now, and the only way he can get it in practical fact is by admission to the white schools. (The Court specifically differs with the South Carolina and Virginia federal cases on this point.) An injunction requiring the admission of the plaintiffs to the white schools now is proper and the decree below is affirmed. (This abstract is on the Belton case only; the other case--Bulah v. Gebhart--is on similar facts and conclusions which, though separately stated in the opinion, do not add to the case.)

RESEARCH PROJECT ON THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF SUPREME COURT ACTION ON SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

D. Analysis of Segregation in Public Schools in the "Non-South"

2. Field Study of Communities in which Segregation in Public School Systems Has Recently Been Abolished by Law

INDIANAPOLIS

and Six Other Indiana Communities

Harold T. Christensen

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John Gandy

September 5, 1953

For the

Fund for the Advancement of Education

(Ashmore Project)

I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In Indiana, segregation in public schools was abolished by law in 1949. The processes under which seven Indiana communities complied with the law, and the problems which were involved are analyzed in the following pages.

The report is organized into three divisions. This first section tells something of how the study was conducted, gives a brief history of Negro education in Indiana, and ends with a statement of the 1949 state law on nonsegregation. The second section gives a fairly comprehensive, though not exhaustive, account of the situation in Indianapolis. Section three presents the picture in brief for six other Indiana communities (three in the northern part of the state and three at the southern border): brevity has been necessitated by the limited information available during our short stays in these communities.

Project personnel consisted of Dr. Harold T. Christensen, Head of the Department of Sociology, Purdue University, who was given general responsibility, Dr. Dwight W. Culver, Associate Professor of Sociology, Purdue, and Mr. John Gandy, Assistant Research Director of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.

Though this final report is a collaborative job, Dr. Culver is to be credited with the major part of both the field work and the writing. Dr. Christensen did the interviewing in New Albany and Jeffersonville and wrote the reports on these two communities. He also assisted in planning the project and in editing the final report. Mr. Gandy assisted with the interviews in Indianapolis and Evansville and approved, with certain suggestions. Dr. Culver's first drafts dealing with these two cities.

Education of the Negro in Indiana

In 1853, a revision of the state law regarding education specified that no Negro or mulatto should "derive any of the benefits of the common schools of the state." The educational committee explained its action, saying that it was "held better for the weaker party that no privilege be extended to them, the tendency of which might be to induce the belief that the prejudices of the dominant race could ever be mollified so much as to break down the rugged barriers that must forever exist between their social relations."1 Although this position was questioned repeatedly and especially during the Civil War, the only schools in the state for Negroes were those privately supported by individuals or by churches.

In 1868, the Superintendent of Education reported that in the thirteen Northern states all except Indiana and Illinois admitted colored children to school on the same terms as the whites. On May 13, 1869, the General Assembly passed an act "to render taxation for common-school purposes uniform, and to provide for the colored children of the State." These children were to be organized, if possible, into separate schools, or in some other way to be provided with "such means of education as shall use their proportion, according to numbers, of school revenue to the best advantage." Eight years later, it was required that "in case there may not be provided separate schools for colored children, then such colored children shall be allowed to attend the public schools for white children with all the privileges of promotion and secondary or higher instruction."2

In 1877 there were 10,261 colored children in the state, 68 per cent of whom were enrolled in public schools. In 1890 there were more than 150 Negro

1. Richard G. Boone, A History of Education in Indiana, New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1892, pp. 237-38.
2. Ibid., pp. 239-40

schools in Indiana, with 20,000 pupils, generally under Negro teachers.

From 1877 to 1949 the local school boards could decide whether the elementary schools, the secondary schools, both, or neither were to be segregated. All of the possible combinations were tried in different parts of the state. At the time a separate Negro high school was built in one city, a similar school was closed in another city and the Negro students went to the previously all-white high school.

Although there were trends both toward and away from segregation, the trend toward separate schools for whites and Negroes was accelerated in the 1920's when the schools, especially in Indianapolis, came under the influence of the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan control of Indiana schools was broken in the 1930's and during World War II a movement was begun to change the state law. In 1947, when an educational non-segregation law failed to pass the legislature, Indiana was one of only three states which had an optional law. It was widely asserted that "too much outside interference was used" and that this caused the failure of the non-segregation measure. Another interpretation is that the legislators did not know how their constituents really felt about the legislation. It is reported that the heavy sentiment for the bill which the legislators discovered when they returned home made certain the passage of a similar bill in 1949.

Meanwhile a series of events helped to solidify the support for a uniform state-wide offensive against segregation in education. Three "school strikes" in Gary had focused attention on the six-year integration program begun there in September, 1947. A similar strike in Indianapolis in September, 1948, was condemned by the Indianapolis Star which said "most reasonable white persons in the city know that the mixing of races in our schools is the just and economical way to run the school system." (September 26, 1948)

President Truman's surprising election victory in November, 1948, followed an energetic campaign in which civil rights was a major issue. In January, 1949, the swift action of the United States Supreme Court in the suit of Ada Sipuel against the University of Oklahoma Law School made more serious the possibility that the N.A.A.C.P.- backed action of Indianapolis Negroes against the Board of School Commissioners might be effective. A pilot study of the Indianapolis school segregation made by a representative of the National Community Relations Advisory Council resulted in a proposal for a further study and enlisted community support for an attack on the segregated features of the school system. Councils of churches and other community groups took a position favoring the passage of the non-segregation school law. On the eve of its passage, final resistance was overcome as the support of Evansville legislators was enlisted by a representative of the Evansville Mayor's Human Relations Commission.

No attempt is made here to estimate the relative contributions of different groups or individuals in the campaign to secure passage of the 1949 non-segregation law. It seems that the law now appears better to some organizations than it did at that time. The position of the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners on the law will be discussed below. A comment on other groups by one community organization official may be significant: "Some of those who talked loudest about the need for legislation haven't been heard from since. They haven't helped the School Board to put the law into practice."

School officials throughout the state are not all in agreement about the exact provisions of the 1949 law, nor about the best procedures to use in complying with it. The law is here quoted in full.

AN ACT establishing a public policy in public education and abolishing and prohibiting separate schools organized on the basis of race, color or creed, and prohibiting racial or creed segregation, separation or discrimination in public schools, colleges and universities in the state of Indiana and prohibiting discrimination in the transportation of public school pupils and students.

(H. 242. Approved March 8, 1949)

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State of Indiana to provide, furnish, and make available equal, non-segregated, non-discriminatory educational opportunities and facilities for all regardless of race, creed, national origin, color or sex; to provide and furnish public schools and common schools equally open to all and prohibited and denied to none because of race, creed, color, or national origin; to reaffirm the principles of our Bill of Rights, Civil Rights and our Constitution and to provide for the State of Indiana and its citizens a uniform democratic system of common and public school education; and to abolish, eliminate and prohibit segregated and separate schools or school districts on the basis of race, creed or color; and to eliminate and prohibit segregation, separation and discrimination on the basis of race, color or creed in the public kindergartens, common schools, public schools, colleges and universities of the state.

SECTION 2. The School Commissioners, superintendents, trustee or trustees of any township, city or school city or county or state or any other public school, college or university official or officials, shall not build or erect, establish, maintain, continue or permit any segregated or separate public kindergartens, public schools or districts or public school departments or divisions on the basis of the race, color, creed or national origin of the attending pupil or pupils.

SECTION 3. Where separate public kindergartens, public schools, common schools or school districts, departments or divisions are established, separated or segregated on the basis of the race, color or creed of the pupil or pupils, that said officials of said public kindergartens and public schools, districts, departments or divisions shall at the beginning of the September, 1949 school year and thereafter, discontinue enrollment on the basis of race, creed or color of students entering for the first time the public kindergartens, the first grades of elementary schools and first year departments of senior high or junior high schools; but said first year pupils shall be permitted to enter and shall be enrolled in the kindergarten within their district, the elementary school within their district, and shall be free to enroll and attend any public junior high school or senior high school of their choice within the limitations applicable alike to all students regardless of race, creed or color; provided that in schools or district where equipment and facilities are not available for the enrollment and integration of such first year students in September, 1949, the period for the enrollment in the schools of their district may be delayed or extended until the September, 1950 school year in the case of kindergarten and grade schools, the September, 1951 school year in the case of Junior High Schools, and the September, 1954 school year in the case of High Schools, and that on and after the beginning of each of such school years, respectively, such students

shall be enrolled in the schools of their District, and shall have and receive credit for such school work as has been completed and shall be certified by the transferring school.

SECTION 4. All students and pupils attending and enrolled in separate public or common schools, kindergartens, junior high schools, high schools, colleges and universities after the respective dates set out in Section 3 of this act applicable to Kindergarten, Grade Schools, Junior High Schools and Senior High Schools shall thenceforth be admitted and enrolled in the public or common school in their districts in which they reside without regard to race, creed or color, class or national origin; and no student or pupil shall be prohibited, segregated or denied attendance or enrollment to any public school, common school, junior high school or high school in his district, or college or university in the state because of his race, creed, color or national origin, but shall be free to attend any public school, department or division thereof or college or university within the limitations applicable alike to all students regardless or race, creed, color or national origin, and within the limitations and laws applicable alike to non-citizen and non-resident students.

SECTION 5. That no public school, college or university, supported in whole or in part by public funds of the State of Indiana or any township, town county or school city or city thereof, shall segregate, separate or discriminate against in any way, any student or students therein on the basis of race, creed or color, nor shall admission to any such public school be approved or denied on the basis of race, creed or color.

SECTION 6. No public school, college or university supported in whole or in part by public funds of the State of Indiana or any township, town, county, or city or school city of any other school official or officials thereof, shall discriminate in any way in hiring, upgrading, tenure or placements of any teacher on the basis of race, creed or color.

SECTION 7. The Board of School Commissioners, trustees or officials of any public school district or unit may provide suitable transportation, by proper conveyance to transport any and all children, regardless of race, creed or color or national origin from their home to their district school and back to their home or from school to school, under such regulations or rules as said officials shall set up and establish applicable alike to all regardless of race, creed, color or national origin of said student or students; Provided, that transportation shall in no instance be provided where the distance to be traveled by a student is less than one (1) mile.

SECTION 8. The provisions of the Act shall be deemed supplemental to any and all existing common law or statutory law or Civil Rights on the subject of public schools, common schools, colleges or universities, and rights and remedies thereof of the State of Indiana and the people thereof.

SECTION 9. If any section, paragraph, sentence or clause of this Act shall for any reason be held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the same shall not affect the validity of this Act as a whole, or any part thereof, other than that portion so held to be invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 10. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are to the

extent of such conflict hereby repealed and the Acts of 1869 (Spec. Sess.), ch. 16, par. 3, p. 41; 1877, Ch. 81, par. 1, p. 124; 1935, Ch. 296, par. 1, p. 1167, are hereby specifically repealed.

SECTION 11. That whereby an emergency exists, all provisions of this Act shall be in force and effect September 1, 1949.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Indianapolis is the largest capital city in the United States except Boston. In 1950, its total population was 427,173 of which 63,363 (15 per cent) were Negroes. Almost 1,000 diversified manufacturing and processing plants located in Indianapolis give employment to more than 100,000 people. Hoosiers think John Gunther was unkind when he wrote in 1947: "Indianapolis is an unkept city, unkept, raw, a terrific place for basketball and auto racing, a former pivot of the Ku-Klux, and in it you may see the second ugliest monument in the world." In the same book, Inside U.S.A., Gunther also wrote something to which there was less objection:

> Indiana is one of the few northern states which has laws like those in the South forbidding intermarriage between whites and Negroes, and segregated schools; yet its record in race relations is quite good. . . . A wealthy lady on one occasion asked her Negro maid to be sure not to miss a current movie. But Jim Crowism exists in some local theaters, and the maid was not admitted. The wealthy lady, previously unaware of this, became so indignant that she threatened not to renew the theater's lease: it happened that she owned the property. Small personal incidents like this can do more to ameliorate local race conditions than a bushelfull of committees, and a good many have occurred in Indianapolis and other Indiana towns.1

Although Hoosiers are well-known for their tendency to be "joiners," they probably use their committees less for meeting problems of race relations than do people elsewhere in the country. In Indianapolis, there are organizations which effectively backed the antisegregation school law and they will be mentioned below in this connection. However, most of them have not been heard from since and this makes it possible for the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners to have a free hand in determining policy, for the school principals to act somewhat independently, and for both levels of administra-

1. John Gunther, Inside U.S.A., New York, Harper and Bros., 1947, p. 387.

tion to move slowly and conservatively in making changes and to do so with little criticism. Positively stated, this means that the official policy on integration is entirely feasible, that is, "We move slowly, so we won't need to do any back-tracking."2

In the few years preceding 1949, the School Board moved slowly to reduce the major inequities of the pattern of segregation in the city's schools which had begun under the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920's. Having its headquarters in Indianapolis under Grand Dragon D. C. Stephenson, the Klan had forced the erection of Crispus Attucks High School in 1927 and required that all Negroes attend it rather than the mixed high schools. In the same year, a Klan-dominated School Board established the policy of transporting Negroes away from the elementary school in their neighborhood to more distant all-Negro schools. However, complete segregation was never achieved. Some mixed elementary schools continued to exist. In 1947, out of a total of 83 elementary schools, 16 were all Negro, 55 were all-white, and 12 were mixed white and Negro. These mixed schools were scattered throughout the city and the Negro students were children of janitors, maids and maintenance men employed in white apartment developments.

The high number of all-white schools can be explained in part by the residential segregation of Negroes in Indianapolis. The largest number of the Negroes were, and still are, confined by unofficial real estate covenants to specific sections northwest and northeast of the city center (roughly the Attucks school districts as indicated in red shading or red lines in the map at the beginning of this section). Thus there are some schools so located that

2. The report on Indianapolis is based on interviews by John Gandy and Dwight Culver in August, 1953. The interviewers especially appreciate the cordial co-operation which was extended by Dr. H. L. Shibler, Superintendent of Indianapolis Public Schools, who arranged helpful meetings with his administrative staff, and by Mr. David Sawyer, executive secretary of the Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council, who provided an extensive file of newspaper clippings and other documents. Also interviewed were six principals and assistant principals, seven teachers, four Negro students, three attorneys, and representatives of the Board of School Commissioners, Chamber of Commerce, Indiana State Teachers Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Indianapolis Recorder, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Flanner House, and Lockfield Gardens public housing project.

it was inconvenient for Negroes to attend them. In other cases, neighborhoods are sufficiently mixed that the transportation of Negro children out of those neighborhoods to all-Negro schools came under increasing criticism. Negro parents especially disliked these cases of segregation as they compared them with the after-school behavior of white and Negro children playing together on school grounds without incident.

After the defeat of an integration bill in the Indiana General Assembly in 1947, a pressure campaign for integration was conducted by Negro and interracial organizations and by church groups. It was first felt later that year when three of the candidates of the Citizen's School Committee for the School Board were opposed specifically on the segregation issue. Since the single slate of the committee is rarely opposed, it was necessary for the executive vice chairman to explain that:

> our committee takes no stand on this matter or on any other controversial issues. We have chosen candidates on a basis of their all-round ability and familiarity with school and library needs. . . . The committee is the only organization in the city devoting itself to procuring a tightest balance by geographical section, political affiliation, general experience and individual capacities.

Negro members of the Citizens' School Committee have tried unsuccessfully to get the committee to put a Negro on the School Board. Negro informants suggest that a more democratic procedure of electing the School Board would help the integration program.

Although the opposition candidates failed at the polls, their campaign reminded the School Board of its more pressing problems of segregation and stimulated more insistent demands upon it that segregation in public schools be ended. In May, 1948, after a two-hour session of speeches by a delegation of 40 Negro and white persons, the commissioners took under advisement a proposal to: 1) Allow all elementary school children regardless of race to go to the school within their district; 2) Allow all high school students,

regardless of race, to attend the school of their choice. The N.A.A.C.P. representative who presented the proposal said he would return to the next Board meeting to learn any decision. Petitions signed by 950 persons supported the proposal and other speakers included representatives of the Community Relations Council, officers of the Indianapolis Council of Parent-Teachers' Associations speaking as individuals, mothers, and private citizens.

Later that year, the city and state officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gave the School Board a 30-day deadline for a statement of intention on the continuance of the segregation policy. No statement was made and the N.A.A.C.P. announced on October 14, 1948, their intention to file an injunction suit in Indianapolis Federal Court to force the Board of School Commissioners to abolish racial segregation in public schools. They announced that "we still stand ready and willing, as taxpayers and citizens to co-operate . . . and help put into action an evolutionary, integrated program of non-discrimination." The announcement also described a 10-year history of Negro parents appearing as delegations before the Board. It continued: "Citizens of various races and religions appeared before the present school board four times this year and made protest as to its policy, and presented them with a practical blue print for an integrated program over a period of three years beginning in January, 1949 . . . . No change or action has been taken."

At its next meeting the Board of School Commissioners split on whether or not it should make a public statement on segregation or wait for the suit to be filed. In December, the Board was given a six-month "reprieve" from a court test of its policy. The N.A.A.C.P. decided to wait until the completion of a fact-finding survey on segregation problems which was to be made by the Indianapolis Community Relations Council during the first six months of 1949. If no program for the abolishing of segregation was begun after the survey findings were made available to the Commissioners, the injunction suit would then be filed.

Meanwhile, community organizations had pledged support to the survey of both public and parochial schools, following a pilot study made by a representative from the National Community Relations Advisory Council in May, 1948. Among the findings of the pilot study was the information that, of 24 Catholic parochial schools, two elementary schools were all-Negro, four mixed, and 18 all-white; and of six high schools, all were mixed. Since the Free Kindergarten Society operated 23 non-segregated kindergartens, parents reported difficulty explaining to beginning first-graders why they could not attend school with children with whom they had played in kindergarten. Another finding of the pilot study was the fact that "Teachers agree that there have never been any serious disturbances because of racial differences either in the schools which have always been non-segregated or in previously segregated schools which recently opened their doors to Negro children in the Neighborhood."

The first such disturbance, by parents rather than by children, came in the fall of 1948 and is explained in an editorial in the Indianapolis Star.

"Why Segregate Our Schools?"

It may be that the Board of School Commissioners could have averted the anti-segregation protest by white parents of children at School No. 32. It may be that full information on the necessity for the admission of Negro pupils to this school was not given in time to avoid a misunderstanding of the facts on which the Board's action was based. Perhaps it is just as well to have this issue out in the open. That is the best way to settle any problem in any community.

The white children who have been withheld from attending classes at School No. 32, where Negro children were admitted to the first six grades, are the chief sufferers by the action of their parents. The rights guaranteed to all races in the Constitution of the United States are known. They are taught in our public schools. To know the proper and full meaning of good citizenship, then, every child of every race must be taught that these rights are basic in our government.

We believe that the Board of School Commissioners is trying conscientiously to administer the schools in the best interests of all the citizens. Certainly the commissioners have sense enough to know there is no legal basis for segregation. Nor can the taxpayers be asked to build a lot more schools than we have to satisfy the demands of patrons who overlook the economic factors involved. When the board found that School No. 23 was overcrowded, and there was extra space in School No. 32, it was obvious that the transfer of pupils from the former to the later was a matter of economy.

Even those who favor segregation now must admit that Negro students should have equal school facilities, equal opportunities to get sound instruction. If the facilities are not available in segregated schools and are available in white schools it is only common sense to make use of them.

There are 14 schools in Indianapolis where Negro and white pupils are now enrolled. School No. 32 is no "guinea pig." A policy of segregated schools in Indianapolis was brought into existence during the Klan era, an era that still leaves a stain upon our reputation for fairness and justice. Previously mixed schools operated here without incident throughout the city.

Most reasonable white persons in this city know that the mixing of races in our schools is the just and economical way to run the school system. Unfortunately they have not had all the facts showing the heavy extra costs, the hardships, the resentments caused by keeping up separate schools. We hope that parents of the children in School No. 32 will send all their boys and girls back to school soon. And we hope that when the Community Relations Council finishes its planned survey of our school system with regard to costs involved in segregation every citizen will read it carefully with a mind open to the facts presented. (September 26, 1948)

Some of the parents of the almost 200 white pupils who boycotted the school made it clear that their protest was aimed at the Board rather than at Negroes. They knew that the Board had refused to open School No. 43 to Negroes although it had two library rooms that could be converted into classrooms. As one said, "We think the Board should be fair about it, that's all. If they're going to end segregation, they should end it all over and not pick out one certain school for mixing white and Negro children." Another said, "We don't object to our children going to school with Negro children but we do feel the Board has discriminated against our school by picking it out for this transfer." One parent was specific: "We don't object to our children going to school with Negro kids. It's just that we don't like being pushed around by those northside gangs. If they don't want to take in the Negro children at School 43, why should we?" One said she would keep her children from school "until the Board decides one way or another on segregation."

Although the Board claimed that "The transfer of Negro pupils to School 32 has nothing to do with the segregation problem which has been before the Board for some time," the Negro newspaper hailed the decision, and only regretted that similar action had not been taken at School 43. It was explained that "The situation in the mixed neighborhood around School 32 had been

recognized as a grievous one for years. Small children living within two blocks of the school were compelled to ride or walk long distances, crossing Fall Creek and busy avenues, to attend jim-crow schools." An editorial in this paper, the Indianapolis Recorder, sympathized with the white parents who had said they "didn't like the idea of our children being used as guinea pigs." and noted that

> this is the same view that was expressed by leaders of the 'hate strike' at Froebel School in Gary two years ago. The Gary School Board took them at their word, and adopted the historic decision ending segregated schools in that city.
>
> Just as a nation cannot exist half-slave and half-free, so a school system in a Northern mixed city cannot exist half-segregated and half-integrated. This truth is now made plain for all to see. Now is the time to end segregation in the Indianapolis public schools, once and for all. (September 25, 1948)

The "strike" at School No. 32 was taking place at the same time as the N.A.A.C.P. ultimatum was delivered to the Board of School Commissioners, and, instead of deciding that both required a policy clarification, they were interpreted as conflicint points of view requiring avoidance of the segregation issue. The Board president said, "The only object of this Board is equal educational opportunities for every youngster in the city." The last 41 "striking" pupils returned to classes after school officials pointed out that some parents were violating school attendance laws by keeping their children at home. Some of the further protests which came to the School Board were expressed as "support for the Board's policy of segregation."

Failure of the Board to take a stand on segregation brought opposition from Negroes to the Board's plan to take over 26 kindergartens from the Indianapolis Free Kindergarten Society and expand the system to cover all 5-year-olds "unless they adopt a non-discriminatory policy." Plans to construct a shop addition at Crispus Attucks High School were also attacked by Negroes who noted that the plan was "an admission that the facilities at Attucks are not equal to those of the six other high schools. . . . The spending of the

taxpayers' money for this addition proves what we have been saying about unequal schools." Two years earlier, a group of Negro war veterans had sought the Board's permission to enroll for G. I. vocational training in high schools other than Crispus Attucks. They said Attucks did not have the facilities to give them the training they wanted. The Board had turned them down.

The survey for which the N.A.A. C. P. was deferring its legal action was abandoned when the Boad of School Commissioners refused to approve it, and, lacking this approval, research personnel from Indiana University were unable to participate. A member of the Board from January, 1948, who became its president for a two-year term beginning January, 1950, recalls that, by the end of his first year on the Board, "we all knew in what direction we were moving, and didn't need the survey." He also recalls that there was never a divided vote during the period of his membership, presumably with the exception of the divided votes on whether or not to decide on a segregation policy during 1948.

All of the organizations which had been bringing pressure on the Board of School Commissioners turned their attention to the Indiana General Assembly in the early months of 1949 and to the antisegregation school law which was again before it. A bi-partisan coalition of Negroes in the legislature were aided by white colleagues, and supported by organizations including the following: American Jewish Committee, American Council for Human and Civil Rights, American Veterans Committee, Gary Anselm Forum, B'nai B'rith Lodges and Woman's Chapters of Indiana, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Council of Church Women, Evansville Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, Federation of Associated Clubs, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Indiana Council on Human and Civil Rights, Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council, Indiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, Indianapolis Community Relations Council, Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council, Indiana Pastors Conference,

Indianapolis Recorder, Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis Times, Indianapolis Ministerial Association, Marion County Bar Association, N.A.A.C.P. state organization and 20 branches, Race Relations Committee of the Indianapolis Church Federation.

Two Indianapolis North Side civic leagues demanded the defeat of the bill in the legislature. A resolution signed by the Fairview Civic League, Inc., and the North Indianapolis Civic League, Inc., particularly took issue with a section of the bill which prohibits discrimination in the "hiring, upgrading, tenure or placement of any teacher on the basis of race, creed or color." It was contended this section was harmful since it provided for "placement of teachers or one race in schools entirely or largely composed of students of another race."

Two years earlier the Board of School Commissioners had sent to the Education Committee of the House of Representatives a document which probably expressed its attitudes in 1949 as well:

> Upon request, and without attempting to present a brief either for or against the policy of segregation in the public schools, the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners, a public agency created by the Indiana General Assembly to administer the public schools in Indianapolis, respectfully submits through its Superintendent of Schools certain facts relative to established practices in the Indianapolis Public Schools which the Education Committee may wish to consider in determining the local effect of the proposed legislation on segregation.
>
> Since 1875 the City of Indianapolis through its Boards of School Commissioners has followed the general, but not absolute, policy of providing separate schools for Negroes. The legality of such procedure has been tested and upheld several times by court decisions. The law gives the Board of School Commissioners broad powers in establishing and maintaining its schools, and "for districting and dividing the city for school purposes." (28-2324, Burns, 1933). Without the authority to designate which schools pupils shall attend, it would be impossible for the Board to organize and administer the schools on an efficient, orderly, and economical basis and any limitation of this power would hamper local boards in their conscientious efforts to provide the best possible educational opportunities in their respective communities. Further, the removal or impairment of this right of control could cause the immediate need for large capital outlays to increase the facilities of schools which would be overcrowded and could at the same time force the abandonment of serviceable buildings where the number of pupils might be reduced by uncontrolled shifts in pupil population.
>
> The question of segregation in the public schools involves many factors of community-wide significance. It cannot be considered wisely without re-

ference to current local practices in race relations in business and industrial life, in religious and fraternal organizations, recreational and character building agencies, and in neighborhood relationships.

At present, 14 elementary schools and one high school are being maintained for Negro pupils. These schools represent a capital investment of $3,223,612.00. In these schools there are 9305 Negro pupils and 366 Negro employees, including 315 elementary teachers, 14 elementary school principals, 3 assistant elementary principals, 71 high school teachers, one high school principal, one assistant high school principal, 14 high school department heads, and 47 custodians, janitors and matrons. Many of these teachers are entitled to indefinite contracts under the teacher tenure law of Indiana. There are ten elementary schools in which both Negro and white pupils are enrolled. In the past, as at present, when shifts in population in Indianapolis have occurred, the Commissioners have had to consider such practical matters as available building facilities and feasibility of transportation of pupils in determining which schools they shall attend.

Any change of school policy in regard to segregation would bring about dislocation in pupil distribution which might result in unbalanced use of school facilities. Furthermore, it would necessitate reassignment of school personnel which might seriously affect professional status and working conditions for many of these employees.

The members of the Board of School Commissioners wish to cooperate with all citizens in Indianapolis in promoting harmonious race relations, but their primary function of providing equitable, distinctive educational opportunities for each individual pupil in every school transcends in importance the issue of segregation.

It has been and is the constant aim of the Board to provide the best possible educational facilities for all the pupils of the City of Indianapolis. Every possible effort will be made to give equal educational opportunity to each pupil without regard to race, color, or creed.

After considerable debate, and unsuccessful attempts to weaken the bill with amendments, the legislation was passed in the form in which it is presented on pages 5, 6 and 7 of this report. The legislature had come to agree by March 8, 1949, with an editorial which had appeared earlier in the Indianapolis Times:

> There is not, and as far as we can learn there never was, any good reason for running two public school systems in Indiana--one for Negro children and the other for white children.
>
> The double system is needlessly expensive to the taxpayer, obviously un-American in principal, and unfair, alike, to the children of both races. . . .
>
> It injures Negro children to be segregated, but sometimes we feel it injures white children even more.
>
> Thinking school authorities in Indianapolis have, indeed, realized this for some years past, and undertaken a long-range program to correct it. One by one, over recent school terms, public schools have been opened to the children of both races until now some 15 such "unsegregated" schools are operating here.

We realize there are certain physical obstacles to immediate restoration of our entire public school system in Indianapolis to the status it had before segregation began, some 25 years ago, and that it will take some time to work out all the problems it involves.

None of these problems is insuperable. But it is highly important that they be worked out in a reasonable and co-operative manner. . . .

The proposed change in the law would require that all adopt the same policy on segregation, and that all segregation be ended within six years--certainly an ample and reasonable period in which to work out the necessary changes. . . .

Indiana certainly cannot longer afford to be the only modern northern state to cling to obsolete racial ideas that are rapidly disappearing even in the most backward areas of the south. (February 25, 1949)

The antisegregation school law was held constitutional by the Attorney General but with the advice to the Governor that "as it now stands, the act makes nothing unlawful and carries no penal provisions." His reasons for saying this are obscure, since laws prescribing the duties of public officials do not carry such provisions. If he intended to suggest that the law should be disregarded, an immediate outcry made it clear that a violation could be considered negligence and insubordination, and that the offender could therefore be subject to dismissal. The N.A.A.C.P. publicly threatened to use the right of mandamus, if necessary, to secure compliance with the law.

The Indianapolis Times noted that the enactment of the antisegregation bill "places the Indianapolis public schools on the same basis of mixed enrollment they were a generation ago" and that this "poses some special problems for the School Board." The article continues:

Next September, under the act, Negro children may be enrolled in the first grades of any primary and high schools in the district where they live.

The exception to this is schools where space or facilities are not available to accommodate the additional pupils. In these cases, grade schools may continue as they are now until September, 1950, junior high schools until September, 1951, and high schools until September, 1954.

One special problem the Indianapolis School Board will face . . . will be the districting of high schools. The act provides that schools cannot discriminate against any child living within its district. . . .

Since Indianapolis high schools are not districted as grade schools are, school authorities are wondering whether they will be required to create high school districts. . . .

Unwilling to comment on the bill, authorities admit privately it pushes them into a program of "integration"--a term schoolmen use as the opposite of segregation--a little faster than they care to go. . . .

Since the end of the war, the Board has quietly removed segregation bars in four grade schools--Nos. 5, 29, 32, 36. This brought the total of non-segregated grade schools to 14. White parents protested in two cases and some moved away from the district. In one case, parents kept 150 children out of school, but most of the youngsters returned within a week.

School authorities believe reaction of the community to the dropping of the color curtain will not be as marked as some opponents of the anti-segregation bill predict.

They expect a more significant reaction to the provision of the bill which prohibits discrimination among teachers. No personnel changes will be made immediately, and it is likely those which are made will be worked out with Parent-Teacher Associations.

PTA's, the board believes, form the key to opening the doors of all schools to all children. Authorities believe their co-operation is essential in the change. Indications are PTA's will try to smooth oil on any troubles waters as the new program goes into effect. (March 6, 1949)

On April 12, 1949, the Superintendent of Schools submitted a plan in compliance with the law. It applied to the children entering in September, 1949, the first semester of the elementary schools, those entering the first semester of high school, and new kindergarten pupils. Assignment of approximately 2,500 8A pupils to high schools was made on the basis of previous registrations in the particular high school from each elementary school district, but for the first time, distance between the pupil's residence and the assigned high school was considered. The new policy permitted special consideration of requests for change in beginning high school assignments if the pupil lived more than two miles from the designated school and less than two miles from another public high school. Transfer requests were also considered from pupils living more than two miles from any high school or if they presented another "justifiable reason." Approximately 200 Negro children entered previously all-white high schools in the first application of the policy.

The new policy statement provided that in so far as facilities were available, the estimated 5,000 pupils entering the elementary schools as beginners in September, 1949, were to be assigned to the public school nearest their residence. For such beginners only, the boundaries of the school districts might be modified in certain instances. Changes of assignment for entering beginners were to be considered if the pupil lived more than one mile from any public

elementary school and was not provided transportation, or if he presented some other justifiable reasons usually regarded as a basis for transfer. All other pupils then enrolled in the public schools were to continue to attend the same schools subject to the existing rules and procedures covering transfers. It was not made explicit until later that "no transfers are to be given on the basis of race, color, or creed," but this was certainly implied even in this first statement.

It should be noted that the integration plan accepted in Indianapolis is the minimum schedule permitted by law, and, although the two-mile circles and the one-mile circles were a rough approximation of districts, they were the basis for permitting transfers, not for making assignments. The Indianapolis Recorder thought the Board of School Commissioners was "hedging on the school law."

> The law provides that every child entering the first grade shall attend the school of his district without regard to race, creed or color.
>
> And yet the school board has failed to inform the public of the boundaries of these districts. This newspaper was told by the school office, "We may not have any announcement to make on that."
>
> Then how are the parents, Negro or white, to know in what school district they reside, and which school their child should enter?
>
> It appears very strongly that the board has adopted a policy of hedging on the law--of leaving the decisions to the parents, and putting the burden of enforcement on those parents who desire to obey the law.
>
> Under such a cynical plan, some Negro parents would have to take their children to a hitherto "white" school without having a clear, public recognition of their right to do so. White parents, we suspect, would be permitted to send their children to a "white" school out of the district in certain cases.
>
> The failure to inform the public in unmistakable terms of the boundaries of all the school districts, creates doubt and confusion about the law, and provides a breeding-ground for agitation by hate-minded persons. (August 20, 1949)

School districts were clarified during the next few years and boundary descriptions were made available to principals of both elementary and high schools. In August, 1953, elementary school district maps were being prepared and were to be available for the first time, and maps of the high school districts were sent to high school principals. The two-mile circles are

distorted by typography and transportation features, and the four "optional" districts involving Attucks High School, as shown in the map preceding page 7, seem definitely more related to the Negro residential sections than to a circle. The optional district in which students from three predominantly Negro elementary schools can choose either Attucks or Arsenal Technical High Schools is separated from the other optional districts involving Attucks by a predominantly white section in which students are permitted to choose either Technical or Shortridge but not Attucks. This is more "integrated" than the situation before 1949, but it is still a mixed arrangement--partly segregated--and not all of that defensible in terms of residential segregation.

During the four-year transition to definite districts, the transfer procedures were made increasingly specific and it was explicitly stated that "No transfers will be made by reason of race, color, or religion." The cards on which applications for transfer are made at the high school level do not include any reference to race. Although, in some cases, students could be identified racially by school or by residence, there is no reason to suspect that the transfer applications which come to the school administration offices are so identified. A weaker link in the chain from policy to practice is in the elementary school transfers which are handled by the principals concerned. One Negro principal, interviewed in August, 1953, did not know that it was necessary for him to approve the transfer of white children out of the district in which his all-Negro school is located. He thought "if they are white, all they have to do is go to the white principal of the other school."

By 1953, the Indianapolis school integration program, proceeding on a year-by-year basis, had been concluded in the high schools, and the mixed classes which entered the previously all-white schools in 1949 were graduated. Junior high schools had been considered to be elementary schools and would receive their first integrated classes in 1955, rather than in 1951 as would

have been required by the law if considered separately. At the elementary school level, the integration program was completed through grade 4 and the first integrated classes under the program were entering grade 5. The number of schools with these integrated classes had increased from the 12 in 1947, and the 15 at the time of the legislation in 1949, to 44 in the Spring of 1953. There were still 13 all-Negro schools, and 26 all-white schools. In September, 1953, the number of segregated schools was expected to decrease still further as some of the previously all-Negro schools admitted a few whites. There are indications that district lines will be adhered to more firmly in assigning children, especially when the applications for transfers are brought to the attention of the school administrators. However, no procedure has been devised to insure that elementary school transfers will be reported by the principals.

In several cases, pressure on the school facilities has made it necessary to speed up the integration time-table. To relieve overcrowding at the beginning of the 1952-1953 term, a number of students were moved from Negro School No. 41 to the previously all-white No. 42. The principal of No. 41 explained the Board's decision to the P.T.A. and made it quite clear that any parents who did not want to send their children to No. 42 would not have to do so. The Board sent letters to all parents whose children were to be transferred explaining the reason why it was necessary, and they were moved without incident. No tensions resulting from the transfer have been reported to the principal. She thinks that the ease with which this transfer was effected indicates that the Board could have moved more rapidly in other similar cases.

The only serious protest against the time-table came in the form of a suit by a Negro parent filed in September, 1952, against the Board of School Commissioners after his request for transfer of his children into the fifth and sixth grades at the white school nearest their home was denied. A full day of testimony was taken in October and the case was continued. When the

judge failed to set a date within a reasonable time, attorneys for the plaintiff secured an Indiana Supreme Court mandate in February, 1953, and a rehearing was held in May. The Superintendent denied that there was inequality between the two schools concerned, and testified that the order to enroll the children at the Negro school was made because they were a part of a group of 26 children completing the fourth grade in June, 1952, who were transferred as a group to another Negro school. "It is general School Board policy to transfer pupils who have been associated together for a time in a group to another school when necessary. It's good psychology and good economics," he said. He denied that segregation had anything to do with it, and said that the following of the historical precedent--established in the era of separate schools for the races--was necessary during the period of transition.

The plaintiffs indicated by their line of questioning that the proposed erection of a new school, No. 64, at a cost of $750,000 would be necessary only if segregation was to be continued. "There is enough classroom space in the seven or eight white schools adjoining the colored schools to take care of all Negro pupils if they were transferred to the schools nearest their homes," they declared outside the courtroom.

The Court ruled that "equality of facilities does not exist," in the schools involved in the suit, but that "The Board of School Commissioners has authority to create districts, and that such school districts may overlap other districts, or go beyong the boundaries of adjoining school districts because of the existing school facilities, availability of facilities, and overcrowding of certain schools." The Court further found that the Board "has complied with Chapter 186 of the Acts of the Indiana General Assembly of 1949, commonly known as the Anti-Segregation of Public Schools Act," and that its "pupil personnel policy. . . is reasonable and within the statute." It noted that the school to which the Negro parent wanted to send his children

"did not have sufficient space to accommodate all the students . . . who were required to be transferred," and that the new school to be constructed "will accommodate all of the students. . . ." It declared that

> the law in question is intended to forever eliminate . . . inequality in the Indianapolis Public School System, but such changes must be orderly and systematically carried out. It is this Court's opinion that the law in question is designed and so written to permit this orderly change. . . . It is further recognized that segregation does not apply to a single isolated instance involving a very small number of children, but must be viewed and considered from an examination and understanding of the entire school system, with proper consideration of sound and proper policies which are within the law. . . . The location of a school in an area today which because of its capacity will serve an exclusive colored or white community cannot be considered a segregated school, because of the constant change of personnel within the district, and must be considered in view of the entire school system.

The Court, following this reasoning, found that the law was with the defendants. (Beone vs. Board of School Commissioners and Shibler, Cause No. B-93188, Marion County Superior Court, June 30, 1953)

The Negro community did not support the suit, and this, together with the decision, has strengthened the conviction of the school administrators that they have been proceeding as quickly as necessary in their integration program. The suit apparently served to popularize a statement on integration: "They're all children to us. We don't think in terms of Negro and white pupils any more." The statement is attributed in a Washington Post article to the Superintendent in charge of pupil personnel, in an article in the Pittsburgh Courier to the Superintendent, by others in the school administration to principals when they refuse to give statistics by race, and by Negroes to a Negro principal who made the statement in court. The principal is said to have made the statement when asked how many whites were in her all-Negro school. The ambivalence which this statement indicates hardly needs comment, and it can be doubted that anyone takes it seriously. Although a "high indifference" to racial differences may be a worthy personal attitude, the administration of a program of integration designed to change the pattern created by those who were almost obsessed by those same differences requires a sophisticated awareness rather than naive denial.

No one connected with the Indianapolis schools denied that the Negro high school remains all-Negro and that the policy of the School Board seems designed to keep it that way. Negroes are in all of the six other high schools in proportions up to 16 per cent. Those who live outside the two major centers of Negro population are assigned to the predominantly white high schools, and are allowed to transfer to Crispus Attucks, the Negro high school, only for special reasons. However, the Negroes who live in the more solidly Negro sections are all given at least the opportunity to choose Attucks, even though another alternative is offered in the optional districts. (See map preceding page 7.)

A drop in enrollment at Attucks has been partly a result of the integration, since no whites have enrolled to make up the loss of Negroes to other schools. The June total dropped from 2,364 in 1949 to 1,612 in 1953. A slight increase is expected in September, 1953, as a result of an increased Negro choice of Attucks rather than the integrated schools. The decline in Attucks' enrollments makes possible the relieving of pressure in the Negro elementary schools. There are 500 in the junior high school (grades 7 and 8) at Attucks, and the grades 5 and 6 from other schools. Attucks is thus becoming a 6-year high school and the program seems to be to keep it as a Negro service institution rather than to use it as a part of an integrated school system.

It is considered ironical by some of the teachers at Attucks High School that the $300,000 shop enlarging program there was dedicated two months after the antisegregation law was passed, making the expenditure seem unnecessary. Some had protested that it was unnecessary when it was first proposed. The assistant principal says, "It is ironic that this white elephant was built for a high school population of 2,300. But as result is that the junior high students at Crispus Attucks get a much better shop training than they would otherwise. The shop expansion at Attucks was perhaps justifiable in terms of business management and equality, but not from the standpoint of integration, since it duplicates so much at Arsenal Tech."

The interviewers discovered no evidence that the teachers at Attucks High School are attempting to keep Negro students at the Negro school, or that they feel insecure about their jobs under integration. The assistant principal reports that, when students wish to transfer from integrated high schools "back" to Attucks, he insists on an interview with their parents, who must justify the transfers on some basis other than race. He notes a "tendency in the mixed schools to confuse Negro discipline problems with lack of intellectual ability." He watches carefully for any attempts to classify Negroes in mixed high schools as "special" students to facilitate their transfer to Attucks, which already has 250 "special" students at the high school level.

The principals of the schools in which Negro 8A students have a choice as to where they will begin their 9B classes arrange for meetings with the vocational advisors of each of the optional high schools. One principal explained that he recommends Attucks especially to only one group, the slow learners. This he does because he believes that Attucks has the best "reclassification" teacher in the city. (The strength of the reclassification program at Attucks may account for the large number of "Specials" there.) He reports that his students who have chosen the integrated schools have done well.

The Assistant Superintendent in charge of pupil personnel thinks that the number of students who choose to go to Attucks is affected more by transportation facilities and by the appeal of activities, especially basketball, in the Negro school, rather than by the treatment accorded to the friends who have gone before them to the integrated schools. He explains that students in School No. 37, the farthest removed from Attucks in the Attucks-Technical optional district, chose Attucks, 31 to 7, over Technical this year. They are on a bus line that takes them all the way to Attucks without transfer. School No. 26, nearer to both Attucks and Technical, is within walking distance of the latter, and 8A students this year divided almost evenly, 40 for Tech and 42 for Attucks.

When they are asked to evaluate the integration program, Negro students in integrated schools place more emphasis on the importance of the treatment accorded to them. One girl who attended Washington High School for one year asked for a transfer to Attucks. Her desire for a transfer was not prompted by any one incident, but rather she indicates that the general atmosphere was not comfortable in the mixed school. There were no major interracial incidents, but she thought that some of the white teachers showed prejudice. She didn't like the fact that there was virtually no participation by the 70-80 Negroes in the activities of the school of 1,760. When the school put on a Junior vaudeville show, the only Negro invited to participate was one asked to be a shoeshine boy, and he refused the part. On one occasion two Negro girls were fighting in the hall and the teachers were very slow in stopping the fight. Negro students got the impression that the teachers did not care since it was a fight between Negro students. She also reports that Negro children were "often ridiculed in class." In studying history or geography, when there were pictures of Africans the white students would laugh and point to Negro students. She thinks that Negroes who had been in integrated elementary schools were perhaps better prepared for the integrated high school than she was. At the time of the interview, this informant, who felt unable to participate in school activities at Washington, had her picture in the daily paper in connection with her selection at Attucks as one of the "queens" of a city-wide high school event. This girl's mother thinks that the antagonism toward Negroes at Washington, of which she gives further illustrations, reflects the section of the city in which it is located. The area around the school is one in which the Klan was strong in earlier years. It is also the section of the city in which Negroes are still refused admission to theaters and service in drug stores.

The principal of Washington High School and two men on his administrative staff who were interviewed at the same time think that students who are unhappy at Washington would be just as unhappy at Attucks. All three said that Negro students tend to be more noisy than whites, although they explained that this

might be a reaction to, as well as a cause of, prejudice. They also noted that Negro students "tend to segregate themselves within the school," and that a cry of "discrimination" is raised when discipline may be needed. They cited instances in which Negro students have behaved improperly but agreed that the teachers are "100 per cent o.k.--they treat the Negro students fine."

A social studies teacher at Arsenal Technical High School thinks she gets along better with her Negro students than do some of her fellow teachers because, as she says, "I tell them that 'I reserve the right to dislike what you are doing regardless of your race or religion!'" She thinks that the vice-principals in all of the high schools could be stricter with Negroes and that Negroes would appreciate it. She was specific on this with regard to Negroes being noisy. "That can be handled, if they know how to do it." She thinks that, despite their denials, most white teachers are prejudiced against Negro students. She cites the incident in which a Negro boy and a white girl were walking down the hall together discussing plans for a program in which they were both to appear. A teacher drew the girl aside and asked loudly enough for the boy to hear, "Are you a Negro?" She adds that "students didn't like this. It was all over the Senior Class right away and most of the teachers didn't like it either. They supported the two students." At Technical, with relatively more Negroes than at Washington, there is integration in sports, the choir and band, and in other activities.

Shortridge High School, with a student body that is 16 per cent Negro, has the most serious adjustment problems. The assistant principal, remembering that this is about the same proportion of Negroes as attended Shortridge before Attucks was built, thinks that the adjustment of the Negro students is generally satisfactory. He admits that there are cases of teacher discrimination, but insists that the administration policy is nondiscriminatory. He wonders if the much higher rate of tardiness reported for Negroes may reflect some teacher bias or a significant cultural variable. Four Negro students enrolled or recently graduated from Shortridge reported illustrations of teacher discrimination against Negro students and ventured the opinion that each incident is rather

well-known to Negro students throughout the school. One boy summarized the situation as follows: "A few teachers 'give you a rough way to go' because of your color, but a majority of the teachers are fair. In extracurricular activities Negroes have to be twice as good as the white students in order to get recognition." Various tensions are reported in class rooms, cafeteria, and auditorium. Negro students feel that they are discriminated against in grading, in the sense that borderline grades are settled lower for Negroes and the discretion in the evaluation of absences seldom favors the Negro students. In extracurricular activities, "They just don't ask you." One teacher is alleged to have told a class with two Negro members, "It is my policy to pass only one Negro at a time." Another teacher is alleged to have made a Negro student read the definition of "nigger" from an old dictionary, and in a class in which it was inappropriate. The students who report these instances are not bitter about them, and they seem to feel that the principal and his administrative staff are so liberal that the integration program can be considered successful.

Teacher integration did not begin until two years after pupil integration was begun under the 1949 law. The policy of the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners has been to move very slowly in the integration of teachers. The former Deputy Superintendent, in a position not presently filled, organized a committee on the integration of the schools. This committee was composed of a group of white and Negro principals. The committee was active for one year. It ceased to function after the Deputy Superintendent left the city to take another position, and it has never been reactivated. During the period the committee was active the decision was made that the Negro teachers to be put in mixed schools would be hand-picked, taking into consideration such characteristics as neatness, grasp of subject matter, and ability to teach. A list of Negro teachers meeting these criteria was compiled and the teachers selected thus far have been from this list. A Negro principal was told by the Deputy Superintendent that he hoped to introduce Negro Teachers into white schools and white teachers into Negro schools at about the same time, but that pressure

from the N.A.A.C.P. and the Negro newspaper made it necessary to put a few Negro teachers in mixed schools before two-way transfers could be arranged. Apparently there has been no further planning to put white teachers in Negro schools.

The policy of the School Board is now to assign only Negro teachers to Negro schools, white teachers to all-white schools, white teachers to integrated high schools, and an occasional Negro teacher to integrated elementary schools. There is still a definite ceiling on the number of Negro teachers which can be employed and certain jobs are closely earmarked either for Negroes or for whites. Five Negro teachers and one Negro principal are assigned to three integrated schools, and some other Negroes render special services in integrated schools. Otherwise, the teaching assignments remain as they were before integration. The Director of Licensed Personnel told one of the interviewers that he was busy trying to find teachers to fill vacancies caused by the failure of several white teachers to report for duty in the fall of 1953. In response to a direct question he stated that, if the Board would permit him to hire Negro teachers for these vacancies, his job in this connection would be greatly simplified. He can only hire Negro teachers for the jobs that are open in Negro schools where there is a much lower rate of turnover each year. In the past all Negro teachers assigned to mixed schools were older teachers. He does not think that the few Negro teachers assigned to mixed schools has resulted in any increase in the total number of Negro teachers.

An analysis of the lists of new teachers employed each year shows a lower rate of turnover and new employment for Negroes than for whites. For instance, in September, 1951, according to a Negro informant, published lists showed six Negroes out of 165 new teachers, and a similar list for September, 1953 showed five Negroes out of 265 new teachers.

Some of the Negro teachers who were interviewed declared that Negro teachers should be assigned to integrated schools on the basis of merit and need . One objected to making every appointment of a Negro teacher to an

integrated school what she called a "production." A number of Negro teachers have turned down appointments to integrated schools, and this is thought to "play into the hands of the School Board." They don't like the idea of white teachers being asked whether or not they want to work with Negroes. They would prefer that whites and Negroes be assigned on the same basis without so much solicitude for the feelings of the whites. The top-level school administration, rather than the principals, is blamed for the policy for two reasons. One administrator is quoted as saying, "We won't need Negro teachers now, because the Negroes are going to white schools." Another is alleged to have refused to appoint a Negro teacher to an integrated school after the principal had asked for a Negro teacher to help with his discipline problems. The grounds for refusal were that more time was needed for "education." Whether these reports are accurate or not, they indicate resentment among Negro teachers about the Board's policy on teacher integration.

Perhaps this resentment at the conservatism of the Board's teacher integration policy accounts for the lack of enthusiasm with which the appointment of a Negro principal to an integrated school was hailed when it was announced in August, 1953. In this position she will supervise three Negro and five white teachers, all carefully screened and prepared for the new appointment. Some suspicious Negro teachers suggest that the School Board plans to point to this appointment as evidence of teacher integration and go no further, at least for several years. Others suggest that the appointment may be a reward for her testimony in the suit against the School Board earlier in the year. If there is jealousy involved in such a suggestion, it is significant that its resentments are openly directed at the School Board. It is felt that the lead in the news story in the Indianapolis Times was premature:

"The last hurdle to complete racial integration[3] in Indianapolis Public Schools was cleared today with the appointment of a Negro principal to a school of mixed enrollment." (August 21, 1953)

The publicity given to the appointment of the Negro principal to an integrated school represented a departure from one of the most distinctive policies of the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners relating to integration.[4] They have asked newspapers to give minimum publicity to the integration program. The present Superintendent, who took office in 1950, has said that "we moved slowly on the integration of teachers. We went to the PTA's and talked to them. We surveyed the communities. We called in the papers and asked them not to report our progress in this phase of integration." Two weeks before the Times story on the Negro Principal, the Superintendent reaffirmed this "no-publicity" policy and defended it as a demonstrated success. After the story was printed, he explained that, since it was featured in the Negro press, and discovered there by a white reporter, he permitted her to write the story as an "experiment." The outcome of the experiment thus far is that a request for transfer of one white child from the integrated school with the new Negro principal may be related to the study. There have been no other protests.

This instance demonstrates the difficulty of carrying out the no-publicity policy for which the Board takes full responsibility. Other illustrations are provided by the clipping file used by the interviewers. It included more than 130 news stories, editorials and letters on school integration between 1947

3. Though qualified in this quotation, the use of the word "integration" in the story demonstrates a semantic confusion that exists when a word is variously used, to indicate sometimes a first step, and sometimes to refer to a completed process. The word is used in both senses in this report, but, in each case, its meaning should be clear from context.
4. Another major departure from the policy of minimum publicity was in the co-operation given by the superintendent and the School Board in the preparation of a feature story in the Washington Post. "Planning Breaks Prejudice in School Integration," by James Rogers, February 15, 1953.

and 1953 in the three major Indianapolis dailies and in the Negro weekly, the Recorder. All of the editorials approved of the ending of segregation in the public schools, and all of the news stories presented the actions of the Board in a favorable light except in the period of indecision before the passage of the 1949 law. On the basis of what was printed, it is difficult to see why the Board should have feared the treatment which would have been given to any fuller information provided to the press. Perhaps more important in determining the Board's no-publicity policy is the fact that the community does not have a tradition of demanding information from its school officials. At the beginning of this report, reference was made to the high degree of autonomy which the Board of School Commissioners has in Indianapolis. The principals are also jealous of their prerogatives, and a minimum of questioning by the public helps to avoid trouble or "repercussions."

The no-publicity policy has consequences which are probably unanticipated. With the flow of communication cut off in a downward direction, some things administrators should know, especially about the feelings of teachers and students, are not reported to them. Tensions and misunderstandings go unchecked, and the teachers involved in incidents like the unfortunate ones cited above go undisciplined. Thus the Board does not know whether or not it needs a program of in-service training in intergroup relations. A man who was on the Board through the whole period of integration thinks "no mistakes were made." The Superintendent feels that he might have moved faster, but not much faster without arousing opposition. If the absence of any continuing program of intergroup education is serious, this will not be known until the Indianapolis experience can be compared with a community that may have been more successful in meeting the same problems.

As will be shown for Evansville, Indianapolis demonstrates that it is possible to retain, under the Indiana antisegregation school law, a substantial segregation beyond that which merely reflects the pattern of

residential segregation. In Indianapolis this is done with optional districts at the high school level, unsanctioned but interference-free transfers at the elementary school level, and simple avoidance of demands for fuller teacher integration. Yet there is progress toward racial integration under this program, much more progress than most citizens of Indianapolis thought possible five years ago, and with a minimum of protest either from people in a hurry or from people who do not want to see any changes. Perhaps Indianapolis, which has been described as the "most Southern of Northern cities," has a pattern which, precisely because it is not the completed integration that some would prefer, can be profitably studied by school administrators in a more reluctant and fearful South.

III

SIX OTHER INDIANA COMMUNITIES

Gary, Indiana

Gary's population of 133,911 includes 39,252 Negroes (29.3 per cent) and 14,960 foreign-born according to the 1950 Census. The city was built and for many years controlled as a company town by the United States Steel Corporation. The need for labor in the mills caused a phenomenal growth in the city which had less than 500 inhabitants in 1906. Since building a city so rapidly required unskilled as well as skilled labor, Gary has had from its beginnings a higher proportion of Negroes than any other city north of the Mason and Dixon line, and it grew from 18.3 per cent to 29.3 per cent in the decade 1940-1950. This rate of growth, and the high proportion of Negroes and foreign-born brought problems for the public schools, and the results in the school "strikes" in 1927 and again in 1946 focused national attention on Gary's problems.

An account of the Gary school "strikes" against integration and of the responses of those who wanted a more democratic community in the years 1945 to 1948 is provided by Dr. James H. Tipton in Community in Crisis: The Elimination of Segregation from a Public School System (New York: Teachers College, 1953). This detailed study refers to Gary as "Central City," to Froebel High School as "Burton," Emerson as "Thoreau," Pulaski as "Evans," etc. The Lincoln Forum is a "Man's Forum," the child welfare director is the "guidance director," and a band is an "orchestra." However, the chronology of events is not altered nor are the essential details changed in order to preserve the anonymity of the city. The major conclusion of the present writer with regard to Gary is that the Tipton book can be considered both reliable and adequate as a report on how pupil integration was achieved

in Gary.[1] For this reason, only a brief summary is included here.

The question of teacher integration is discussed by Tipton only as an unsolved problem for the future. Actually, some additional employment of Negro teachers in mixed schools has taken place. Froebel High School, which had a 40 per cent Negro student body in 1944 had only one Negro teacher, who was assigned to a class of problem boys, all Negroes. In 1952-1953, the proportion of Negro students at Froebel had increased to 66 per cent and the proportion of Negro teachers to 20 per cent of the total. The integrated Pulaski school created when the formerly all-Negro East Pulaski was combined with the formerly all-white West Pulaski had 7 white teachers and 49 Negro teachers under a Negro principal last year for a student body which was 98 per cent Negro. In 1948, there were only two Negro teachers outside of Roosevelt, the Negro high and elementary school, but Negroes now teach at two relatively new all-Negro elementary schools and at Lincoln school in which the proportion of Negro students has increased from 30 to 99 per cent since 1944. Roosevelt High School and Elementary School remain all-Negro in attendance, teachers, and administration.[2]

The integration program in the Gary schools was put into effect in

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1. This judgment is supported in part by interviews conducted by white students at Purdue University, Jack Schaff and Nancy Pyatt, who reported their findings to the writer in January of 1948 and 1949, respectively. Schaff interviewed Leonard Levanda, student leader of the 1945 Froebel strikes, who is called "Frank" by Tipton, and Miss Pyatt interviewed Newton Fowler, president of the Gary School Board at that time. The writer was also assisted in August, 1953, by Reuben Olson of the Anselm Forum, and by Mark C. Roser, Director of the Child Welfare Department of the Gary Public Schools, both of whom provided materials and information. Several other school administrators were interviewed about recent developments, but no attempt was made to duplicate the study already prepared by Tipton.
2. Recent figures are from Mr. Roser. Conditions at the four schools which had Negroes in attendance in 1944 are described in "A Study of the Social and Economic Conditions of the Negro Population of Gary, Indiana," conducted for the Gary Council of Social Agencies by the National Urban League, J. Harvey Kerns, Survey Director, December, 1944 (typed manuscript), pages 38-51. The study warns that the problems are "serious enough to warrant definite study and action on the part of the school board," and that "if this is not done . . . some of these problems may result in racial outbreaks."

September, 1947. It affected 116 Negro children who went to previously white schools for the first time and the entire student bodies of West Pulaski and East Pulaski which were consolidated into a single interracial school. The integration schedule called for a beginning in the first grade and the sixth grade, with integration continuing in each successive grade each year following. This schedule is in advance of the minimum time-table required by law since it was begun before the law was passed.

At Froebel High School, where the 1946 "strikes" occurred, the exclusion of Negroes from the swimming pool and from the band was ended in 1947, but separate social organizations persisted. For instance, there was a Senior Club and a Senior Organization composed of whites and Negroes, respectively. These separate organizations will not be permitted next year, and some difficulties are anticipated in connection with the Junior-Senior Prom. Some Teachers cannot imagine a dance with both Negroes and whites in attendance without an unpleasant disturbance taking place.

The remaining segregation of students in the Gary schools, apart from this intramural variety, is almost entirely a function of residential segregation. The school districts are increasingly drawn to approximate natural neighborhoods, however, and inequities of the kind reported before 1946 are being eliminated. Four years ago, six whites were permitted to transfer out of the Roosevelt district to an all-white high school. This has not been permitted since, however, and one application for transfer of a white student out of the Roosevelt district was not granted this last year. Transfers of Negroes from predominantly white school districts to Roosevelt or to the other Negro elementary schools have been permitted in the past, and have been considered as solutions to the adjustment problems of the Negro students concerned. The Child Welfare Director, who passes on the transfer applications, reports that he intends to discourage the use of this solution of the problems of unadjusted Negro students in mixed schools. In some cases, rather

them to transfer them to Negro schools, the poorly adjusted Negroes will be asked to drop out of school or to have tutors.

Tensions in the Gary Schools have been reduced by: 1) the firmness of the School Board in administering its integration program once it had been decided upon: 2) the good grace with which it permitted strike leaders to "save face;" 3) the city-wide P.T.A., new in the last five years; 4) the workshops provided for teachers; and 5) a grade-school organization called the All-Out-Americans.

The Board was backed by many community organizations and by a helpful newspaper when it took a firm stand labeling striking white students "mass-truants." It refused to negotiate with "truants" who had been enjoying the more preferred label of "strikers." This firmness resulted in the white students changing from attacks directed at the presence of Negroes in their school to attacks on the Board and the demand that all schools in Gary be opened to all children, white and Negro. Whether or not they hoped to provoke further mass-truancy all over the city if the Board met this demand, they were nevertheless persuaded to sign a statement in which they pledged no support of further school strikes and urged the Board of Education to "issue a statement of policy providing for the enrollment of all students, regardless of race, creed or color, to attend whatever school is located in the zone of their residence." Only the student leader of the "strikes" refused to sign, and he now takes credit for having "brought the real social problems to the surface and set the stage for working out realistic solutions." Tipton notes that, if we can avoid punishing the initiators of a disturbance, we sometimes permit them to change their goals. "In such situations, leaders working for community improvements must be able to recognize evidences of a sincere desire to negotiate, while remaining alert to signs of insincerity on the part of those who began with prejudiced goals."[3]

3. Tipton, op. cit., p. 59.

In 1943-1944, a Negro Parent-Teachers' Organization was created in Gary, since the Parent-Teachers' Association was all-white. In April, 1944, a bi-racial P.T.A. was formed, but its first 90 members were all-Negro. It has taken some time to develop the understanding needed to overcome this situation, but a city-wide P.T.A. was formed five years ago and the integrated P.T.A.'s in the mixed schools are now in a position to help with interracial and intercultural problems.

Workshops, although not directly devoted to intercultural education, provide interracial experiences for a growing number of the Gary teachers. Curriculum study committees are interracial and the social science teachers, in particular, include interracial problems in their curriculum study.

Perhaps the currently most influential group in determining attitudes appropriate to a democratic school system in Gary is the All-Out-Americans organization. The A.O.A.'s, as they call themselves, are all the grade school children in Gary, in public and parochial schools, organized at the classroom, school and city-wide levels. A.O.A. representatives work with other community leaders on community projects, as, for instance, the Community Chest and Korean relief. An adult advisory board checks on but cannot completely control the activities of the children. The city-wide representatives have a monthly briefing on current problems. Representatives from all-white schools attend meetings at Negro schools and the parents in the advisory councils have interracial experiences with the A.O.A.'s. The aims of good citizenship, democracy, and service to school and community are strengthened with the rewards of participation in parades and other good publicity provided by newspapers. The Director of Child Welfare for the Gary Schools, who has done as much as anyone to end school segregation, gives the A.O.A.'s much credit for the work they are now doing.

South Bend, Indiana

Although South Bend has a population only three times that of Elkhart, its Negro population--8,134 according to the 1950 Census--is more than seven times as large as its neighboring city in northern Indiana. Elkhart's 90 per cent increase in Negro population between 1940 and 1950 was also exceeded by the 129 per cent increase for South Bend. Over the same period, South Bend's total population increased only 14 per cent to 101,288.

These population differentials help to explain why South Bend, which has never had segregated schools, appears to be moving toward, rather than away from, a pattern of segregation in education. The schools have always served the residential districts in which they are located. As they continue to do so, the slowly increasing size of the Negro housing areas and the more rapidly increasing population of these same areas are forcing on South Bend schools the concentrations and the cleavages of the residential neighborhoods. South Bend thus provides an illustration of the way in which housing segregation is the base for segregation in other institutions.

Negroes now attend nineteen of the 22 public schools in South Bend, the exceptions being three elementary schools in districts in which no Negroes reside. Comparative enrollment figures for 1948-1949 and 1951-1952 show increased Negro proportions in most schools and greatly increased Negro enrollment and proportions in two elementary schools. The proportion of Negroes in Linden School went up from 80 per cent to 93 per cent in these three years, and in Madison School from 34 per cent to 49 per cent.[1]

The major center of Negro population is a rectangle west of the city center. It is bounded on the west by a "buffer" area of mixed white and

1. The South Bend report is based on interviews with four officials of the School City of South Bend, August 19, 1953. Miss Margaret Cuddy, executive secretary of the South Bend-Mishawaka Round Table of Christians, and Jews, assisted by interviewing high school students by telephone.

Negro housing, said to be deliberately designed by the contractor concerned to "protect" a development for upper-middle income whites on the western fringe of the city. Negroes are discouraged from buying property south of Western Avenue, a main east-west street. Harrison School is on the south side of Western Avenue, but the Negroes who make up half of its student body come mostly from the north and east. A new school in the white development farther out will open in September, 1953, and will take some whites from the Harrison School, increasing the Negro population in the remaining student group to approximately 75 per cent.

The proportion of Negroes in the high schools was almost doubled in the three years ending in 1952, but is still low enough so that there is little possibility of the development of an all-Negro high school. Fifteen per cent of Central High School's 2500 students are Negroes as are seventeen per cent of the 850 at Washington School, which is both an elementary and secondary school. Riley High School had nine Negroes in the year ending in 1952. There is some evidence that the high school with the fewest Negroes offers the fullest opportunities to those who do attend. The Negroes at Riley are invited to white homes and they are said to feel that they are "better off" than those at Central, although it is not entirely clear why they should feel so.

One of the leaders in intergroup relations in the community is Mr. P. D. Pointer, principal of Central High School, who has been cited especially for his work with the South Bend-Mishawaka Round Table of Christians and Jews. At Central everybody is welcome to the noon-hour social period. There is no segregation or discrimination in activities including choral work, sports, and the use of the swimming pool. There has been a tradition at Central that the vice-president of the Senior Class is a Negro, although this tradition was not followed this year.

At both of the larger high schools, Negroes are allowed to attend dances

but, according to two white students, "they don't show up much except for Proms." The other dances are considered to be "more a part of outside social life and not so much a part of school activities." At both schools jacket clubs, now officially banned, excluded Negroes, who in turn formed their own clubs.

Some of the more serious tensions between white and Negro students at Central High School are reduced by a "S.O.S. technique" quickly brought to bear on the trouble spots as they appear. Teachers, social workers, and community leaders meet as the occasion demands, get quickly to the facts, and start immediately to improve communications between the people involved in the misunderstandings. Established Negro residents are especially helpful in dealing with the newer arrivals who are less well adjusted to life in a Northern city.

The first Negro teacher in the South Bend public schools was hired in 1950 and there are now five Negro teachers, all at Linden School, which has the 93 per cent Negro student body. One Negro is in the Office of Pupil Personnel. The policy is to move slowly in hiring Negro teachers using local people as much as possible.

Of some significance is the fact that the president of the city-wide P.T.A. Council this year is a Negro woman.

Elkhart, Indiana

Negroes did not come to Elkhart in very large numbers until the time of World War I, when they were recruited in Kentucky for work in the New York Central railroad shops. These Negro laborers were provided by the railroad with housing in freight cars and in barracks converted from an old roundhouse. When some of the men sent for their families, they took over the shanties which had been occupied previously by white laborers in a district near and paralleling the tracks. This settlement is now five blocks long and two blocks wide but its limits did not expand appreciably during the decade, 1940-1950 while its population more than doubled.[1]

Census figures for Elkhart Negroes are as follows:

1900 . . .	35
1910 . . .	81
1920 . . .	308
1930 . . .	529
1940 . . .	562
1950 . . .	1068

The total population in Elkhart in 1950 was 35,646. Negroes were 3.0 per cent of that total.

The Elkhart high schools have never been segregated. The number of Negroes who have graduated from high school in recent years has varied from a low of one in 1944-1945 to a high of twelve in 1949-1950. The Elkhart elementary schools were originally integrated, were segregated in 1930, and were reintegrated in 1948 the year before the passage of the state law requiring integration.

The number of Negro children in the elementary schools became noticeable in 1918. Because the South Side School was the one nearest the Negro district, although in a completely white neighborhood, that school--three blocks from

1. This Elkhart report parallels, and includes unacknowledged quotations from, the first 43 pages of the unpublished Master's thesis by Ada Sickels, The Reintegration of Negroes in the Elementary Schools of Elkhart, Indiana, Purdue University, August, 1952. This source is supplemented by an interview with Mr. J. C. Rice, superintendent of the Elkhart public schools, August, 1953.

the nearest Negro home--received all of the Negro children in its eight grades.

By 1929 so many Negroes had entered the South Side School that the Board of Education employed a Negro teacher to teach some of them. She is still in the school system and has said that she was assigned at that time only about fifteen of the fourth and fifth grade pupils who were so retarded that it was thought better to separate them from the other children. In the middle of the year a second Negro teacher was employed and it became apparent that the Board was preparing for segregated education as soon as a new grade school, begun in 1928, was ready for use. The first Negro teacher has said she had been told the Negro people knew that segregation was coming and that they had accepted, and even welcomed, it. She found, however, that the parents were far from ready when the time came, and she feels that a period of careful education should have preceded the establishment of segregation. It became her unhappy task to explain the necessity for segregation to the Negro community when she became the principal of the segregated school. She was unable to do this successfully and her attempt to do so was resented by Negro parents.

The new school, Hawthorne, opened in 1930, was six blocks from the South Side School and that much farther from the Negro district. The 437 white children who entered Hawthorne included 267 who had attended the South Side School and, of these, many lived in the blocks adjacent to the school they were leaving. The ninety-five Negro children were left in the old school. The principal was moved to Hawthorne, but he retained supervision of South Side School. Three Negro teachers were left in charge, the first one appointed being given the title of principal.

Even before the opening of the separate Negro school in September, 1930, Negro parents began a series of protests which continued until reintegration of the schools was achieved eighteen years later. A petition with 200 signatures of those opposing segregation was turned down by the Board of Education.

On the day that school opened, the local newspaper reported that "a protest was voiced when only seventeen colored children entered the South Side School, although there are nearly one hundred in the district." The state compulsory school attendance law was effective in dealing with that protest and other petitions and threats went unheeded.

New protests by Negro parents were aroused in 1942 when the Elkhart Board of Education began to consider building a new elementary school for Negroes. The objections were directed in part at the alleged inadequacy of the proposed site, but also involved a rejection of the idea of segregated schools. The renewed attack on segregation continued even after plans for a new Negro school were abandoned. In 1945 the condition of the old South Side School was questioned and the rumor circulated tha t the building had been condemned in 1930 when segregation began. In 1946 the Elkhart Industrial Union Council, C.I.O., sent a resolution to the Board "in support of all-out opposition to any effort, or effect of such effort, in the segregation of the Negro students." The Council reaffirmed its stand a year later and in August, 1947, a delegation of five Negro citizens with two members of the C.I.O. appeared before the Board bearing petitions with 200 signatures requesting that the South Side School be closed and that all children there be permitted to attend schools nearest their residence. The minutes of the Board note that "after the delegation left, the Board agreed that the schools as now organized serve the best purposes and interests of the pupils and the community as a whole.[4]

The attitude of the Elkhart School Board at this time was probably expressed in a list of "Arguments Favorable to a Separate School for Negroes in Elkhart," which had been previously prepared by the superintendent:

1. If Negroes attend white school, only a few will be enrolled in any single classroom. They have no opportunity to compete in various activities and develop personality. They usually lose their identity and opportunity to develop.

2. On the other hand, if Negroes are permitted to attend schools reserved for Negroes, they have an opportunity:
   a) To participate widely
   b) To engage in activities of their own interests and capacities
   c) To expand their own skills and accomplishments, such as art, vocal music, athletics, etc.
   d) To be taught by members of their own race

   As a result of this participation among their fellows, they grow in attitudes and personalities much more than they could hope to grow if they were placed in white schools.

3. It should be kept in mind that Negro pupils are not required to attend the South Side School. If they insist, they may attend the white school in the district in which they live.

4. A comparison of the mental abilities of the Negro child with the white child attending the Elkhart schools shows that the Negro mental level is lower than that of the white child. This factor alone makes it wholly desirable that they be placed in separate schools. Teachers will be able to make better progress with them since they represent the homogeneous group.

5. They now have separate churches, a separate social center, and are now in the act of organizing a separate Legion Post.

6. The South Side School now has Negro teachers and a Negro custodian which they would not have if placed in other schools.

7. The Board inherited a separate school for Negroes. If the school is disbanded and the children sent to other schools, there is a great likelihood that parents of the white children will object, which will create a problem.

8. Negro teachers are now on tenure who would have to be assigned to white schools.

By June, 1948, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had entered the struggle for the end of segregated education in the elementary schools of Elkhart. Miss Marian Wynn Perry, assistant special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., was brought to Elkhart by "the South Siders" and her appearance before the city council was fully and favorably reported in the local newspaper. She said that she thought the city of Elkhart did not want to go to court to fight for segregation, but that it might have to if it continued to operate the school as a "complete and utter denial of basic rights of democracy, since the N.A.A.C.P. is prepared to make a legal fight for the rights of the Negro

people of Elkhart, who make up one thirty-fifth of the city's population and who have a school wastefully and poorly maintained exclusively for them."

The Board of Education and the superintendent were invited to a meeting with the N.A.A.C.P. lawyer and members to discuss school segregation. No member of the Board was able to attend the meeting, nor was the superintendent. The mayor appeared and asserted. "I am in favor of equal rights for all, regardless of race, creed, or color." The superintendent, when questioned later by a reporter, said, "I certainly do believe in equal rights for all people." The president of the Board said, "I think we all have the same thing in mind." Both were quoted as saying that they believed that the Negro children of the South Side were getting treatment "in equipment, material, and teaching staffs equal to that given the white children."

The New York attorney studied Board records, addressed various civic and church groups, among them service clubs, the Community Council, the Council of Church Women, and labor groups. On June 19 a front page article in the newspaper reported that "approximately 100 persons, one-third of whom were white, stood up and were counted as favoring the closing of the South Side School at a NAACP meeting in the St. James A.M.E. church. Only four persons in the audience, who were either public officials or there only as spectators did not vote." The N.A.A.C.P. lawyer had said: "I can only ask you, as reasonable and thinking people, to decide if it is worthwhile to you as American citizens to spend that much effort and that much money to impress on fewer than one hundred Negro children that you do not like them because some of their ancestors were slaves. I hope Elkhart will solve the problem out of moral conviction, but the national offices of the NAACP are prepared to go to court if the School Board is unable to find a solution."

A spokesman for the Negro mothers said that if no action were taken before the opening of school in the fall, the mothers planned to take their

children to the Hawthorne School on September 5 and were prepared to go to jail rather than send their children back to a segregated school.

Within the next few days a number of editorials and letters appeared in the paper. One editorial, entitled "Facing the Issue," concluded with this paragraph:

> Our town must prove that it is progressive enough, liberal enough, and broad-minded enough to face up to the charge that it is doing an injustice to a minority group, to examine the charge objectively, and, if the charge is valid, to correct the injustice.

On July 12 more than two hundred residents of the Hawthorne district met with the Board in the high school auditorium and presented a three-point program: 1) the immediate abandonment of the South Side School, 2) the absorption of the teachers into the school system "as roving specialists," 3) equal distribution, as nearly as possible, of the 106 Negro pupils among the grade schools of the city, a plan that would average about one pupil to a grade and avoid the burdening of any one already overcrowded school.

On July 19 the Board was ready to announce its decision. The meeting was attended by representatives of the N.A.A.C.P., the Hawthorne school district, and various civic groups.

"We are closing the South Side School this coming year," the superintendent announced, "but we may have to go back to it at a later date. We are doing away with a building and four classrooms at a time when enrollment is at its peak and present buildings are insufficient to carry the load. Wherever we have room for an extra pupil, we'll have to use it. Teachers will be assigned wherever a vacancy exists in the school system."

The community received the decision with enthusiasm. The files of the Board contain numerous letters congratulating the board. The P.T.A. lauded the members of the board for their "intelligent solution of a pressing problem" and welcomed the Negro teachers into any city school. Letters came from

ministers, the Council of Church Women, service clubs, the C.I.O., and from newspapers and individuals all over the state.

The Negro pupils were distributed among seven of the eight remaining elementary schools. Two schools received six Negroes each, two schools received 28 Negroes each, and the others had 10, 13, and 16. A plan was initiated whereby bus fare was given to those pupils who had to cross the New York Central tracks or who had to walk one-and one-half miles or more to reach the school to which they were assigned. This procedure was followed until the fall of 1951, when a special bus was secured to carry the children to their schools without charge.

Reassignments since 1948 have increased the number of Negroes in the three schools nearest the Negro residential section and decreased the enrollment in the more distant schools. The most distant school, to which six Negro children were assigned in 1948 now has none and the school to which no Negroes were alloted in 1948 now has the heaviest enrollment of Negroes. The superintendent's explanation is that a railroad underpass, planned within the next few years, will place this school within safe walking distance, thereby dispensing with the need for bus transportation. Six white students have been permitted to transfer out of this school with the largest Negro enrollment, but they are required to pay for their own transportation to another school.

Since the integration of the Elkhart public schools was accomplished in the year before the 1949 non-segregation law was passed, the main use to which the law was put in Elkhart was in reassuring Negro parents that the South Side School, remodeled and reopened in early 1952, would not again be an all-Negro school. Whites, opposed to sending their children to what had been a Negro school, were encouraged to express their opposition in a series of fourteen meetings held with a total of 115 people. This method seems to have resulted in the complete acceptance of the new integrated kindergarten-primary unit.

In 1948 the Negro teachers who had been at the South Side School were transferred into the integrated system. The principal was given a roving assignment to teach art at each of the schools in turn. The two others were assigned to grades in different schools. The acceptance of these Negro teachers in predominantly white schools throws doubt on the oft-heard assertion that the problem of integrating teachers is necessarily an obstacle to the ending of segregated schools. The common sense approach used in Elkhart did not provoke any serious resentment. The present superintendent, who was employed in the fall of 1949, has said that three Parent-Teacher Association groups have asked if it might not be possible to rotate the Negro teachers so that all schools could have the privilege of having these women on their faculties, or, failing that, if additional Negro teachers might be secured. A new Negro teacher was hired for the school year of 1953-1954, but she has asked to be released from her contract for personal reasons. In August, 1953, the superintendent still hoped he might be able to fill the position with a qualified Negro.

The principals of the schools in which the Negroes are teaching have each indicated their pleasure in the arrangement. One reports that pupils in his school do not think of the Negro teacher as being colored. Visitors to the school, asking for "the colored teacher," discovered that the children had some difficulty in deciding which teacher was wanted.

Among the other current policies being applied in the Elkhart schools two deserve further comment. It has been decided that there will not be a proportion of Negroes in any one school exceeding a limit of 25 per cent. To achieve this balance, Negroes or whites will be transported to other parts of the city as necessary. No formal records are kept on Negro enrollment, but the principals and the superintendent know the figures well enough to keep them in mind when planning the boundaries of school districts in accordance with this policy.

A second policy is one of firmness in dealing with the few objections to the integrated schools. For instance, a few parents have said that they do not like to have their white children walk home from school with Negro children. The teachers have been told to respond to this with the suggestion that it would be unfair to ask the Negro children to stay after school until the whites have gone home. Parents usually realize that the opposite pattern, whites waiting until Negroes go home, is not what they want either. Facing the issue in these realistic terms usually makes the parents see the unreasonableness of their protests.

New Albany, Indiana

New Albany has a population of 29,346 of which 1,301, or approximately 4½ per cent, are Negro (1950 census). In the main, the Negro population is concentrated in one major and several minor areas of the city, though there is some scattering. Historically speaking, there has not been much overt racial conflict here. Being so close to the South, however, accommodation patterns typically have been those of segregation and exploitation. There is little doubt that New Albany's location is still a factor in its race relations.[1]

Though some progress has been made, Negroes are still excluded from restaurants, hotels, and the like and in general are restricted to the more menial jobs. Recently, however, Negroes have been admitted to the theaters and some have been given positions with the police and fire departments.

Prior to Indiana's law requiring school integration (1949), there were three Negro schools completely segregated from the white schools. The School Board had discussed the problem and its members were agreed upon the need for integration, chiefly, perhaps, because of the run-down condition of the Negro High School and the financial strain of maintaining a double system. Apparently, humanitarian motives were also present with some, certainly with the Superintendent.

The law, therefore, got the Board out of a hole. Though some citizens protested the law and urged board members not to follow it since "it has no teeth" (there were no legal penalties imposed by the law), the Board announced its schedual for progressive integration, starting with the first grade and moving through the twelfth. Integration (which was only partial,

1. New Albany was studied on August 5 and 6, 1953. The Superintendent of Schools, Harry Davidson, was very helpful and two rather lengthy interviews were held with him. Additional interviews were conducted with the president of the School Board, the principal of the Junior High, one white and one Negro student, one Negro teacher, and one Negro and three white business men.

as will be seen later) actually took place ahead of requirements by the law and of the announced schedule--elementary schools were integrated in 1950, the senior high school in 1951, and the junior high school in 1952. There have been no public incidents of any kind and integration now seems to be accepted by members of the community--some because of conviction and others because they know they can't do anything about it. What little bad feeling there still is, exists largely with some of the older generation, not the children in school. There have been only two or three occasions that anyone has brought a complaint to a school authority (one was from a white parent who objected to her son sharing a locker with a Negro boy) and these have been minor or handled tactfully.

The success of this rather smooth transition to an integrated system can be attributed to several factors:

1) The Indiana law which gave legal backing to the Board and which provided for a gradual change, thus conditioning the public a little at a time.

2) The good leadership of Superintendent Davidson, who worked with his teachers and through his Board, keeping them informed on every move so that together they presented a united front Everything was done quietly, with little or no advance publicity.

3. The leadership and cooperation of Mr. White (Negro principal of Griffin School) and of the Negro people in general. Negro children attending the integrated schools have been counseled by their parents to go out of their way to avoid trouble and to do their part.

Last year there were 1,740 high school students, 50 of whom were colored; and 2,497 elementary students, 173 of whom were colored. The elementary schools are actually only partly integrated, since 155 colored

children attended Griffin, a colored school still maintained by the School Board. The remaining 18 colored children were in four of the six remaining elementary schools, by choice. Those at Griffin were also there by choice since all were given the privilege of attending any school within the district of their residence. There is a bus which transports colored children from the rest of the city and from the county to Griffin. There are no white children at Griffin, though those residing in that district could attend if they wanted to; they attend a white school in this same district, which local Negroes also could attend, but do not. Thus, there is some segregation by choice.

Though there are mixed feelings, the Negroes seem to want to hold on to Griffin school as their own. Why? In the first place, it provides a community center for them, which even the high school students appreciate since they are not fully accepted into the social life of the integrated schools. Secondly, and perhaps most important, it gives employment to Negro teachers (see below). The Griffin building is modern and well equipped.

It is significant that no integration has taken place at the staff level. The Negroes feel very strongly for staff integration and a delegation of them called on the Board with this request about a year ago, but were turned down. Their argument is that unless integration is carried through to the staff level it is no integration, "only tokenism." With pupil integration in New Albany, Negro teachers with tenure were placed at Griffin school and others lost their jobs. This means that some Negro teachers are working at different levels and in different subjects than for which they were trained. More seriously, it means that the teaching profession is being closed as a job outlet for them. Many Negroes feel that white administrations will use one excuse or another to keep colored teachers from getting tenure, so that they won't have to place them in integrated schools.

If someone forced the issue, some Negro teachers now at Griffin would

be placed in the integrated high schools (the law requires no discrimination in assignment), but no one has yet. The Superintendent feels that teacher integration will come in time, though he thinks the community isn't quite ready for it yet. The president of the School Board seems a little resistant to integration at the staff level ever being brought about. Both think that some Negro teachers with tenure are undesirable in terms of both personal traits and professional qualifications, they having secured tenure years ago before there was any thought of integration. Forced integration at this level might result in assigning some Negro teachers to non-teaching positions in the school system, a possibility which the Negroes fear; or in reduced educational standards, a possibility which the whites fear. The Superintendent feels that a beginning can be made before too long, by selecting one or more well qualified Negro teachers and perhaps starting them with teaching shop (industrial work.)

One apparent result of integration is the reduced number of Negro students attending high school--75 before integration compared with 50 afterward. It is probable that Negro youngsters are not given as much encouragement to go on in school now as they were formerly. Probably also, some drop out because of a less appealing social life in an integrated setup and because of the daily reminders at school that they are a minority group.

In general, Negro feelings about integration are mixed and ambivalent. Some seem to be deeply frustrated and resentful. They like the idea of equality but feel that discriminations still exist in the schools and they sense the unfairness of Negro teachers being shut out of jobs.

Undoubtedly, some white teachers are still prejudiced, though this would not apply to the majority. Several incidents have been reported to me. A Negro student seemed to object to teachers using the word "Negro" instead of "colored." A white teacher, meaning no offense, inadvertantly offended by using the phrase "nigger in the woodpile." A minstrel act was prepared as part of

a program but had to be taken out because of complaints of the N.A.A.C.P. (Some business men, by the way, seem to resent the fact that a local chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. was recently organized here and claim that its members are largely the ignorant and the agitators, a claim which unfortunately reflects their prejudices more than the facts.) After integration, the high school prom couldn't be held at usual places--the hotel, the country club--but the problem was solved by hiring a river boat. Here a Negro boy "tagged" a white girl and danced with her. No trouble resulted except that the boy was "talked to" so that it wouldn't happen again; some Negroes were hurt by this. Negro students feel that job opportunities at school and in town are not as available to them. Yet there is no trouble over Negro and white students sitting side by side or sharing lockers and frequently real friendships develop across racial lines (no mixed dating, however). A Negro girl has recently been elected to the Student Council.

As for adults, Negroes are made welcome to PTA, school programs, etc., but they have not been very good in attendance. Perhaps they don't feel welcome, or else are not as interested as when their own children play more active roles in school affairs.

In conclusion, it is evident that progress in better race relations is being made. In the meantime, perhaps some Negroes are a little too impatient and too sensitive to imagined slights, and some whites too loaded with old prejudice and vague fears which usually prove to be incorrect when they see the thing actually tried.

Jeffersonville, Indiana

In 1950, Jeffersonville had a population of 14,685, of which 1,904, or 13 per cent, were Negroes. Of the approximately 3,000 students at the present time about 300, or 10 per cent, are Negroes.[1]

Integration has taken place at all levels, the elementary schools first and the high schools (one junior and one senior high) last year. Negroes are in all schools except one elementary where there are none living in the district. The transition to integration has been fairly smooth, though there have been some parents calling to object (many whites here have migrated from the South and retain Southern prejudices) and some small incidents at the schools (prejudiced teachers saying unkind things until the Superintendent took a firm stand and threatened dismissal; a Negro child pulling a knife on the teacher; etc.). Mr. Schulte, the Superintendent, says that if doing it over again he would: 1) work more closely with the teachers ahead of time to prepare them to accept the change, and 2) work more closely and directly with Negro parents as troubles develop in the schools (they have been very cooperative when approached).

Integration has saved some money, though not as much as it would if Negroes had been given equal schools prior to the move (substandard buildings, equipment, and teachers then existed; e.g., coal stoves, outside toilets).

For a number of years in anticipation of integration, Negro teachers were kept from receiving tenure and were not given contracts until the day school opened (one reason for this was that some Negro children were already moving into white schools and hence enrollments in Negro schools were uncertain). With Integration, Negro teachers without tenure were dismissed (they accepted it because they had to, but felt it unfair). Those with tenure we re retained

1. Jeffersonville is only about six miles from New Albany, I went there because of reported teacher integration there, after having been disappointed on that score at New Albany. This report is based upon one two-hour interview with the Superintendent, Mr. Schulte.

in the school system; though, with the exception of two, they were transferred to non-teaching assignments. The two Negro teachers were given instructional assignments in speech correction and with mentally retarded children, areas that are optional for parents to decide. The one is a very superior teacher and the situation with her has worked out well (Some parental objection, but eliminated when parents visited the class). The other teacher is only average and the situation the same way (the Superintendent is afraid trouble might develop if this man ever tries to discipline a white child).

Mr. Schulte feels that it will be at least ten years before this city will be ready to accept teacher integration. It is a border town and has Southern notions. The people accept the few Negro teachers who have tenure because they know they must under the law (however, some would rather meet the law only technically by paying those teachers for doing nothing). Mr. Schulte would not think of giving another Negro tenure now (because of community sentiment) but thinks it will come later on. He believes that administrators then will need to select Negroes of very high quality. All of this, of course, means that integration is tending to squeeze Negroes out of the teaching profession.

An interesting sidelight on Jeffersonville is that some 25 or 30 children from Louisville, Kentucky, have tried to "sneak in" by registering with false Jeffersonville addresses. Mr. Schulte feels that there may be more of this over time as integration works out and its benefits become known.

Evansville, Indiana

Evansville, the county seat of Vanderburgh County, is in southwestern Indiana on the Ohio River. It is a port of entry and during World War II, had the largest inland shipyards in the world. The shipping point for an agricultural and coal mining region, it does an annual wholesale business second only to Indianapolis in the state. It manufactures glassware, tools, automobile parts, shovels, cranes, beer and pharmaceuticals, but is probably best known as the "Refrigerator City."

Of the 128,636 persons in Evansville according to the 1950 Census, 8,483 (6.6 per cent) were Negroes. Recent arrivals, both white and Negro, come mostly from the South, and the more established residents have customs and ideas, especially with regard to Negro-white relations, which might be expected in the location across the river from Kentucky. On March 1, 1948, the year before the educational nonsegregation law was passed, the Mayor of Evansville appointed a Commission on Human Relations to work with him to reduce discrimination against Negroes. In the first year of the Commission's existence, discrimination in the city parks was eliminated, a course of instruction in race relations was given to 42 police officers. Negro police officers were given patrol cars for the first time, and more adequate hospital facilities were arranged for Negroes. In succeeding years, the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations has eliminated segregation in the leading Evansville theaters and has recently been campaigning to eliminate discriminations against Negroes in restaurants.[1]

1. This report on Evansville is based on interviews conducted by John Gandy and Dwight Culver, August 24-26, 1953. Informants included the Superintendent of Schools; three principals; six teachers and ex-teachers; ten students; three parents; and representatives of Evansville College, the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, the County Welfare Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Carver Center, and the Protestant and Catholic clergy.

Evansville College, a Methodist-related but community-oriented liberal arts college, had its first Negro student in the 1930's, when a scholarship was given to a specially selected graduate of the local Negro high school. Since that time other Negroes have felt welcome at the college, which now has a Negro enrollment of about 5 per cent. The college has no dormitory and most of these students live at home. The college cafeteria serves Negroes and there is no discrimination in college activities.

The first Negro public school in Evansville was opened 52 years ago and the same building now houses one of the two Negro elementary schools. The Negro high school, Lincoln, which now includes grades six through 12, is a building erected in 1929 and it compares very favorably with the larger white high schools. Transportation has been provided for Negro children who live some distance from their schools. In the years preceding integration, a program of equalizing school facilities and faculties had begun, and the Superintendent explains that this program was quite independent of the integration program.

In the legislative debate over the 1949 integration law, legislators from other parts of the state were concerned over the possible reaction in Evansville. Reassurances from the Evansville legislators that the law was acceptable to them apparently helped its final passage. It these legislators could foresee that Evansville Negroes would not take full advantage of the integration permitted by the law, the School Board could not foresee this and was not certain that either whites or Negroes would accept the law. To prepare the community for integration, a series of eight or ten meetings were held at white schools throughout the city. The Board of School Trustees invited delegates to a forum-type discussion of possible programs which would comply with the law. Some Negro leaders were invited to the meetings, although none of the meetings were held in Negro schools. The purpose of the meetings was

to give the School Board an opportunity to assess the climate of opinion among a select group of individuals. There was considerable pressure on the Board at these meetings to ignore the law. However, the Superintendent remembers that the P.T.A. organizations were very helpful in stressing the idea that the schools should take a democratic, law-abiding position. When the Board announced its policy it was able to say that the policy had been arrived at on the basis of this series of meetings.

The plan of the Board of S hool Trustees, announced in March, 1949, was definite and the school officials have been firm in adhering to its provisions.

> . . . in reality every child in Evansville lives in two school districts. . . . The Board of School Trustees propose that we keep our double system of school districts, and in compliance with the provisions of the anti-segregation law permit every child, who in September, 1949, enrolls in kindergarten, grade 1, or grade 9 the choice of enrolling in either of the two schools in whose districts he resides. It should be emphasized that in September, 1949, only those children in the three designated grades will be given this choice. In compliance with the law this choice will gradually be extended to all children in all grades. It is the thinking of the Board of School Trustees that the system proposed would provide the people of our community with a choice, and their own actions in the coming years will indicate the pattern which our schools will follow in the future. In order that the choice will not be nullified by additional costs imposed on some children, the board will continue to furnish transportation on approximately the same routes which this year served Lincoln and Third Avenue Schools. It should be pointed out that it is conceivable that the choice offered pupils might result in a very small enrollment in kindergarten, first grade, and ninth grade in some of our schools. Although this is a possibility, it is not expected. If it should prove in the next few years, that a very small number of pupils elect to attend Lincoln High School, it will of course be impossible to operate Lincoln High School, since its enrollment would not justify its continued operation.

An account in the Indianapolis News summarizes what happened when the plan was put into effect.

> "Surprisingly few" Negro children--only 18--enrolled in white schools as the Antisegregation Law went into effect at the opening of the present school term here.
>
> Only one protest was made to the School Board--a petition from residents of the Culver School district, in the southeast section of the city.

Seven Negro children are enrolled at Culver, seven at Wheeler and four at Delaware.

The Culver petition was signed by more than 100 persons. It requested that the seven Negro children at Culver School be transported by bus to Chestnut-Walnut, an all-Negro school considerably farther from their homes.

O. H. Roberts, Jr., School Board president, reminded the petitioners that nonsegregation was a state law and that board members as public officials are charged with carrying out the law.

Walter Lashbrook, Mrs. Malcolm Jenkins and Mrs. John Specht, who book the petition before the School Board, said the presence of four Negro children in the kindergarten room at Culver and three in the first grade created "growing friction" at the school.

Roberts replied:

"There has been no friction, except that created here by parents."

The protesters withdrew their petition because of the cool reception received from the School Board. Lashbrook said the group would turn over to an attorney its effort to oust the seven Negro youngsters from Culver School.

But Roberts said he "seriously doubted" any legal action would materialize to test the new Antisegregation Law.

School officials said they were surprised that only 18 Negro children had enrolled in the previously all-white schools. They said the Negro children either preferred to remain in their own grade and high schools or that Negro parents had refrained from entering their children in white schools this semester until they had an opportunity to observe the reaction to nonsegregation. (September 17, 1949)

A mother of one of these first Negro students to go to an unsegregated schools has since sent two more children to the same school. She has had no difficulty in enrolling any of her children and she is pleased with the teachers and other parents. She is happy in her relations with them. At the first P.T.A. meeting she attended the chairman made a special effort to make her feel at home and only a few mothers indicated any resentment at her presence. The first grade teacher is especially important to the success of integration when it is scheduled in the Evansville pattern, and this mother found the first grade teacher very interested in her son. She also thinks that all of the teachers are impartial in dealing with white and Negro pupils, but she recognizes that some other Negro parents might not agree with her. Her children have been successful in their adjustment with others in the school, and she would like them to go to an integrated high school although she will not insist that they do.

Enough Negroes agree with this mother that there were last year about fifty Negroes attending in one or the other of six integrated elementary schools. This leaves sixteen all-white elementary schools, some of which are in districts where no Negroes live. Of the 15,068 children enrolled in kindergarten through grade eight, 1,243 (8.2 per cent) are Negroes and only 4 per cent of these are in integrated schools. The average yearly increase in the first three years after 1949 was less than eleven Negro students distributed among the six schools involved. At this rate, upon the completion of the integration program in the elementary schools, 7.5 per cent of the Negro elementary school pupils might be expected to be in integrated schools.

Some of the fifty Negroes in integrated elementary schools are in the two schools in which there are special classes for the handicapped and others needing special education, the orthopedic and sight-saving classes in one school and the orthogenic and hard-of-hearing in the other. The mentally retarded Negro children are accommodated at the Negro schools. A new school is being built to serve a mixed community and will have more adequate facilities for special education. Because of its location it is expected that it will have a larger proportion of Negroes than any of the other integrated schools.

The three major high schools enrolled a total of 5,100 white students in September, 1952, and one Negro student who transferred from Lincoln. No applications from a Negro have been received to the Mechanic Arts High School, which enrolled 267 whites in the last two high school grades. Lincoln High School, which is still all-Negro despite its having been opened to whites by the policy statement in 1949, enrolled 389 Negroes last year.

The Roman Catholic parochial high schools permitted Negroes to attend several years before the integration law was passed, but a Catholic informant

did not think that this had much effect on the rest of the community, since school officials apparently did not consult with the parochial school leaders about their experience. It was recently announced that, beginning with the school year 1953-1954, all Roman Catholic children will attend the school in the parish in which they live. This will reduce the enrollment of the all-Negro parochial school, which will now become integrated like the others.

In explaining why "surprisingly few" Negroes availed themselves of the opportunity of going to an integrated public school close to their homes rather than to the Negro school at a greater distance--and why no whites have chosen to go to the Negro schools that are, in some cases, closer to their homes--the attitudes of the school administrators in the receiving school does not seem to be responsible. The one white girl that attempted to go to Lincoln was a member of an interracial religious sect. She was unable to get her mother's permission to make the transfer. The one Negro boy who has thus far attempted to go to Central High School was well-received, finds his teachers interested in him, is president of the Hi-Y club and will be a candidate for the basketball team, having assurances from the coach that he will have an equal opportunity with the other boys. His principal confirms the boy's report that he is getting better grades at Central than he did at Lincoln, and this the boy attributes to the interest shown in him by teachers and to his own desire to do well in the new situation. A Negro girl was applying for admission to another white school when the interviewers were in one of the school offices and she was being assured that, if she lived in the appropriate district, she did indeed have the right to enroll, thus being the second Negro to enter a previously all-white high school.

The failure of the whites to choose the Negro schools perhaps needs no further explanation, but the interviewers concentrated on the problem of why Negroes, given the opportunity to choose for integration failed to do so.

One of the important reasons seems to be that the custom of segregation, once established, is difficult to change. As the Superintendent of Schools expressed it: "Lincoln is the center of Negro cultural life. It is the only thing they have except for their churches." The tradition of the Negro school was also stressed by Lincoln's principal: "Parents who graduated from Lincoln want their children to go to the same school."

With the individual Negro student this custom is reinforced by habit. Since they attend Lincoln for the 6th, 7th and 8th grades, it has been easier for them simply to remain at Lincoln rather than to transfer to a different high school. The two Negro elementary schools have only grades kindergarten through five, whereas 18 of the 20 predominantly white elementary schools include up to the eighth grade. When the time comes to choose a school for the sixth grade, Negroes are taken on an orientation visit to Lincoln, but not to any other schools.

Insofar as Negroes think of attending white schools at all, they probably do so mostly in terms of a comparison between the opportunities for participating in extra curricular activities at both schools. At least, only one of the students interviewed mentioned fear of intimidation or violence as a reason for not choosing one of the other three high schools and most of them did mention what they considered to be the correspondingly better chances to be "in things" at Lincoln. This is realistic thinking since the much smaller size of Lincoln probably does give an average student a better opportunity to be on athletic teams, in the band, and in other activities than he would have in larger integrated schools. For instance, Lincoln plays a full sports schedule with schools having five times its enrollment, and any given Negro boy would have a better chance of playing on the Lincoln team than on those of the larger schools. The case of the one Negro student in an otherwise white high school is not sufficiently reassuring to other Negroes, nor is the fact that Negroes

in Catholic high schools have participated freely in school activities.

These misgivings by students can be better understood if we note the lack of encouragement by parents and teachers. Parents operate in terms of custom and habit also and are influenced by the same reasoning with regard to school activities. Yet it is the Negro parents upon whom falls the major responsibility for deciding on school integration. The Board's policy requires that Negro parents take the initiative in breaking with the custom and habit of segregation. Only in the case of the children from the Negro orphanage does the city play the role of the parent, and it is interesting to note that, when it does so, it decides for the transportation of the children to Negro schools.

Though one of the objections to the continued separate schools might be that so many Negro children need to be transported to school, this is not necessarily an objection as interpreted by Negro parents. Of the 269 who will be attending one of the Negro elementary schools in 1953-1954, 125 (46 per cent) will be transported by bus. Sixty-one of these are from outside the city and their expenses and tuition are paid by the county, as the city makes it possible for the county to evade the integration law. Twenty per cent of the Lincoln students (grades 6-12) are transported at school expense. To many Negro parents this means freedom from the necessity of preparing lunches at noon, and an opportunity for mothers to work outside the home until the children are returned by bus later than would be the case if they were within easy walking distance from their schools.

In considering the question of whether or not Negro teachers hinder the integration process by encouraging continued enrollment at the Negro schools, it should be said that it is difficult to see how, under the circumstances, they could do otherwise. Much of their activity of this kind is undoubtedly unconscious, but there are instances of direct and intentional indoctrination. A teacher's wife told the mother of the boy now attending the white high school

that, if many followed his example, the Negro teachers would lose their jobs. At the time of his transfer, the boy was told he would not be permitted to transfer back. The family interpreted this as an effort to discourage his transfer to the white school. One of the present students at Lincoln heard a teacher tell her class that a failure by Negroes to attend a Negro school showed a lack of confidence in Negro teachers and Negro schools. A former student, now in college, told of two occasions when teachers urged students to attend Negro schools in order to preserve the teaching jobs for Negroes. Another student stated that a teacher told his class that they should attend the Negro high school because, if they attended the white high school and then went on to college, there would eventually be no Negro high school to which they could return for teaching jobs.

In their ambivalence on this matter, some teachers tend to project their own attitudes onto the principal of Lincoln. Both interviewers heard criticisms from all parts of the Negro community of a speech made by the Lincoln principal in a radio panel at the time the integration policy was announced. His remarks have been interpreted as opposition to integration, although he remembers saying only that Lincoln could be expected to remain as a "predominantly" Negro school for some time to come. He intended to reassure the teachers that they need not fear the implications of the last sentence of the Board policy statement: "If it should prove in the next few years, that a very small number of pupils elect to attend Lincoln High School, it will of course be impossible to operate Lincoln High School, since its enrollment would not justify its continued operation." However, as the leading professional in the Negro community, he has a "vested interest" in the segregated school which can be criticized by other Negroes despite anything he might do or say in favor of integration.

Even if he did try much harder to reassure the Negro teachers about

their jobs, the principal of Lincoln could not change the fact that integration of Negro teachers was not mentioned in the policy statement and is not even being considered by whites. White teachers are used in Negro schools for special services, but otherwise the color-line is sharply drawn and the school administration has no intention of complying with the explicit provisions of the law on this point. The Negro teachers all know what happened at New Albany and Jeffersonville, where Negro teachers not on tenure were dismissed. This was mentioned by the Lincoln principal, who added (at some length) that he is not worried about his job, having plenty of other opportunities. His implication was that Negro teachers should and do worry about their jobs.

An important element in the Negro teachers' attitudes toward integration is the status they have as teachers in relation to the rest of the Negro community. The Negro schools provide 103 jobs, 83 of them professional. In a city of almost 10,000 Negroes this represents a large proportion of the professional and prestige-giving occupations among Negroes. White and Negro teachers receive the same salaries; however, the Negro teacher enjoys a relatively higher economic position in the Negro community than does the white teacher in the white community. The Negro teachers have the usual privileges which prevail for the Negro white-collar group in small Southern towns with regard to credit, and the use of public facilities not available to the rest of the Negro community.

In one way the position of the Negro high school teachers is even better than that of the whites. The small size of their school gives them a better chance than they would have otherwise to receive the "extra pay for extra duties" which comes, for instance, with coaching, and directing music and dramatics. This preferred position is especially valued by those who believe that, if integration of teachers ever comes, higher standards would be required of the Negro teacher than the white teacher for the same position.

For all of these reasons, Negro teachers come to feel that they have no responsibility to push the integration program any faster or to encourage the

Negro community to do anything further about it. In the main they say that what has been done is "about what you would expect in Evansville" and they blame only the School Board for not doing more. This essentially conservative position is recognized by the N.A.A.C.P., which has not undertaken any campaign in Evansville for teacher integration. The Local president stated that he could even foresee Negro teachers testifying against the integration of teachers or an acceleration of pupil integration, and he does not wish to afford them that opportunity.

The Superintendent of Schools says that he "would not have done things any differently, since the ideal has to be tempered to the actual. We could not have moved much faster without repercussions." The lesson from the Evansville experience, as he sees it, is that Negroes will not crowd into the previously white schools in any great numbers when three conditions are present: 1) Basic equality in the school facilities and teaching staff; 2) Location of the Negro schools in or accessible to the Negro neighborhoods; 3) Natural tendency of all people to want to be with their own kind. All of these conditions were present in Evansville, according to the Superintendent, and this makes the fears about the large influx of Negroes into white schools unwarranted.

When these conclusions are expressed in the simple formula, "Negroes prefer segregated schools," whites in Evansville will usually agree, and will cite the unexpectedly small numbers of choices by Negroes for integration as adequate proof of the generalization. However, even the more conservative Negro teachers are unwilling to put the matter so simply. They seem to feel that the preference for Negro schools is the opposite of a "natural" tendency, being rather the result of a complex of customs and habits, and of the economic and power structure.[2]

2. For a further discussion of the generalization by whites about Negroes preferring segregation and the qualifications Negroes add to the same generalization, see Dwight W. Culver, Negro Segregation in The Methodist Church (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1953), pp. 30-33 and passim.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

prepared by

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. THE COMMUNITY OF WASHINGTON

Washington is known to the world as the capital of a great nation and a center of international diplomacy on matters of incomparable scope and significance. To many it is less a city than an institution, less a fact than a symbol. Yet, beneath the vast superstructure of big government, big issues, and big ideas, Washington is a place where people live their lives. Here people build the complex sets of relationships which go to make a community, never wholly unlike the pattern of other cities, never quite free from the oddities which grow out of Washington's reason for existence.

A. Washington's Unique Character

Politically, Washington has the distinction of being the only American city whose citizens have no right of suffrage. Washington has no form of self-government, elects none of its city officials, has no national representation and no voice in the selection of the President.

Existing under no county or state, Washington's government has no parallel elsewhere. Executive functions are performed by a board of three commissioners, two civilians appointed by the President and one officer of the Army Engineer Corps. In the absence of a city council, most legislative functions remain with the Congress. Funds are appropriated annually by the Congress as part of the total federal budget. Some official boards of control are totally independent, while federal departments have direct control of some local affairs.

In such a maze of overlapping and conflicting jurisdictions, the management of local affairs becomes the most confusing of bureaucracies. This is an absence of any clear center of authority, with responsibility so diffuse as to be nearly invisible. The system is inefficient at best and not infrequently a guarantee of impotence.

The nature of the city is a fact of economic as well as political significance. Washington has no manufacturing and but slight labor organization, its commerce is

largely limited to retail trade, many of its services depend on tourists for survival.

The dominance of the federal government poses a practical financial problem for the city. The federal government owns 42% of the land area in the city. Another 6% is owned by the District government, and 4% by tax-exempt institutions. Consequently 52% of the city's land is not available as a source of tax revenues.[1] Receiving from the city numerous municipal services, such as water and fire protection, the federal government still contributes less than nine cents of each tax dollar. The remainder must be provided through local taxation.

No provisions are made for deficit financing. Federal law requires the District to operate on a pay-as-you-go basis. This restriction applies to the schools; no school building can be constructed nor plans and specifications drawn for any construction project until Congress has provided cash on hand.

Sociologically the community reflects the strangeness of its existence. A large proportion of its residents have come for government jobs. Many come for a limited number of years without anticipation of permanent residence. It is difficult for them to develop a feeling of belonging. The result is a meager development of the sense of citizen's responsibility and civic pride.

The people themselves are a conglomerate of social types, representing widely divergent backgrounds of social class, educational level, and interest. The embassies and legations bring many people from all over the world to live here on a relatively long-term basis. Americans come from north, south, east, and west. Such a divergent population provides naturally a feeling of the cosmopolitan, but it is difficult to fuse into a whole.

The community is highly stratified into distinct social sets and economic levels. Ranging from the social elite of old Washington and the top level of government officials to the impoverished dwellers in the notorious slums, the social scale spans a world of difference.

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1. Data obtained from the office of the District of Columbia Budget Officer.

The occupational structure of the city's population is anything but normal. 55.8% of the city's employed are in white collar jobs, including 13.7% in the professional and technical occupations. Clerical workers are most numerous, comprising 29.2%. At the other end of the scale, 18% are in service occupations.[1] These extremes are high as compared with other cities. Correspondingly, the city is low in workers in the skilled and semi-skilled trades.

More than a third of the city's population is Negro. While the economic profile of the Negro community is scaled downward as compared with the total population, the Negro income is high as compared with other cities. Nearly a quarter of the Negro workers are in white-collar jobs, including thousands of teachers and government workers at the professional level. Negro independent professionals are numerous, including an imposing array of lawyers and a number of medical specialists. The community is highly stratified, with a well-defined upper class, and gives considerable attention to the symbols of prestige and social selection.

The comparative affluence of the Negro population should not obscure the problems. 13.7% are laborers, 12.9% work in private households, 25% are service workers. 43.1% of the non-white families and unrelated individuals earned less than $2000 in 1950, as compared with 24.1% for whites.[1] Facing a special problem in housing, Negroes comprise 60% of the city's slum-dwellers.[2]

B. <u>Changing Community Patterns</u>

Always a fluid community, Washington in the 1940's experienced unprecendented expansion attendant upon the rapid growth of government functions which brought thousands of new job-holders to the city. Here growth breeds growth, with retail trade, home building, and municipal services expanding in response to the demand. The pressure on housing was most acutely felt. With building urgently needed and productive of handsome profits, a city already crowded turned to its suburban areas for expansion. The obsolescence of much of the downtown area enhanced the attractiveness of outward movement. The city's business began to decentralize to follow the

1. 1950 U.S. Census of Population
2. <u>Housing Letter</u>, Washington Housing Association, Vol. XIX, No. 5, Sept. 1953, p.2

market, with shopping centers springing up like mushrooms in the outskirts. Here the new suburbs take the suburbanite out of the District of Columbia and into Maryland and Virginia.

The movement to the suburbs, predominantly a middle-class phenomenon, has been largely restricted to white persons. The result has been a sharp rise in the proportion of Negroes in the population of the District. In 1940, Negroes comprised 28% of the population, in 1950 35%.[1] These changes have even more sharply affected school enrollment, with 38% Negroes in 1940, and 51% in 1950.[2] Here again the character of the suburban development is reflected. It is particularly the younger families with children who are moving outward with the resulting effects on racial composition even greater for the schools than for the city as a whole.

The Negro population has traditionally been concentrated in the central northwest and in the far northeast (across the Anacostia River). There has also been a considerable scattering of Negroes in other parts of the city, so as to prevent the formation of sharp ghetto lines.

In recent years, population movements have produced a considerable increase of racially mixed neighborhoods. Negro families, seeking to escape poor housing in the downtown area, are moving outward within the confines of the District to the homes and apartments left vacant by the new white suburbanites. The expansion of the Negro population is especially great eastward from the center of the city, increasing the racial mixture in the area between the two traditional Negro areas. The far northeast and far southeast are areas of expansion for both white and Negro, with only the far northwest and some isolated areas still unavailable to Negroes. The accompanying map shows how large a portion of the city has a significant proportion of Negro population.

The current picture is less one of pattern than of process, a process of rebuilding, re-ordering, re-structuring a city. With residential and racial distribu-

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1. 1940 and 1950 U.S. Census of Population
2. Data obtained from the office of the Statistician, District of Columbia Public Schools.

tion subject to continuous change, Negro and white families frequently live in the same block or around the corner from each other. Many neighborhoods, often areas of new building, have become well established on an interracial basis.

Within the framework of these changes, the pattern of race relations is being rapidly modified. Washington has for many years maintained the racial barriers that characterize a border city, with only the transportation system and public buildings exempt from formal segregation. The city's function as a symbol of democracy has attracted worldwide attention to the racial restrictions which are often an embarrassment to foreign visitors and always an affront to American Negroes. The city is currently undergoing rapid departures from the segregation pattern.

The more dramatic instances of discriminatory treatment of Negroes have now been altered. The famous incidents of Marian Anderson's exclusion from Constitution Hall, the refusal of the National Theater to admit Negro patrons, the repeated refusal of restaurants to serve without discrimination: all of these have been changed. The legitimate and concert stage is now entirely non-discriminatory. All restaurants were opened to everyone in June, 1953, following a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Thompson Restaurant Case. While most of the movie theaters remain segregated, a few downtown theaters have provided the opening lead in exercising a non-discriminatory policy. The hotel picture, once so thoroughly "lily white", now presents a confusing picture of shifting policy in which many do in fact serve Negroes in certain ways. The Department of the Interior requires integration of all playground and park facilities under its jurisdiction and the city Board of Recreation has established a policy of gradual integration of recreation areas. The National Capital Housing Authority has recently established a policy of integration to the extent that 85% of public housing is integrated, and several privately owned apartment houses offer rentals on an interracial basis. Employment policy, in many ways a stronghold of discrimination, moves slowly but steadily in the direction of employment on merit.

In private education the trend toward open facilities is also manifested. All Catholic schools are now following a policy of non-discrimination. A number of private schools at the primary level operate on an interracial basis. In higher education the universities have been opening their doors, with each of the leading institutions now admitting Negroes in at least some departments.

In this picture of change in the direction of integration of local institutions, the dual system in public education remains the last stronghold of absolute segregation. As such it becomes increasingly an irritant and an object of attack by the proponents of integration and the major line of defense for the proponents of segregation.

II. THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Washington public school system[1] enrolled over 100,000 school pupils during the school year 1952-53. It employs nearly 5000 persons, including 3500 teachers, 244 officers, and over 1000 clerical and service workers. It uses 166 school buildings, and spends nearly $30,000,000 annually. A large and complex system, it is both a big business operation and a major community institution.

A. The Structure of School Authority

The Board of Education consists of nine citizen members, serving without pay, appointed by the Judges of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The Board elects its own officers and employs the Superintendent and other personnel. It is an autonomous body, solely responsible in all matters of policy, but having limited authority in fiscal matters. Budget estimates for the schools are submitted by the Board of Education to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who incorporate school budget items at their discretion in the District of Columbia budget which then goes to the U.S. Congress. Responsibility of the local Board and administration is limited by the budgetary control of the D.C. Commissioners. Responsibility of all local authorities is limited by the direct fiscal and legislative control

1. Unless otherwise noted, statistical data in text and tables here and below have been obtained from the Office of the Statistician, District of Columbia Public Schools.

exercised by Congress.

Nowhere is a citizen so helpless. He has no voice in selecting the Board or administration or those who make the selections. If buildings are needed, he may not approve a bond issue to raise funds. If the budget is inadequate, he has no voice in fixing the tax-rate or the nature of the tax. If legislation is needed, he has no representative or senator. If he undertakes a citizen's testimony or lobbying, he lacks the force inherent in the power to elect.

Local citizens have left to them only the power of the voice, the right to make a noise. Organized citizens groups are extraordinarily vocal on school issues. They speak to the school board with almost equal fervor on issues ranging from double-shifts in a crowded school to the need to repair a drinking fountain. Such representation, no matter how effectively made, carries no guarantee of success. Frequently frustrated, parent groups alternate between protest and apathy. When tempers reach the bursting point, citizens condemn administration and Board, with no power to "turn the rascals out", and berate each other, not infrequently with false charges and mean and petty feeling. School news is front-page news, the Board is on the defensive, and the administration is harrassed.

Through all the burning issues of education, the repeated controversies, and the maze of complex problems, there runs a main thread which centers around the dual organization of the system. An inescapable complication of the normal school problems of the post-war years, the segregated pattern becomes a factor in almost every piece of school business to be dealt with. The citizens irate feelings, the Board's precarious prestige, and the administration's harrassment are never far removed from the major issue of race.

The school system is divided into two distinct divisions, designated Division 1 (for white children) and Division 2 (for Negro children). This segregated organization applies to all levels of the school program from kindergarten through the teachers colleges, as well as in special education, the extra-curricular program, and adult education. The members of the administrative, supervisory, and teaching staffs are

racially divided with equal strictness.

A few jobs at the top administrative level serve both divisions and are filled by white incumbents. These positions are Superintendent, Assistant to the Superintendent in charge of Business Administration, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Buildings and Grounds, and the Assistant in charge of Personnel. Under the Superintendent are complete staffs serving the two divisions, with white personnel in Division 1 and Negro personnel in Division 2. The following officers make up this staff level:

White	Negro
First Assistant Superintendent in charge of senior high schools and teachers colleges	First Assistant Superintendent in charge of senior high schools and teachers colleges
Associate Superintendent in charge of junior high and vocational high schools.	Associate Superintendent in charge of junior high and vocational high schools.
Associate Superintendent in charge of elementary schools and curriculum planning (curriculum planning for the entire school system).	Assistant Superintendent in charge of elementary schools.
Associate Superintendent in charge of research.	Associate Superintendent in charge of research.

Other members of the administrative and supervisory staff are as follows:

Serving Both Divisions

Statistician
Superintendent of Custodians
Director, Department of School Attendance and Work Permits
Director, Department of Food Services

White	Negro
Staff of Directors	Staff of Directors
Heads of Departments	Heads of Departments
Chief Examiner	Chief Examiner
Staff of Supervisors	Staff of Supervisors
Teachers College President	Teachers College President

Of 3479 permanent teaching positions (as of October 24, 1952), 1773 are for white teachers, 1706 for Negro teachers.

B. The Post-war School Problems

American cities in the post-war years have faced serious problems in the business of providing education. The sharp rise in the birth rate, which began in the early war years, created a severe strain on school facilities when the children reached school age in the late 1940's. All over the country, school systems found themselves poorly equipped to provide buildings for a generation of staggering size. School construction was little above zero during the war years; the post-war rush to erect usable structures encountered well nigh insurmountable problems of limited budget and construction difficulties. The inevitable result has been that children are taught in larger classes than formerly, temporary makeshift structures are in use, and instruction in double shifts is widely practiced.

Rising school enrollments have created a demand for teachers which far exceeds the supply. Our teachers colleges and universities are not graduating young teachers in sufficient numbers to meet the still growing need for new teachers. Even after many of the strict qualifications have been modified to make hiring easier, there remains a need to appoint many teachers on a temporary basis who do not meet standard qualifications. Still, positions go unfilled, and the schools make do with overlarge classes or successions of substitutes.

It will take years to complete the construction programs planned to meet the need, to train an adequate supply of teachers, to learn to manage education on a grander scale than we have known before. Meanwhile, school authorities everywhere make what adjustments they can to the recurring emergencies which are often destructive of morale and beyond the resources of even the most ingenious of administrators.

Washington has its full share of these problems. The following table of pupil membership shows the course of enrollments in the post-war years.

Table 1 - School Enrollment by Race, 1944-1953

School year	White	Negro	Total
1944-5	49,500	37,768	87,268
1945-6	49,536	38,966	88,502
1946-7	50,504	41,073	91,577
1947-8	49,657	42,326	91,983
1948-9	47,801	43,264	91,065
1949-50	48,696	45,741	94,437
1950-1	46,736	47,980	94,716
1951-2	46,109	50,763	96,872
1952-3	46,112	54,716	100,828

The increased numbers of children were placed in a school system already burdened by an old and inadequate school plant. During the school year 1948-9, as a part of an extensive survey by Dr. George D. Strayer, school buildings were individually rated with respect to educational adequacy. Nearly a quarter of the buildings in use at the time were found to be so poor as not to justify expenditure for improvement. Another 31% needed major additions or improvements to be made satisfactory. Well over half the buildings did not measure up to standard. Only nine buildings, eight white and one Negro, were considered very satisfactory.[1] Strayer noted the age of school buildings as a factor in the poor record of adequacy. 35.4% of the white schools and 55.7% of the Negro schools were over 40 years old at the time of the survey, with 3.1% white and 4.3% Negro over 70 years old.[2]

Even before the post-war upswing in enrollment, District schools had experienced a net rise in enrollment of 14% over a fifteen year period. The program of school building had never kept pace with the demands of the school population. At the end of the war period, the effort was begun to expand and rehabilitate the school plant. Since 1946, more than $27,500,000 has been spent for new school buildings, additions,

1. Strayer, George D. - The Report of a Survey of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949. Chapter VI, especially pp.316-328
2. ibid. p. 300

and improvements. By any standard this falls far short of the need. In 1949, Strayer recommended a building program amounting to $38,000,000 merely to meet current needs.[1] Only about half that amount has been appropriated since. In 1952, the Board of Education developed a plan for a six-year building program totalling $70,000,000, which has little chance of realization without a major change in the fiscal practices of the District. School authorities and the city commissioners are agreed that arrangements for deficit financing are urgently needed.

The Board of Education in practice finds that its budget requests, both for operating expenses and for capital outlay, are reduced by the Commissioners and then further cut by an economy-minded Congress. Appropriations for capital outlay are usually less than half the amount requested, once as low as 8.75%. A stringent operating budget hampers the administration in many ways.

The age of the school plant poses many problems. Existing buildings reflect the residential pattern of the city as it was. With neighborhoods changing at an unprecedented rate, increasingly the schools are not in the places where children are. New neighborhoods spring up where school facilities do not exist. An area becomes racially mixed, creating school needs for children of both races when only one is provided for. A once-white neighborhood is left with the white children in a minority, with the only existing school building indivisible. After much effort, a precarious stability is reached only to be upset by a new housing development, a rush out of an outworn neighborhood, the continual shuffle and reshuffle of the population.

The significance of race as a factor in the organization of the schools becomes apparent when we consider that the pressure from increased enrollment is found almost entirely in the Negro division. While the total enrollment has been increasing, the enrollment of white children has in fact been decreasing, till Negro children now form the majority of school population. A recent annual report of the Superintendent

1. ibid. p. 380

of Schools expresses the official view of the situation:

> "The most difficult problems to solve are those related to the shifting and the changing nature of our school population. These changes take place so rapidly that there is a serious resultant lack of facilities in some localities. The most difficult phase of this general problem is the changing ratio between school enrollments in Division 1 and Division 2. The declining enrollments in the schools of Division 1 and the rapidly increasing enrollments in Division 2 are causing a serious inbalance between the two divisions in numbers of teachers and school-house facilities." 1

The rigid color line acts as an effective barrier in the way of using facilities to the fullest extent. Negro schools are over-crowded and understaffed, with the more ample facilides in white schools not available to meet the needs where they exist. Only a few expanding areas would have overloaded facilities even without the limitations imposed by segregation.

C. Inequality of Facilities and Services

The present situation finds Negro schools below the standard of the white schools on almost every measure available. Examination of these areas of inequality shows how they are tied to the general problem of the system and to the very fact of segregation.

1. Class sizes

The Washington schools have long been plagued by conditions which produce over-large class size. Strayer, reporting for 1948, tells us,

> "In the white elementary schools class membership exceeds 30 in 67.9 percent of the classes. The corresponding figure in the colored elementary schools is 88.1 percent. In the white elementary schools, 18 percent of the classes exceed 40 pupils. The corresponding figure in colored schools is 40.3 percent. It is the confirmed judgement of the survey staff that modern standards of education and training are rarely achieved under such conditions of heavy overload." 2

The school administration concurs in the judgement that class sizes are over-large. In a 1951 report of progress and prospects, the Superintendent notes reduction of class size as a goal for major attention in the future.[3] The current figures cited here give an indication of the extent of large classes and the inequality between white and Negro schools.

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1. "Report of the Superintendent of Schools for the Year 1951-1952", p.1
2. Strayer, op. cit. p. 300
3. Corning, Hobart M. - Your Child and the Schools, pp. 53-54

Table 2 - Cumulative Percentages of Large Classes,
March 5, 1953

	Grades 1-6		Junior High School		Senior High School	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Percent of classes 45 & over	0	1.4	2.4	10.0	2.7	6.7
Percent of classes 40 & over	5.4	25.2	8.9	38.9	7.5	17.4
Percent of classes 35 & over	45.9	80.7	35.7	61.6	22.5	33.6
Percent of classes 30 & over	89.4	98.3	56.5	72.7	42.3	51.0

The distribution of class sizes in elementary schools follows:

Table 3 - Distribution of Class Size in Grades 1-6
March 5, 1953

Class size	Number		Percent	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
45-49	0	11	-	1.4
40-44	34	189	5.4	23.8
35-39	257	441	40.5	55.5
30-34	276	140	43.5	17.6
25-29	61	10	9.6	1.2
20-24	3	1	0.5	0.1
15-19	1	3	0.2	0.4
10-14	2	0	0.3	-
TOTAL	634	795	100.0	100.0

The 21,599 white children in graded classes 1 to 6 had an average class size of 34.1, while the 29,589 Negro children had a class average of 37.2. The medians are 34.5 for white and 37.8 for Negro.

The junior high schools present the greatest problem of the extremely oversized class. The distribution of class size follows:

Table 4 - Distribution of Class Size in the Junior High Schools, March 5, 1953

	Number		Percent	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
50 & over	51	78	2.0	2.8
45-49	10	198	0.4	7.2
40-44	155	795	6.5	28.9
35-39	641	622	26.8	22.7
30-34	499	304	20.8	11.1
25-29	339	211	14.1	7.7
20-24	242	289	10.1	10.5
15-19	299	169	12.5	6.2
10-14	119	68	5.0	2.5
9 or less	42	12	1.8	0.4
TOTAL	2,397	2,746	100.0	100.0

The median class size for white junior high schools is 31.5 and for Negro junior high schools is 37.6.

For the junior high school level, the cumulative percentages clarify the extent of the inequality between white and Negro schools.

Table 5 - Cumulative Percentage of Junior High School Class Size, March 5, 1953

	White	Negro
50 & over	2.0	2.8
45 & over	2.4	10.0
40 & over	8.9	38.9
35 & over	35.7	61.6
30 & over	56.5	72.7
25 & over	70.6	80.4
20 & over	80.7	90.9
15 & over	93.2	97.1
10 & over	98.2	99.6
All Classes	100.0	100.0

The senior high schools have presented the least serious problem in the past few years, with more moderate class size, fewer extremely large classes, and a slighter discrepancy between white and Negro schools. Overcrowding is predicted for the Negro senior high schools in the fall of 1953, growing worse thereafter. The Negro junior high schools will have increasing enrollments for several years to come. These trends give warning of great difficulty in lowering junior high class size and in maintaining even the present level in senior high schools.

Table 6 - Distribution of Class Size in Senior High Schools, March 5, 1953

Class Size	Number White	Number Negro	Percent White	Percent Negro
50 & over	25	30	1.6	2.7
45-49	17	45	1.1	4.0
40-44	74	121	4.8	10.7
35-39	232	183	15.0	16.2
30-34	307	196	19.8	17.4
25-29	317	153	20.5	13.6
20-24	233	157	15.1	13.9
15-19	193	139	12.5	12.3
10-14	105	71	6.8	6.3
9 or less	44	33	2.8	2.9
TOTAL	1,547	1,128	100.0	100.0

The median class size for white senior high schools is 28.1, for Negro senior high schools 30.3.

The problem of class size is a reflection of the problems of school housing and shortage of teacher salaries. Smaller classes can be expected only as solutions are found to these over-all problems.

2. School Housing: The problem of overcrowding.

Declining enrollment in schools reserved for white children leaves unused seats in a system severely pressed for school space. The following table shows the stated capacity of school buildings and the enrollment for white and Negro schools:

Table 7 - Enrollment and Capacity of White and Negro Schools
October 24, 1952

	Enrollment	Capacity	Excess & Shortage of Space	Percent of Capacity Used.
Elementary				
White	28,317	31,752	3,435 Excess Seats	89.1
Negro	34,729	31,968	2,761 Shortage of Seats	108.6
Junior High Schools				
White	9,643	10,417	774 Excess Seats	92.5
Negro	12,649	11,498	1,151 Shortage of Seats	110.0
Senior High Schools				
White	6,799	13,387	6,588 Excess Seats	50.7
Negro	5,477	6,953	1,476 Excess Seats	78.7

Overcrowding dates back many years in the city's schools, with part-time schedules sometimes used as far back as 1920 and extensively so in the early 1930's. Use of double shifts, and in one case triple shifts, became an acute problem in the late forties. In 1945-6, 6619 Negro children, a sixth of the enrollment, were assigned to part-time classes, as compared to 451 white children. As buildings were erected, in large proportion for Negro children, the number of part-time classes for Negroes declined while those for white children increased. By 1951, part-time classes had been reduced to no more than a few hundred for a part of each year. At the present time, playrooms and assembly rooms are often turned into classrooms to avoid double shifts, and class size remains over-large.

With the problem of space, the elementary level has the most complex problem. Elementary schools are smaller and less flexible in the face of the strain of heavy enrollment. Some of the most acute problems of space shortage occur in areas which are all-white or all-Negro. In some areas, both white and Negro schools are overcrowded. The far southeast, for instance, has a boom growth of population in an area of new housing developments, including some interracial projects under National Capital Housing Authority.

In many of the downtown areas with racially mixed population, Negro schools are bursting at the seams while white schools have seats to spare. The most glaring example is the Payne Elementary School for Negroes, which was on double shift at some time in every year between 1941 and 1953, while nearby white schools had more than enough empty seats to house the excess Payne children. Payne parents registered every conceivable form of protest, including two school strikes and a court suit, while white parents organized to oppose any move to transfer a school. A transfer was finally made in the summer of 1953, but not before the controversy had stirred considerable racial feeling in the neighborhood. There is no assurance that this move will be sufficient to meet the need beyond the current year.

In 1952-3, 18 of the 67 white elementary schools, or 26.8% had enrollments above capacity. In the Negro schools, 42 out of 62, or 67.7%, had insufficient space. Crowded schools house 12,188 white children, or 43%, and 28,277 Negro children, 61.4%.

The junior high schools present a continuing problem of insufficient space. After transfer of two schools from white to Negro use in the past two years, the inequity between the two is not yet adjusted. In 1952-3, four of eleven white schools experienced some overcrowding, affecting 4,859 children, 50.5% of the total. The Negro schools found nine of eleven overcrowded, affecting 9,088 children, 80% of the total. Estimates of future enrollment made in 1952 indicate that by 1954 Negro junior high schools can be expected to be short more than 2000 seats.

The 7 white senior high schools, all having high adequacy ratings, have experienced declining enrollments to the point where they are now using only 50% of stated capacity. Four of these schools are within the central portion of the city. In these four schools, enrollment is far under half of capacity, with McKinley only one third filled. Anacostia High School, in an expanding area is slightly overcrowded, while Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge, in relatively stable residential neighborhoods, retain substantial enrollments.

At the same time in the Negro division, the antiquated Armstrong High School and its 70 year old annex are in use as the technical high school, filled to capacity and inadequate for the demands of the program. In 1952, the new Spingarn High for

Negroes was completed at a cost of $4,000,000. In its second year of use, it opens with an overload of pupils.

In the present situation, the half-empty white schools are an embarrassment at best. The public pressure is being strongly exerted to convert McKinley as a replacement for Negro Armstrong, to use one high school building as an administration building, or to move one of the teachers colleges into a high school plant.

In the past six years, 16 elementary schools, two junior high schools, and one senior high school have been transferred from white to Negro use. Such transfers do not remove the inequalities. Of the 19 buildings which have been transferred, 13 are inadequate or unsatisfactory on the Strayer-Englehardt score card.[1] Furthermore, when schools are transferred from white to Negro use, there is no corresponding transfer of teachers or teachers' salaries. A new building for the Negro division, creating additional classes, must be staffed from existing personnel already overtaxed. Thus a remedy for one type of inequity aggravates the inequality on other scores.

3. Teaching Staffs:

School problems are further complicated by the series of difficulties surrounding the effort, still unsuccessful, to provide adequate teaching staffs in the Negro schools. For some years there has existed inequality between the white and colored schools with respect to the number of teachers, as measured by pupil-teacher ratios or pupil hours per teacher. The Strayer Survey reports the following comparisons for 1948:

Table 8 - Pupil-Teacher Ratios, October 22, 1948[2]

	White	Negro
Grades 1-6	32.5	37.9
Kindergarten	51.5	59.7
Junior High School	23.5	27.8
Senior High School	19.7	23.1

1. Strayer - op. cit. - pp 316-326
2. ibid. p. 48

Table 9 - Pupil Hours Per Week Per Teacher, September 30, 1948[1]

	White	Negro
Junior High School	595.6	707.2
Vocational High School	452.7	729.3
Senior High School	548.1	711.3

Strayer concludes that inequality exists at both elementary and secondary school levels. His comparisons offer "confirming evidence of a continuing overloading of the teachers in the colored schools. No argument can be presented to justify such a situation."[2]

The following table shows the current picture of pupil-teacher ratio.

Table 10 - Pupil-Teacher Ratios, October 24, 1952

	White	Negro
Grades 1-6	34.2	37.2
Kindergarten	53.4	77.5
Junior High School	25.1	30.6
Senior High School	19.2	23.3

These figures show a rise in the pupil-teacher ratios since 1948 and a continuation of the significant difference between white and Negro schools. The over-all pupil-teacher ratio gives only partial indication of the extent to which schools are affected by the teacher shortage. The following table shows the spread of ratios in elementary schools.

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1. ibid. p. 49
2. ibid. p. 50

Table 11 - Cumulative Percentages of Pupil-Teacher Ratios in White and Negro Schools, Grades 1-6
October 24, 1952

Pupils per Teacher	Percent of Schools White	Negro
40 & over	1.5	11.5
38 & over	6.1	42.6
36 & over	21.5	73.7
34 & over	52.3	85.2
32 & over	84.6	93.4
30 & over	95.1	98.3
All Schools	100.0	100.0

The inequality is most strikingly revealed at the junior high school level. Here the range of pupil-teacher ratios in the white schools is from 22.4 to 27.0 (October 24, 1952) while the range in Negro schools is from 29.0 to 31.5.

At the senior high school level, the highest ratio in a white school is 20.8, while three of the four Negro high schools have ratios of 27.0, 25.8, and 23.6 respectively.

The Negro schools must open every year without enough teachers for full organizations of classes. To meet "emergency needs", some salaries are "borrowed" from the white schools with these "loans" officially returned at the end of the years Some temporary positions are created out of savings. The scramble for salaries takes weeks, often months. Class organization changes often as staff gaps are filled.

The Board of Education has established the following pupil-teacher ratios as standard: Senior High School, 25 to 1; Junior High School, 28 to 1; Elementary School, 36 to 1. The following table shows the needs for teachers in the Negro schools.

Table 12 - Staff Needs of Negro Schools, October 24, 1952

	Additional Teachers Needed by Board Standard	Additional Teachers Needed for Equality with White Schools
Kindergarten	34	29
Elementary	25	72
Junior High School	32	84
Senior High School	0	47
	91	232

There is no shortage of qualified Negro teachers. Each year more apply and are certified than can be employed. The shortage is purely one of salaries. As Negro enrollments have increased, additional salaries have not been made available in sufficient numbers to meet the need. The white division has more teachers for its student body than Board standard requires.

As enrollments decrease in white schools, there is a growing necessity to transfer funds for teachers from white to Negro schools. Jobs which are filled on a permanent basis cannot be vacated. The white senior high schools have an excess of teachers who have tenure. Unable to assign these teachers where staff is urgently needed, the administration is faced with an embarrassment of riches. The white elementary schools have for several years been unable to locate enough qualified teachers. Consequently several hundred teachers are hired on a temporary basis who have not fulfilled the requirements for probationary appointment. Meanwhile, Negro teachers on the certified list cannot be hired for lack of funds.

The administrative plan calls for a long-range program of adjustment to parity at the level of Board standard. Chiefly, this is to be done by requesting additional salaries yearly in Negro schools, and abolishing or transferring positions in the white schools which became vacant through death, resignation, and retirement. To this end, 203 salaries have been abolished in the white schools over a five-year period while the Negro schools have received 475 new teaching positions. The annual report of the Superintendent for 1951-2 makes the following statement:

"In the case of teachers every possible means has been employed by the Board of Education and the school officers to adjust to the changing situation. The record shows that year after year efforts have been made through the budget to increase the number of teachers for Division 2. The record also shows that just as consistently the number of teachers requested has been sharply reduced in the appropriation bills. Continuing and significant steps have been taken to solve this problem through abolishing many positions in Division 1, temporarily transferring salaries to Division 2, and creating temporary salaries for Division 2 from savings. In spite of all these efforts however, the enrollments in Division 2 have increased so rapidly that there is still a disparity between the standard pupil-teacher ratio approved by the Board of Education and the existing ratio at the various levels in Division 2." 1

This situation, with its sharp inequities and dislocations, leads to severe community pressures. It was suggested that white teachers be assigned to Negro schools, but the corporation counsel rendered an opinion that this is illegal. It was proposed that white high school teachers be placed in elementary positions, white temporaries be discharged, and salaries transferred to the Negro schools. This was done in a few cases in 1952, too few to make a significant change in the inequities. In 1952 it was suggested that volunteer teachers be used in Negro schools, but the Board felt this practice would be inconsistent with required personnel procedures.

The Board is subject to considerable pressure to request enough new salaries for the Negro schools to equalize the divisions, as opposed to the practice of computing needs by measuring against the established Board standards. The ample staffs in the white schools act as a barrier to congressional approval of additional salaries. The House Appropriations Committee in 1951 and 1952 included the following statements in their reports:

"While there are schools in some areas in need of additional teaching personnel, there are other schools where the ratio of teaching staff to pupils enrolled is considerably above the standards which have been established for such ratios. In total, the school enrollment for the current year exceeds the enrollment last year by only 279 pupils. If the school officials conscientiously attempt to do so, most of the inequities which currently exist within the school system with regard to teaching personnel can be corrected by adjustments within the total staff currently provided for." 2

"However, in view of the situation with respect to the number of teachers available for Division 2, the committee has allowed all the positions requested for that Division. It is the understanding of the Committee

1. "Report of the Superintendent of Schools for 1951-2", pp. 1-2
2. Report No. 539 on D.C. Appropriations Bill, Fiscal year 1952, 82nd Congress, 1st Session, p. 7

that the budgetary allowance will provide for a reduction in the teaching staff in Division 1, and an increase in Division 2. This adjustment will establish a parity in the pupil-teacher ratio as between the two Divisions, which should in turn result in adequate provision for teaching positions to meet the standards of the Board of Education. In the event that the School Board does not see fit to effect this alignment of pupil-teacher ratios, the Committee will, in considering the estimates for the next fiscal year, be obliged to consider establishing limitations within the appropriation to ensure that its wishes are complied with." 1

The "alignment", or "parity of pupil-teacher ratio" is no more than a myth in this tangled situation. The adjustment measures have not yet forestalled recurring "emergencies", provided adequate staffs, or eliminated the inequity between white and Negro schools. The difficulty with the long-range plan is that the ratio of Negro and white children changes faster than the adjustments can be made, with the plan always behind the reality. It becomes abundantly clear that true staff adjustments cannot be made until the system is integrated, when available staff can then be used where needed.

4. Kindergarten Facilities:

The provision of adequate kindergartens presents a major problem. Not required by law to provide kindergartens the system does meet the needs of white children but has never yet met the needs in the Negro schools. Strayer found that "nearly half of the colored children of kindergarten age are not in school because there are no classes for them." 2 The number of classes for Negro kindergartens has increased from 77 to 122, but this falls drastically short of meeting the need.

In 1952 the white schools enrolled 4,926 kindergarteners with an overall pupil-teacher ratio of 53 (divided into two classes per teacher). The Negro schools enrolled 4,860 with a pupil-teacher ratio of 78.2. The following table shows the comparative class sizes:

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1. Report No. 1534 on D.C. Appropriations Bill, Fiscal Year 1953, 82nd Congress, Second Session, p.3
2. Strayer, op. cit. p. 420

Table 13 - Cumulative Percentages of Class Size in Kindergarten, March 5, 1953

Class Size	White	Negro
50 & over	0.6	5.6
45 & over	4.8	23.0
40 & over	6.6	44.4
35 & over	17.9	63.4
30 & over	47.1	84.8
25 & over	70.3	91.1
20 & over	91.7	95.1
15 & over	97.6	100.0
All Classes	100.0	100.0

The white kindergartens have an average class size of 28.5 as compared with 37.5 for Negro kindergartens. The medians are 29.4 for white kindergartens and 34.2 for Negro kindergartens.

To help to make accommodations go as far as possible to meet the need, the administration has developed a system of a 4-day kindergarten week used in some areas. Through a plan of staggered days-off, more children can be served, obviously less adequately. In October 1952, the 4-day plan was used at one white school for 195 children, 4.7% of the total white kindergarteners, and in 27 Negro schools for 2,854 children, 58.7% of the total.

Where not all kindergarten applicants can be accepted, waiting lists are kept to be drawn upon when vacancies occur. In the white schools, all on the waiting list are served by the end of the year, usually by November. In Negro schools, waiting lists remain, with never enough space to provide for all applicants. In March of 1953, 795 Negro children were on the waiting list, the highest figure of all time. Even this does not fully indicate the need. In areas where kindergarten facilities are not available, many parents do not go through the formality of application, knowing it will be unproductive. Twelve Negro elementary schools have no kindergartens.

There is no means of estimating the actual number of kindergarten-aged children who are not in school.

5. Teachers Colleges:

The school system operates Wilson Teachers College for white students and Miner Teachers College for Negro students. These colleges offer a Bachelor's degree with preparation for elementary teaching and some of the subject matter fields for teaching in the junior high schools. Since a Master's degree is required for teaching in the senior high schools, the city teachers colleges do not give complete training for senior high school teaching. The Strayer Survey found the programs and the physical plants of the two colleges to be inadequate.[1]

Wilson and Miner are housed in old buildings, each originally designed to house 300 students in a two-year program.[2] Wilson in 1952 had 432 students, Miner 536. Wilson has a pupil-teacher ratio of 14.6, Miner 17.3.

The two colleges are organized differently. At Wilson, the first two years are devoted to general education with professional training intensive in the last two years. The freshman and sophomore programs often attract those not planning for a teaching career. At Miner, general and professional education are combined throughout the four years.

The sharpest point of inequity appears in the curriculum. Miner Teachers College offers no program in business education although this is given at Wilson Teachers College and is available as an area of specialization. There have been plans for some years to add business education to the curriculum at Miner but these plans have not yet been fulfilled because of lack of funds for a teaching staff. For many years Spanish was not offered at Wilson Teachers College while it was available as a major at Miner. This has now been corrected, however, with a full program of Spanish courses now being given at Wilson as well.

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1. ibid. p. 892
2. ibid. p. 888

The laboratory schools, which are operated in connection with the teachers colleges for observation and practice teaching, present a striking case of inequality between the two schools. The Truesdell Laboratory School in connection with Wilson Teachers College for white students has 423 students in a building which will accommodate 648. Its pupil-teacher ratio in grades 1-6 is 29.9 and in kindergarten is 32. These conditions are such as to make possible the demonstration of good classroom operation which is desired in a laboratory school. The Monroe Laboratory School in connection with Minor Teachers College has 690 students in a building intended to accommodate 576. Its pupil-teacher ratio in grades 1-6 is 39.7 and in kindergarten is 67. It is clear that under these conditions, adequate demonstration and suitable conditions for practice teaching are impossible.

6. Special Facilities; 1

The more ample facilities and services in the white schools are demonstrated by an examination of the facilities available in special subjects and in the provision for education of the handicapped. As the number of classrooms decreases in the white schools, more teachers are made available for special instructions; the Negro schools can hope to duplicate these only if new appropriations are made for hiring special teachers. The Negro schools are subject to the reverse process; staff for special services must frequently be assigned to regular classroom duty, with insufficient space and staff for specialized activity.

The white senior high schools have 14 counsellors for 6,799 students while Negro senior high schools have 9 counsellors for 5,477 students. This gives white counsellors an average pupil load of 485.6 while Negro counsellors have an average load of 608.6. Even with this imbalance, when authorization was made in 1952 to place counsellors in regular classroom positions, four Negro counsellors and only one white counseller were reassigned to teaching duties. These temporary shifts (for a few months in the fall) left white counsellors with an average pupil load of 523 and the

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1. Material on special facilities has been obtained both through reports of the Statistician and through interviews with school officers.

the Negro counsellors with 1095.4.

In junior high schools the average pupil load for white counsellors is 876.6 and for Negro counsellors 1149.9.

Differences in staff are sharply felt in the music program in the two divisions. White schools have 6 general and 2 instrumental music teachers for elementary schools and 30 general and 10 instrumental teachers for secondary schools. Negro schools have no instrumental music for elementary schools and only 3 general itinerant teachers, while there are 19 general and 3 instrumental teachers for secondary schools. Negro junior high schools have no instrumental program and no school orchestras while these features are available in white schools. Miner Teachers College has no instrumental music program, while Wilson does.

The art program also shows inequities. White schools having 5 itinerant art teachers for elementary schools while Negro schools have 3, making an average pupil load of 5578.8 for white art teachers and 11,346.3 for Negro art teachers. At the junior high school level, 49.3% of art classes in Negro schools were of 40 or over in 1952, as compared with 8.5% of art classes in white schools. In white senior high schools, all art classes were under 30 in size, while 22.9% of art classes in Negro schools were of 30 or over.

Physical education classes in Negro schools suffer from lack of teachers. One high school has sometimes eliminated it entirely in the senior year. In March of 1953, the median class sizes in physical education were as follows: senior high schools 33.7 white and 39.3 Negro; junior high schools 26.6 white and 35.7 Negro.

The school program for treating speech defects is provided by itinerant speech teachers. The white schools, with smaller enrollments, have 11 such teachers while Negro schools, with larger enrollments, have only 5.

Elementary schools have atypical classes for slow learners. White schools have 44 teachers for this group while Negro schools have 15. There are many more cases in the Negro schools who should properly be in special classes, but, failing the facilities they remain in regular classrooms.

Unlike the white schools, the Negro schools have no program for slow learners at the junior high school level, although it is urgently needed. There are Negro teachers employed who are qualified to teach these children but they are assigned to regular classrooms. There is also an unmet need for assistance at the junior high school level to those who are found to be socially and emotionally maladjusted; the two classes now organized are insufficient, and teachers are not available to provide more. The Negro junior high schools have only 43 pupils receiving service in ungraded classes while white schools have 331.

Children having poor eyesight are taught in special classes with specially trained teachers. White schools have a sight conservation teacher for the junior high school level, and 2 sight conservation teachers and a teacher of braille for the elementary level. Negro schools have only 1 sight conservation teacher and 1 braille teacher for the entire system.

Each division has special provisions for hard of hearing children. The white schools have two teachers for lip-reading, but the Negro schools, after waiting some years for one salary, were unable to locate a qualified teacher to employ. With the employment policy that of using only Negro teachers in Negro schools, the teacher needed must not only be a rare specialist but a Negro. White schools have two hearing conservation teachers while Negro schools have one.

The education of the totally deaf has been the subject of considerable local attention. For many years the Negro deaf children were sent to schools in Maryland and Pennsylvania while white deaf children were provided a resident program in Washington at the Kendall School, operated by the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. In 1952, following the decision in the case of Miller v. the Board of Education,[1] arrangements were made to place the Negro children in segregated arrangements at the Kendall School. For some months, while new buildings were being completed, Negro children were given only a day-care program, but have since been provided residential care. Negro teachers have been employed to instruct the Negro children. School

1. Infra p. 47 note 1 and 2

physicians for medical examination are assigned by the District Health Department, on half-time service covering both public and parochial schools. There are 19 white physicians for 62,355 children and 11 Negro physicians for 55,340 children. The range of pupil load for white physicians is from 2693 to 4546, with a median of 3242. The range for Negro physicians is from 4001 to 5489 with a median of 5220.[1]

Each of the school divisions operates a demonstration school on the elementary level where new teachers are given assistance and demonstration of good classroom practice. Morgan School, the Negro Demonstration School has 694 pupils in a building with a capacity of 576, with a pupil-teacher ratio of 40.5 in grades 1-6 and 86 in the kindergarten. The Brightwood School, the white Demonstration School, had 571 pupils in a building with a capacity of 720, a pupil-teacher ratio of 34.8 in grades 1-6 and 57 in the kindergarten.

7. Educational Expenditures:

The difference in the education provided for white children and that provided for Negro children is reflected in the per pupil expenditures. The current expenses for 1949-50 showed an expenditure of $289.68 for each white child and $220.74 for each Negro child.[2]

For 1950-1 (the last year for which a complete accounting is available) expenditures for current expenses totalled $11,370,063 for white children and $9,051,532 for Negro children. On the basis of the average daily attendance of 41,616.3 white children and 42,691.7 Negro children, this represents a per pupil cost of $273.21 for each white child and $212.02 for each Negro child.[3] The following table shows the per pupil costs for various expenditures.

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1. A report of "Medical Assignments - Medical Inspectors" of the School Medical Inspection Service, District of Columbia Health Department, October 22, 1952.
2. Federal Security Agency, Office of Education - Biennial Survey of Education in the United States - 1948-50, Chapter 2, "Statistics of State School Systems," 1949-50, p. 105
3. Itemized current expenses by race and average daily attendance are taken from an unpublished report on file with the U.S. Office of Education. Computations of per pupil costs have been made on the basis of these figures.

Table 14 - Comparative Expenditure per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance, 1950-1951[1]

	White	Negro
Administration	$ 8.01	$ 7.72
Instruction		
Salaries	186.00	143.34
Textbooks	2.85	2.45
Clerks	4.87	3.12
Supplies	7.68	7.33
Operation of Plant	43.67	32.26
Maintenance	16.26	13.06
Auxiliary Services	3.87	2.74
TOTAL	$273.21	$212.02

These figures show the inequity in pupil costs for every item of expenditure and point up the sharp differences in salaries and in plant operation.

D. Some Problems of the Dual School System

1. The curriculum

The dual system raises many questions regarding the curricular offerings in the two divisions. The schools for white children and the schools for Negro children are at many points organized differently. The curricula are not identical, but differ in a number of ways.

At one time the Negro senior high schools were provided a specialized curriculum in each school, while white senior high schools were organized on a comprehensive basis. The two plans represent two philosophies of the school program and require different standards of evaluation. More recently the plan for Negro high schools has changed, with three of the high schools now offering a range of courses in addition to their specialties. Still, organization differs from that of white high schools, with some variance in courses offered.

1. Itemized current expenses by race and average daily attendance are taken from an unpublished report on file with the U.S. Office of Education. Computations of per pupil costs have been made on the basis of these figures.

Armstrong Technical High School for Negro children has no parallel in the white schools. It offers a wide range of technical courses (in mechanical, home economics, and arts fields) and college preparatory work in architecture, engineering, home economics, music, and art. Rich in program, it might well be considered a superior high school of its type were it not for its extremely poor building.

The city has five vocational high schools. Three are for white children: one for boys, one for girls, and one coeducational. The Negro schools have one for boys and one for girls. Here the program differences are striking. Courses available only in white vocational high schools include advertising art, baking, barbering, millinery, oil-burner service, photography, plastering, radio communications, refrigerator service, retailing, upholstering, watchmaking, cabinet-making, and stenography. The Negro vocational high schools offer the following courses not available in the white vocational high schools: agriculture, aircraft engine mechanic, bricklaying, dry cleaning, power machine sewing, and tailoring. In some cases, a course given in a regular high school in one division is given in a vocational high school in the other division.

The point is clear that education for white children is not the same as education for Negro children. New additions to the curriculum grow out of student demand and the needs for young people as these are interpreted by the school officers concerned. The ability to meet a need is often restricted by budget limitations or the inability to find specialized personnel. The administration does not strive for a point by point or course by course duplication, but rather seeks to plan the course in each school in terms of the needs of the area it serves. In this situation, it is the individual who loses. The white child who wants to study dry-cleaning or the Negro child who is interested in upholstering finds that he does not have access to the total program.

Similarly, the programs in the evening schools differ considerably between white and Negro schools. Experiments in teaching methods and special services are often carried out in only one division. An experimental program in psychiatric service,

provided by Kiwanis, was placed in a limited number of white schools. New techniques of teaching mathematical concepts were developed in Negro schools. Experiments in teaching instrumental music were carried out in some white schools.

In many ways in carrying out the school program, the two divisions are operated as separate school systems, with planning and development of ideas done within the white system and within the Negro system. This is at least a serious barrier to communication, at worst a source of discrimination in educational offerings.

2. Limitations on Interracial Association

Most teacher meetings are through building organizations or through departments, restricted along racial lines to one division or the other. In years past, most projects in the in-service training program have likewise been established and conducted on a segregated basis. In recent years considerable teacher committee work and a few teachers meetings have been worked out on an interracial basis, and certain phases of the in-service training program have been integrated.

The large number of professional associations (e.g. High School Teachers Association, Elementary Principals Association, District of Columbia Educational Association), are organized along racial lines with duplication of the entire structure. Interracial work takes place chiefly through councils, notably the Advisory Council of the D.C. Public Schools (an elected body representing all segments of the system which advises the Superintendent) and the Teachers Legislative Council (representing all teacher organizations and functioning on legislative matters.)

The teachers' unions until this year have had a local for white teachers, a local for Negro teachers, and an interracial local of attendance officers. In 1953 the three locals merged and now operate on a completely interracial basis.

It is clear that the trend is in the direction of increased interracial activity, but the routine organizational base of professional association remains segregated. This acts as a barrier to communication which makes for some inefficiency and places a limitation on opportunity for professional growth.

The segregation of Negro and white pupils extends to the level of extra curricular and athletic activities. In 1950, as a part of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the District, a patriotic pageant, "Faith of our Fathers", was widely presented. Permission was refused for a portion of the pageant to be given in a white high school, on the grounds that it had an interracial cast. In 1949, the Superintendent recommended and the Board approved the position that athletic events should not be scheduled on an interracial basis. Such incidents as these reinforced the notion, widely held by teachers, that all interracial projects are forbidden.

Recently, principals and teachers have at times been encouraged to carry out some limited activities on an interracial basis. In one area, Negro and white schools provide joint training for the boy patrols. In another area, such projects as the polio drive and heart campaign are carried out by interracial groups of children. Yet these instances remain isolated, with little interracial activity now occurring. At the present time there is general confusion about the policy actually in operation.

The strictness of the segregated policy raises the fundamental question of the effect which their schooling may have on the racial attitudes of children. For several years, interested local organizations urged that attention be given in the schools to the educational aspects of inter-group relations. In 1950-1951, in an attempt to meet this felt need, an interracial group of teachers and officers developed a "Handbook of Intergroup Education" aimed to give aid to the teacher in favorably affecting child attitudes.

The purpose of the program is stated in the Handbook: "The aim of Intergroup Education is to develop a consciousness and appreciation of the dignity, contributions, and basic unity of all the ethnic, racial, religious, social, and economic groups which enrich the American way of life. Its goal is synonymous with the goal of all sound democratic education which is to secure the optimum development of each individual as a member of his present society and to inspire him to work for the improvement of that society.....Intergroup Education cannot depend solely upon textbook and teacher precepts; to be vital, it must provide opportunities for harmonious group living in a favorable enviornment."[1]

1. "Handbook of Intergroup Education," p.1

The Handbook does not in itself effect regulations of the school system or establish new procedures. Rather it makes suggestions to teachers and officers of educational practices for the improvement of intergroup relations. It includes suggestions for introducing certain concepts and materials at various points in the curriculum, for planning specific projects, and for working with established agencies in the community. It suggests that principals can "seek opportunities for intergroup experiences with other schools in music, dramatics, journalism, and public speaking within the framework of the Board of Education policy."[1]

The Handbook was subject to attack and criticism from both sides. The Board of Education delayed some months in approving its use and did so with some show of reluctance. When it was finally ready for distribution, a southern Congressman loudly declared this to be a misuse of taxpayer's money in a segregated system.

Many liberals were sharply critical of the Handbook on the grounds that it was wholly inadequate to counteract the effects of the segregated system. It was said that the history of official frowns on interracial projects defeats any good which might come from the suggestions in the Handbook and renders many of them meaningless.

The problem is a real one. The most natural and meaningful types of intergroup experience are impossible under a segregated system. Mindful of the current trend toward explicit programs in intergroup education, school officials are formulating goals in these terms, only to find that the structure of the system prevents their realization.

3. Travel Distance:

The segregated system imposes a necessity for many children to go extremely long distances to attend school. The standards of the Board of Education require that an elementary school should serve an area of a half mile radius around the school, a junior high school should serve an area of one mile radius, and a senior high school should serve an area of one and a half mile raduis. In practice these standards are more a hope than a reality.

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1. Ibid. p. 4

At the senior high school level, the distances for Negro children are conspicuously excessive.[1] Three of the high schools for Negro children are in the central northwest portion of the city, with one in northeast. Negro children living in southwest, central southeast, and much of northeast must travel through a major portion of the city to attend school. For children living across the Anacostia River in southeast, the distance to school may be as much as six miles.

Negro junior high schools are so located as to leave many residential areas without a school. Children may then have to pass a nearby white school and travel beyond the normal school zone to attend a Negro school. Reference to the map will show the inevitably of Negro and white children passing each other on the way, so that both must go farther than need be.

In several areas of the city where housing of elementary schools has become difficult, the supposed area to be served by the school becomes more and more meaningless. The inconvenience involved in these distances affects both the white and Negro children. When a mixed neighborhood has only one school, one group or the other must travel out of the area for schooling.

One illustration of this is provided by the River Terrace Community. The new River Terrace Elementary School, completed in 1952, was originally intended to house white students. By the time it was completed the need appeared to be greater for Negro than white children and the school was assigned to Negro use. The River Terrace community is a new building area of privately owned homes in the lower-middle class bracket. Its racial pattern is highly mixed with school children about 50% white and 50% colored. When the school was assigned to Negro use, the white children were required to travel out of the neighborhood across a major highway to attend the Benning School, a poor building and highly inconvenient to River Terrace.

The scramble to house the Negro children in the near southeast provides another dramatic illustration. Before the transfer of the Bryan School, children in the area of the Payne School were assigned in large blocks to schools in northeast Washington,

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1. See map

a mile away from the Payne School. Numerous changes in school assignments in the area over a period of years never removed the necessity for such scattered school assignments.

Another illustration is provided by the history of the Reno Road School. This was a school for Negroes in the far northwest where only a small number of Negroes lived. The population dwindled so low that the school was finally closed and the children remaining were forced to travel by bus to a school in a Negro area.

With the residential pattern of the city changing, it would be difficult at best to maintain the desired standards of school travel. With artificial restrictions placed on school assignments by the segregated system, the situation becomes impossible. In fact, neighborhood schools are not provided, but rather children are assigned where there appears to be room for them, with a frequent necessity to ignore the convenience to the child and to the family.

4. Administrative Efficiency:

The sum total of the problems in which the school system is involved tends to keep the entire system in a state of instability. As one PTA spokesman phrased it, "The word 'crisis' has ceased to have any meaning in connection with the schools." Crises have occurred so frequently that they are now the norm. Recurring "emergencies" are managed by stop-gap measures which are always too little and too late.

The Negro schools begin without enough teacher salaries every year. The hasty and somewhat desperate search for temporary salaries to organize the Negro schools has a disruptive effect on the teaching staffs and student bodies of both white and Negro schools. In Negro schools there is no real stability of staff since vacancies are apt to occur abruptly and remain unfilled in order to meet a crisis in the Negro schools. Senior high school teachers, who are the only really abundant element in the entire system, have sometimes been given abrupt assignments to junior high school and elementary positions. Temporary teachers in the elementary schools can be and sometimes are discharged without notice. In both Negro and white schools counsellors are at times assigned to teaching positions, leaving the counselling program entirely

in the hands of the overburdened few who remain. The result is constant confusion and low morale on the part of teachers.

The problems of school housing have the same type of disrupting effect. Reassignment of blocks of students at mid-year or during the course of a semester are not infrequent. Many times temporary arrangements must be made at the beginning of the year until a new school or a new addition is completed. The children in the Payne area have been subjected to wholesale changes in school assignments many times over.

Such confusions as these lead to the entire operation of the program a sense of insecurity. They require such constant attention on the part of the administration and Board as to impose upon the time given to questions of education. The Board of Education gives practically its entire attention to administrative matters, with almost no deliberation on questions of the school program or philosophy of education.

It is obvious that the schools which suffer most from overcrowding and under staffing have the least facilities available to develop an enriched program. When a school is using its gymnasium and multi-purpose room for classrooms and has every classroom filled to the brim, the teaching staff has little time to give to the individual, lessened opportunity for developing a creative program, and a greater necessity to spend time on sheer administrative detail. It was such a situation which led one School Board member in 1953 to remark, "We seem to give attention to the education of white children and to the housing of Negro children."

5. Financial cost:

There probably is no definitive way in which to count the cost to the tax-payer of segregation in the city schools. That it becomes a sizable cost is apparent in many ways. In 1952, the then Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue made an estimate, based on budget reports, that segregation costs between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 annually.[1] This figure represents more than a quarter of the annual budget.

There are a number of areas in which unnecessary costs due to segregation can be readily located. The work of the chief examiners and the two boards of examiners

1. Washington Post, March 21, 1952

provides an illustration. The two boards of examiners have traditionally worked separately to create different examinations for equivalent positions in the two divisions. Dr. Strayer gave this case of duplication extensive scrutiny and recommended that the two Boards should be merged into one.[1] He makes the following comment on the present arrangements:

> "Under the present dual organization there is an unnecessary and illogical duplication of work. The board of examiners for the white schools prepares the examinations for the licensing of teachers in the white schools, and the board of examiners for the colored schools performs the same function for the licensing of colored teachers. The preparation of one examination would serve every purpose. Moreover the expenditure of time and effort, not only by the boards of examiners but also by the director, heads of departments, and teachers through such inexcusable duplication of work cannot be justified." 2

There must be numerous routine operations which can be done as easily for 100,000 pupils as for 46,000, operations which are now performed twice where once would suffice. The planning of athletic schedules, requisitioning supplies, distribution of textbooks, administering the cadet program, planning of special events such as the Health Parade and May Day; duplicating countless such functions inescapably creats unneeded costs.

Duplication of program likewise requires the duplication of facilities. The normal operation of a school system requires provision of some highly specialized equipment. Where one piece of equipment is essential, a dual system requires two. The more highly specialized the facilities, the more obvious is the duplication.

The white schools have a Health School where crippled children are educated. The Negro schools have a suite of rooms for their crippled children. Each has a physiotherapy room and an occupational therapy room. The cost of an extra set of such specialized facilities could be saved in an integrated situation. The expensive equipment for technical courses is another case in point. Bell Vocational School has equipment in physics and electronics which would do justice to a modern college or research laboratory. Much of it is duplicated at Armstrong and Phelps. With a small number of children of both races enrolled, there is no logical reason for duplication of such facilities.

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1. Strayer - op. cit. pp 117-118
2. ibid. p. 118

In a time of general teacher shortage, the highly specialized teacher is difficult to find and expensive to employ. In many instances, one such teacher would suffice for the entire system where now two are employed. An example is provided by the two teachers of braille.

Some specialized courses in secondary schools which have low enrollments could well be handled in one class instead of two. In such instances, the entire operation of a second class is unneeded expenditure.

A conspicious example of unnecessary expense is the operation of Military Road School. The school is in a far northwest area where there are only a few Negro children. In a building which could house 144 there were 42 children in attendance in 1952-3, taught by two teachers. This at once requires an obsolete kind of organization for the school, which cannot be expected to provide a full program, and a totally unnecessary cost. The white schools in the vicinity are not crowded and are in general among the best schools in the city. Elimination of the Military Road School would save the school system the entire cost of operating the school, would give the children a better education, and would release two teachers who are urgently needed in other parts of the system.

Even the amounts of money which are now wasted through duplication would seem small compared with the amounts which would need to be spent if equality were to be provided. The Negro schools would need 232 additional teachers to reach equality with white schools. To hire the teachers would require close to a million dollars.[2]

Negro schools are in need of space for about 4000 pupils, not even considering the expected future need. To provide such space, while present space is held for white students, would require expenditures counted in millions of dollars.[2]

One measure of the cost of equalization is provided by determining the amount which would be needed if as much were spent for each Negro child as for each white child. In 1950-1951, the difference between the cost per pupil for Negroes and that for whites was $61.09.[1] If this additional amount were spent for every Negro child, it would cost $2,614,205 in one year.

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1. Same p. 11, note 1.
2. Presumably 70% of the recommended $35,000,000 to Negro schools. The Board of Education's planned program of $68,000,000 expenditure is 70% for Negro schools.

The expenditure for equality is, of course, not made. Since the amount is money not spent, the real cost of segregation is in terms of the loss of educational value to the children. Such loss is far greater for Negro children than for white, with Negro children often paying the price of excess services and facilities maintained in the white schools.

The most conspicuous fact in any analysis of costs of segregation is the story of unnecessary and artifically created waste. With school housing and staff urgently needed, there is a grim irony in having a local issue involving empty seats and excess teachers.

In 1952, Commissioner Donohue reported that the white schools had 217 excess teachers. At an average salary of $4442 annually, this is a waste of $963,914 in one year. The appalling fact is that the services of these teachers should be regarded as "excess". They would not be excess if they could be assigned where the need exists.

In the operation of the school plant, similar waste exists in high school space. The seven large white high schools could house 13,387 but they are only half-filled. Inevitably the fuel bill for such schools must represent an excessive per pupil cost, while the large blocks of students are housed elsewhere with still additional costs of operation. Less drastically, the story is repeated at other school levels.

While empty seats increase in number, large sums of money are spent for school housing of Negro children. Spingarn High School was built at a cost of $4,000,000. Additions are made to old buildings, buildings are kept in operation which are inadequate and uneconomical to operate, and whole new buildings are erected while the waste of space continues.

It is a story of uneconomical use of limited funds. Often it is a case of being penny wise and pound foolish. The two teachers colleges are poorly housed, scanty in program, both poor by modern standards of education. The cost of operating two poor colleges could well provide for one good one. The same judgement can be applied to the whole system; the price of two inadequate school systems could be used for one good one.

Examination of the school system over and over reveals ways in which the system is unable to meet the standards which are established by the Board of Education and, even more sharply, the standards of education which are widely recognized professionally. The desirable class size and building capacity, the standard of pupil-teacher ratio, the radius for school zoning, the college program envisioned, the planned program for a technical institute, the plans for special subjects and services, the objectives of intergroup education: all these administrative and educational objectives are unattained and unattainable in the present situation.

Ultimately these failures become failures in carrying out the business of educating children. All restrictions become restrictions on the teacher's ability to reach each child with the best that can be given, on the delicate and difficult process of translating a culture into terms meaningful in a child's world, on the school's power to call forth the imaginative and the creative in the individual persons.

6. Effect on the community:

The current situation in the schools, productive of frustration and tension for everyone concerned, has serious consequences on the affected neighborhoods and on the community as a whole.

The major device used to maintain the precarious balance between the white and Negro divisions is that of transferring buildings from white to Negro use. Theoretically a transfer might be a simple and effective device where a neighborhood changes entirely from white to Negro occupancy. The difficulty is that they do not change in so complete a fashion. Most frequently white neighborhoods become interracial.. The white school is not empty but half-empty. The white children, even if a minority, are in need of school space, as are the Negro children. Inevitably, Negro and white parents are placed in competition for the school facilities in the neighborhood. If one race has the school, the other may not. When a school transfer is considered, the result is a pitch battle along racial lines which can only do harm to community attitudes.

In 1950, Central High School for white children was using only a third of its space. Cardozo High School for Negro children was on triple shift in a completely inadequate building. The transfer of Central to Negro use was clearly indicated. Yet the transfer was made only after months of hearings, protests and counter-protests, and a full-scale campaign on the part of the liberal community. When the change happened, the alumni of Central mourned, complete with a solemn ceremony to bury the cornerstone of the lost building. Strong ties of sentiment were involved and no small display of racial ill-feeling. The transfer of each of the junior high schools and many of the elementary schools has been attended by just such community controversy.

The hearings which are held before transfer of a school become an arena for expressing the tensions that are implicit in the situation. The Negro parents come to show their need of the school, while white parents come to defend "our school."

The opposing sides in a school transfer controversy are often synonymous with the liberal and conservative factions with respect to integration. Rarely giving direct cognizance to the question of school integration, conservative and reactionary groups are well organized and outspoken in opposing transfer of schools from white to Negro use. As one white parent put it while speaking before the Board of Education, "We are unalterably opposed to transferring any school at any time anywhere."

When the neighborhood school situation becomes such that a school transfer is likely, the response of the white community takes on a pattern monotonous in its regularity. With vague talk of the neighborhood being "taken over", typical rumors are solemnly repeated and often officially brought to Board hearings. It is said that the national organizations are bringing in Negroes in order to throw the school system into imbalance. It is said that large numbers of Negro children are not properly residents of the District. It is said that official records are falsified and there are not really such large school enrollments. Such unfounded rumors go on and on.

Even when parents express a softer view, the note of proprietorship in the school is apparent. One parent expressed herself to the Board, "We get along well with our

Negro neighbors. We like our neighborhood and do not want to leave it. We believe we are well prepared for eventual integration. But do not take away our school where our children are well adjusted and happy."

The needs of the Negro children are often dramatized and expressed in highly emotional terms by their parents. The feelings expressed by white parents are out of all proportion to the inconvenience the children will meet after the transfer. (In point of fact, transfers are not made when the inconvenience to white children would be considerable). The response is equally out of proportion to the normal ties of sentiment in connection with a school. The school has become a symbol of ownership of the neighborhood and acts as the focal point for all the confusions of a changing city.

It would probably not be possible to devise a more effective means for disturbing race relations in the local scene. The school is a conspicuous symbol of what is not shared, of the institution viewed as "either-or", of the enforced drive of race against race. To invite, let alone permit, public oratory in a competitive situation is surely to do great harm to the community.

Parents have no channels for working together across racial lines. PTA's are entirely segregated, neighborhood citizens groups are all-white and all-Negro, and the dual pattern largely obtains in religious and social groups. Since no opportunity is available for a sense of sharing or for work on a common problem, the competitive focus is unrelieved.

III. LOOKING TOWARD SCHOOL INTEGRATION

A. The Statutory Basis for Segregation

The public schools are operated by statutes enacted by Congress. Legislation pertaining to the District schools contains several references to race as a factor in the organization of the schools. The following provisions in the D.C. Code indicate pertinent requirements:

> Provision for "one colored first assistant superintendent for the colored schools who, under the direction of the superintendent of schools, shall have sole charge of all employees, classes, and schools in which colored

children are taught."[1]

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to provide suitable and convenient houses or rooms for holding schools for colored children, to employ and examine teachers therefore, and to appropriate a proportion of the school funds.... and to endeavor to promote a thorough, equitable [2] and practical education of colored children in the District of Columbia."

"Any white resident shall be privileged to place his or her child or ward at any one of the schools provided for the education of white children in the District of Columbia he or she may think proper to select, with the consent of the board; and any colored resident shall have the same rights with respect to colored schools." [3]

The President's Committee on Civil Rights took the view that the school law "assumes the fact of segregation but nowhere makes it mandatory."[4]

The position of the Corporation Counsel, and that of the Board of Education, is that these statutes imply a requirement that the schools be segregated in all respects.

It is significant that the law nowhere specifically orders school integration, or specifies a prohibition against racial integration. The provisions of the law which refer to race may be seen as measures to insure that the education of Negro children should not be neglected. Whether or not these laws become binding on all future Boards of Education to maintain segregation is a question which is by no means finally settled.

B. Possible Means of Changing the System.

Theoretically a decision to change Washington schools from a segregated to an integrated basis might come by anyone of three possible means.

1. Congressional action:

Since the basis for the public school system is federally enacted legislation, integration would require only a bill requiring that the Washington public schools should be operated without discrimination or segregation by race. Bills designed

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1. Section 31-1109
2. Section 31-1110
3. Section 31-1111
4. To Secure These Rights (1947), p. 90

to achieve this purpose have been introduced by Representative Klein in the 81st and 82nd Congresses and by Senator Morse and Representative Javits in the 83rd Congress. None of these bills has made progress in Congress beyond referral to committee.

There remains the possibility of some modifications being made in the dual system by more limited Congressional action. There is a local interest in establishing a merged teachers college or a city college. Legislation authorizing the establishment of such a college and appropriating the necessary funds could specify that the college should be operated on an integrated basis. This would have the effect of integrating the teachers colleges without affecting the rest of the system.

Proponents of integration have generally believed that seeking change through legislation has too little likelihood of success to pursue with vigor.

2. Action by the Board of Education

With the statutory basis for segregation as tenuous as it is in existing law, the Board of Education has in fact wide latitude in deciding how far segregation is to be extended in the operation of the schools. It has been suggested, for instance, that a Division 3 could be established to provide for some experimental schools on an integrated basis. It is frequently suggested that considerable integration of staff operations and activities at the pupil level could be established by the Board of Education without violation of any statutory provisions.

It is possible that this or some future Board of Education might take a different view of the meaning of the school law. If the racial designations in the law are seen as permissive rather than compulsive, it would then fall to the Board to decide whether or not segregation is desirable. The present Board takes the view that segregation is mandatory, although some members are known to favor an integrated system. There is considerable pressure from local groups to bring the argument onto the level of the desirability of integration. The autonomy of the Board on policy matters argues for their ability to make independent decisions.

Further, integration could be established by the local Board regardless of how the law is interpreted. The extent of inequality in the system raises the question of violation of the constitutional requirement that where separate facilities are provided they must be equal. That inequalities are substantial and continuing is indicated by examination of the facts. A Board which recognized the impossibility of achieving equality could open facilities as the only means of meeting constitutional requirements. Such action is strongly urged by liberal forces in the community.

3. Litigation

Integration could be achieved through a court decision in a case involving the segregated pattern. There have been numerous cases filed in the District Court designed (1) to secure equalization of facilities, (2) to secure admission of a Negro child to a school designated as white, or (3) to attack segregation per se. Most of these cases were dismissed in the District Court and were not heard by a higher court.

Only one case has resulted in a decision for the plaintiff. The case of Miller v. Board of Education[1] sought to secure provision for the education of Negro deaf children. Negro deaf children had been sent to schools in Maryland and Pennsylvania while white children were provided a resident program in Washington at the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. The court found:

> "The practice involved in this case offends against the Gaines decision; and therefore, to maintain the legality of the separation of the races, it is the duty of the District to provide equal educational facilities within the District for deaf children of both races, if it provides for any therein." 2

This decision resulted in provisions being made for the Negro deaf children at the Columbia Institute for the Deaf, but it did not weaken the practice of segregation, since separate arrangements were made on a racial basis. Other parts of the Columbia Institution are operated interracially. Segregation is therefore extended to a private institution where it has never before been practiced, under the terms of the contrast offered by the District of Columbia.

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1. 101 F. Supp. p. 988
2. Ibid p. 991

Two cases involving school segregation have been decided in the U.S. Court of Appeals. Wall v. Oyster,[1] in 1910, turned largely on the question of whether achild of mixed parentage was to be regarded as white or colored for purposes of school enrollment, and accepted the "separate but equal" doctrine without examination.

The case of Carr v. Corning,[2] decided in the Court of Appeals in 1950, was brought by a Negro child who sought admission to a junior high school while the junior high school to which she was assigned was on double shift. It was alleged that she and others similarly situated were denied the benefits of free education solely on the basis of race. Data regarding inequalities suffered by Negro schools was brought to the court.

Judges Prettyman and Clark, a majority of the three judge court, affirmed the judgement of the District Court in denying the complaint. The majority opinion noted that double shifts and other expedients used in an overcrowded situation had sometimes been used in white as well as in Negro schools. It refused to accept the findings of the Strayer Report as evidence, the report having been completed subsequent to the original argument of the case. The opinion states:

> "It must be obvious that new buildings will be better than old ones, and so each neighborhood which gets a new building will suddenly have better school facilities than the older sections. It must also be obvious that all needs in a city growing and changing like Washington cannot be met at one time and that a school building program takes time. The problem pictured by these pleadings is one of meeting temporarily exigencies scheduled for a permanent solution which takes time." [3]

> "So far as the facts and circumstances shown by this record are concerned, it appears that the treatment accorded these Negro plaintiffs, of which they complain, would have been accorded them had they been white. If the separation of the races in and of itself is not constitutionally invalid, such treatment, indiscriminate as to race, is not the unequal extension of privileges which violates constitutional prohibitions." [4]

Judge Edgerton presented a sharp dissenting opinion. He found the facts to indicate a denial of equal schooling for Negro children and declared that such racial discrimination is forbidden by the constitution.

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1. 36 App. D.C. p. 50
2. 86 App. D.C. p. 173
3. ibid. p. 179
4. ibid. p. 181

"It is said there are not enough vacancies in the better schools for all pupils. This is no answer to these complaints of racial discrimination. As long as good schools cannot accommodate all, the pupils who attend them may be chosen on any reasonable basis, including proximity, intelligence, and conduct. They may not be chosen for the color of their hair or skin." 1

"Appellees say in effect: (1) We try to avoid discrimination against colored pupils, but (2) the rapid growth of the colored population, its location, its movement, and the war, have made this impossible; yet (3) in general, we do avoid discrimination against colored pupils. The first proposition is immaterial except as it tends to support the second, for the question is not whether appellees have good intentions but whether appellants have equal schooling. The second proposition supports appellants' case, not appellees', for the more clearly segregation precludes equality the more clearly it must go. The third proposition contradicts not only the second but the facts and would not conclude the rights of any pupil even if it were true." 2

The dissenting opinion further declares that school segregation discriminates against Negroes independent of objective differences between white and Negro schools.

"(1) By preventing a dominant majority and a depressed minority from learning each other's ways, school segregation inflicts a greater economic and social handicap on the minority than on the majority. It aggravates the disadvantages of Negroes and helps to preserve their subordinate status. (2) School segregation is humiliating to Negroes....Segregation of a depressed minority means that it is not thought fit to associate with others. Both whites and Negroes know that enforced racial segregation in schools exists because the people who impose it consider colored children unfit to associate with white children." 3

The case of Bolling v. Sharpe now awaits decision in the Supreme Court. It makes its attack on segregation <u>per se</u>, charging that the United States may not make a racial classification of its citizens and that laws requiring segregation are therefore unconstitutional.

C. <u>Planning for School Integration</u>

This school system, with its history of tribulations and the growing burden of maintaining the segregation pattern, has been the center of wide community discussion and action aimed toward securing an integrated system. The liberal elements in the community, substantial and highly organized, have favored integrated schools for some years and have become outspoken in most recent years. One leading paper,

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1. ibid. pp. 189-190
2. ibid. p. 190
3. ibid. pp. 191-192

Washington Post, takes an editorial stand in favor of an integrated system. The Presidents of Wilson and Miner Teachers Colleges have recommended that plans be made for merging the two teachers colleges into a single institution, an idea widely supported. It has become a cliche that there is no doubt that our school system will be integrated, the only question that remains is when it will be integrated. There remain large segments of the community strongly favoring maintaining the segregated system. Only seldom, however, have groups officially gone on record or made public announcements about maintaining segregation. With respect to schools, the struggle between liberal and conservative forces has more often centered around the question of the transfer of schools.

While the community devoted considerable discussion to the issue, the school administration, Board, and personnel responded with official silence. Some Negro members of the Board[1] have attempted many times in the past to bring the question of integration into open discussion in the Board, but without success. One principal remarked that school business is always conducted as if the question of race did not exist, to the extent that people sympathetic to the idea of integration do not discuss the subject among themselves and are not even able to identify each other.

The action of the Supreme Court in hearing the case of Bolling v. Sharpe, along with the related state cases, had the effect of bringing the question of school integration out into the clear light of day. Citizens both within and without the school system experienced a realization that as of next September our schools might be integrated. A remote possibility for the future had become an imminent reality for a time easily foreseeable. At long last the official silence of the Board of Education was broken.

At the December meeting of the Board of Education, following the argument before the Supreme Court in 1952, the Board officially recognized the possibility of integration. At that time they passed a motion to request District officials, leading citizens, members of the clergy, and interested community organizations to give the Board the benefit of their thinking on, (1) the mechanics of integration, in the

1. A time-honored custom, not law, allotts three of the nine Board positions to Negroes.

event the Supreme Court should so order and (2) the educational preparation necessary for integration to work smoothly. The discussion made it clear that the hearing would not be devoted to a discussion of the pros and cons of integration but only to the question of means of integration if it should take place. In offering the motion for this action, Board member Walter Tobriner noted the case pending decision and the possibility of an order for integration of the schools. Mr. Tobriner said the Board would be highly derelict if it did not make plans for such a possibility.

It was agreed that groups or individuals wishing to do so should send written opinions on the two questions posed. A summary of the written reports was promised, to be followed by oral testimony by invited leaders. Meanwhile the Superintendent and his staff began developing a plan of the administrative steps deemed necessary for making the transition from a segregated to an integrated basis.

The open invitation to formulate ideas and express opinions stirred local groups to something of a whirlwind of activity. Groups met together and separately, appointed committees to study and write, frantically sought information on the experience of school integration, and, in various ways, hammered out their opinions. There were some signs of opposition. The Federation of Citizens Associations, which links the all-white citizens associations, declared that this action on the part of the Board was hasty and ill-advised and they would have no part of it. The committee of the Congress of PTA's (the city-wide organization of white PTA's) submitted a report of suggestions which passed only after strong opposition by a vocal minority. Yet most of the statements represented the result of serious and responsible thought on the subject. Some groups prepared lengthy statements based on some survey of the experience of integration elsewhere, while others made far more simple and brief statements of their own opinions. A few crank letters were included in the total. For the citizens of voteless Washington, this was a rare opportunity for exercising some of the rights of citizens.

The report which summarized the statements was made in April.[1] At that time, 160 replies had been received from 144 organizations. About two-thirds of the replies

1. Report of the Superintendent to the Board of Education, dated April 15, 1953

gave definite suggestions; the other one third expressed some opinion but did not reply to the questions as posed. Examples of the 144 groups and individuals listed as submitting replies indicates response as follows: Congress of PTA's (white) and 11 white PTA's, The Federation of PTA's (Negro) and 13 Negro PTA's; 3 home and school associations (white); the Federation and 23 citizens associations (white); the Federation and 11 civic associations (Negro); 8 teacher groups, 39 community organizations of diverse purpose; 25 individual signers; and 4 anonymous.[1]

Groups which gave replies to the questions as posed included many with an organizational interest in race relations. There appears to have been some selectivity of those tending in the liberal direction. In this instance opposition groups were forced to choose between taking some part in planning for integration or boycotting the entire proceedings. The community processes in the direction of integration have operated in such a way as to lend respectability and moral conviction to the cause of integration. It becomes increasingly impossible for groups to state a flat opposition to integration. Consequently, the liberal forces have become more vocal than the conservative.

The reporting organizations still represented a variety of attitudes, ranging from those who view integration with patient resignation to the more militant advocates of forthright integration. Consequently, the degree of agreement contained in the statements is impressive. There was general agreement that integration should be initiated by a firm declaration of policy by the Board of Education, such policy to affirm the principle that the school system should be operated without racial discrimination. The statements were likewise in agreement on the point that, after integration, students should be assigned to schools on a residential basis without reference to race. The principle was affirmed that teachers should be hired on the basis of competitive examination irrespective of race.

Other suggestions were made by a large group of those reporting. It was frequently stated that presently employed teachers and administrators should have

1. Ibid. Second section, listing the reporting organizations.

protection in their tenure. Many suggested an analysis of administrative positions to determine the need for each position, with assignments according to professional qualifications and longevity, and some re-assignment to new positions. The groups gave many and varied suggestions for education of the public and in-service training of teachers. Many groups suggested utilization of the Handbook on Intercultural Education and development of a program of interracial projects. Many reports called for merging of the teachers colleges.

On some points, the reporting groups showed divergence of opinion. Some believed integration should be immediate and complete throughout the system, while others favored a gradual plan. There were varying views about how teacher integration should be carried out, but apparently no disagreement that it should, in some fashion, be accomplished.

The administration believes that the process was helpful and that many of the statements made valuable and well considered suggestions. There is also some sense of disappointment that there were not more opinions submitted. Some Board members, on the other hand, were impressed with the large number and the variety of those who reported.

In May, the Board carried out its second step of the planned process of seeking counsel by inviting a number of leading citizens to speak to the Board on their views of the mechanics of integration and necessary educational preparation. Here was repeated much the same process which occurred with the written statements. A number of those invited, generally prominent in civic affairs and representing the highest income group, did not respond to the invitation. These were generally people whose opinions on integration are not known or who are thought to be on the conservative side. Thirteen of those invited did appear, nine to speak and four to observe. These included the editors or representatives of 5 newspapers, (the 4 local dailies and 1 Negro weekly), two white real estate dealers, a white banker, and five Negro leaders, including three former members of the Board of Education, the President of the Federation of Civic Associations, and a prominent District official.

The advice given was in general agreement with that offered by the written statements of groups and individuals. Major emphasis was placed on the need for a forthright policy of integration clearly stated by the Board. Speakers said that students should be assigned to the schools nearest their homes and that school personnel should be hired and assigned on the basis of merit. Other suggestions included promptness of compliance with the court order, establishing of a system-wide educational program, request to the armed services for advice on their successful experience with integration, maximum utilization of school facilities with a minimum of disruption, and re-assignment of administrative positions.

The planning being done by the school administration is done through meetings of the central administrative staff, with consultation of officers in the field when needed. This planning has not been shared with the Board of Education and the Board has not undertaken its own planning. In the interim period, decisions which are made will not be made public. To some extent the administration finds it necessary to develop alternative plans in view of the alternative decisions which might be rendered by the court. The intention is to have a plan ready to submit to the Board very promptly after any decision which would require a change in the operation of the schools. The school officers as well as members of the Board believe it is important that they should not be caught unprepared.

Meanwhile, a number of teachers groups have appointed committees to study the means of integration. The Teachers Advisory Council in studying the question. The teacher's union, newly integrated, has several working committees designed to facilitate the transition to school integration. Teachers have taken part in conference activities sponsored by private organizations and oriented toward discussion of integration. Some PTA's are studying the question. Civic groups are increasingly holding meetings on the subject and asking for information and professional assistance.

D. Anticipated Problems in Integration

Current discussion in the community around the question of school integration follows a recurring course. Any discussion of the subject leads somewhere to the opinion that we do not need to worry about the children; they will accept each other. The real questions are regarding integration of staff and acceptance on the part of parents.

Integration of teachers and administrators leads to the most discussion. Many Negro teachers and administrators fear loss of job or loss of status. In point of fact, there is no reason to expect dismissal of Negro teachers. Tenure of teachers is adequately protected by law, and there is and will continue to be a need for at least as many teachers as are now employed. Negro teachers in an integrated system would in fact have wider opportunities in view of the shortage of available white teachers and the current picture of employing many white teachers who fail to meet the standards. Negro teachers as a group have more training and experience than white teachers and can hold their own in a situation of unrestricted competition.[1]

The situation with respect to administrative and supervisory positions appears more complex. With duplication of many functions, there would be need for considerable reorganization of administrative assignments and procedures. While it is expected that all incumbents would remain on an administrative level, it is unclear how jobs should be divided up and new assignments made. It is suggested that (1) one incumbent should have top post with the other as assistant, with the choice made on the basis of seniority, or (2) assignments should be made on a geographic basis, or (3) a complete rehauling should be made with assignments on a purely functional basis. These are decisions which will have to be made.

Negroes do not fear so much for the fate of the present staff as they do for the future. Many feel that in the future Negroes will lose the opportunity which they now have for promotion to the higher ranks in the system. Consequently, there is some attention to building safeguards for Negro personnel against discriminatory

1. See Thompson, Charles - "The Negro Teacher and Desegregation of the Public Schools," in Journal of Negro Education, vol XXII, No. 2, Spring 1953, pp 95-101, esp. p. 97

treatment. The legislative representative of the teachers union local for Negroes (prior to integration of the unions) published an article outlining a program of legislation which would be needed to provide the necessary safeguards. The program includes the following points:[1]

"1. Legislation should declare the public policy of the United States to be based on the principles of American democracy which stress the equality of man and on the treaty obligations of the United States with the United Nations which emphasize the absence of segregation, exclusion, and discrimination based on race."

"2. Legislation should find that segregation has meant a denial of full opportunity to many children and teachers on account of their race and is further contrary to the principles of American democracy which stress the equality of man, should further find that education without regard for race in the form of integrated schools is consistent with American democracy."

"3. All personnel actions taken by the Board of Education of the public schools of the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of Schools pursuant to establishing and maintaining integrated schools shall be based solely on the merit and fitness of the employee."

"4. The Board of Education shall appoint an Associate Superintendent of Schools whose duties shall be to advise the Board and the Superintendent of Schools on policies, practices, and problems, relating to integration of the schools."

"5. In any reorganization effected as the result of the Act no teacher or other educational employee shall be dismissed or reassignment at a lower salary than his present salary nor be denied the right to proceed to the maximum salary of the class to which he was assigned at the time of reorganization."

"6. With respect to the establishment of lists of persons eligible for employment in the public schools, the Board of Education to carry out the purposes of this Act shall advertise for applicants for teaching and other positions in the public schools without regard for race."

There is widespread discussion on the best means of integrating the teaching staffs. Some call for placing at least one Negro teacher in every school, to insure that thorough integration will take place and all children will be in an interracial situation. At the other extreme, some feel that interracial staffs should be made up only from those who volunteer for the assignment. In between is the view which stands on principle that the only rule should be that race is not a factor in making teaching assignments.

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1. Cooke, Paul - "Safeguards for Negro Teachers in an Integrated School System in Washington, D.C." in Journal of Negro Education, Vol. XX, No. 4, Fall 1951, pp 588-590

Some urge that care be taken to place extremely good teachers in areas of mixed population. Attention is called to the situation in some cities where placement in a Negro or interracial school is regarded as a kind of Siberia for the teacher; it is felt important to avoid such a situation. Many stress that an interracial staff is the soundest means to establish the school as not being racially labelled.

The principle is restated over and over that teachers should be employed through competitive examination without regard to race. As the examination process is now conducted, different examinations are given for white and Negro positions and the separate eligibility lists are not comparable. At the request of a Board member, study is now being made of the possibility of the two Boards of Examiners working together to develop a single examination, so that eligibility lists can be combined without difficulty.

Many feel that teachers will need help in learning methods of coping with whatever problems of racial attitude may arise. Training in classroom techniques for affecting attitudes is often stressed. These conclusions lead to numerous proposals for the in-service training of teachers.

Many people urge that the schools should begin at once on a positive program of planned interracial activity on the pupil level and on integration of teacher groups and activities. Extra-curricular activities, athletics, and assembly programs are suggested as suitable activities.

The most familiar argument about school integration concerns the ancient question of gradualism versus immediate action. For some years, many have argued that integration should be begun at the teachers college level and the kindergarten, and proceed gradually year by from there. This, it is argued, will tend to cushi on the shock. Other argue with equal fervor that gradual schemes are actually piecemeal schemes, that any confusion or difficulty is thereby prolonged, that kindergartens are in fact no easier to integrate than sixth grades.

Now it is commonly believed that this decision will in fact be made by the opinion of the Court and so it is less a subject for local debate than it was. As discussion leads to increased confidence, the advocates of "go slow" seem less

appealing. Most of the current discussion actually addresses itself to how immediate integration should take place, with the old argument left behind in the concern with practicalities.

An obvious and essential practical question is that of the basis on which pupils are to be assigned to schools. As this question is posed over and over, the recurring answer is that assignment should be made on a geographic basis, with residence alone being the determining factor. (If such a course were followed, there would be a large number of mixed schools in the central city as well as far out northeast and southeast, with of course many still all-white or all-Negro). This point elicits such universal agreement that it would seem to lay aside any question of grade by grade integration.

Many point to the possibility of gerrymandering to protest segregation. There is certain to be vigilance to prevent it. Further, in Washington it would be extraordinary difficult, in many instances impossible, to zone for segregation.

In all the written statements and hearings and public discussion, one common point stands out above all others. That is the belief that integration should be initiated by a full and firm declaration on the part of the Board of Education of a policy of non-discrimination in the conduct of all school affairs. The policy statement should state the basis for school assignment and declare the principle of employment on merit. The fairness and universality of application of such a principle should place the school authorities in an unassailable position.

Consideration of integration leads to many questions of school-community relations. Parents will need to be brought into a working relationship with the school. Principals and teachers will have a job of interpretation to the neighborhood group for which they may well need help. Schools have been the object of considerable criticism in the past, so that major emphasis will be needed on questions of community relationships.

Parents as individuals hold attitudes which cover the entire range. Many are unaffiliated and will be related only as individuals. There are many who favor inte-

gration, suggesting a base of support not easily visible. Many more are lacking in strong feelings on the subject and will go along with the situation. There remain many who are bitterly opposed to integration.

The white and Negro PTA's work together harmoniously on some business on the Congress and Federation level. At the neighborhood level, patterns vary. There is some joint work in some areas while in others white and Negro PTA's are strangers to each other. A basic and essential step in integration will be reorganization of the entire PTA structure on an integrated basis, so as not to carry over the pattern of the past.

It is widely suggested that PTA's can begin work now on study of integration, parents' institutes, interracial cooperative activity, and planning of the PTA role in making the change. Receptivity to these ideas varies greatly among different groups.

Most considerations of the question of mechanics are actually considerations of desegregation. The question of true integration must necessarily be concerned with deeper issues of the relationships between people. Integration, to be real, must be more than bi-racial coexistence. A truly interracial situation will be the result of involvement of school personnel, parents, children, and citizenry.

There is a growing feeling in the community of confidence that integration be accomplished and effectively accomplished. The die-hards grow silent, conservatives come to accept the trend of today, and liberals give leadership with a new security. The people of the community are aware of the truth of the words of Judge Edgerton in his minority opinion in the Carr case, words which have meaning for today.

> "It is sometimes suggested that due process of law cannot require what law cannot enforce. No such suggestion is relevant here. When United States courts order integration of District of Columbia schools they will be integrated. It has been too long forgotten that the District of Columbia is not a provincial community but the cosmopolitan capital of a nation that professes democracy."[1]

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1. Carr v. Corning 86 App. D.C. p. 192

INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS

IN

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

Edward P. Dozier

Marianne Dozier

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank school administrators, members of civic organizations, church groups, and interested citizens who have given generously of their time and knowledge to make this report possible. It has been a pleasure to talk with people so deeply aware of and concerned with the many problems their schools are encountering. A list of churches, organizations, and individuals who have helped in this report might be appropriate, yet much of the information was given in confidence and we feel these people and organizations should be safeguarded. We therefore express our indebtedness by this brief acknowledgment.

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INTRODUCTION

The ethnic or racial composition of Arizona and New Mexico is unique in the United States. These states were the last to come into the Union, and the immigration of Anglo-Americans into the area is comparatively recent. Until recently the absence of large-scale agricultural, industrial or other economic activities has slowed down Anglo-American immigration. In New Mexico the people of Spanish or Mexican descent comprise about half of the population. Indeed, until the turn of the century and for almost a century back these people were dominant in the population and in the governmental and economic activities of this portion of the Southwest. In Arizona the Anglo-American population is dominant, but the people of Mexican or Spanish descent still form a substantial portion of the population. There are several Indian reservations in both states, and their combined numbers comprise almost a third of the entire United States Indian population.

Contrasted with the population of other ethnic groups, the number of Negroes is small. Their coming is recent and coincides with the advent of Anglo-Americans.

The history of racial or ethnic segregation and discrimination in these states is comparatively recent. The people of Spanish or Mexican ancestry did not practice ethnic segregation in any form. School segregation laws were not incorporated into these state laws until substantial numbers of

Anglo-Americans had arrived. New Mexico has a permissive statute with regard to segregation of Negro school children in the elementary and secondary levels. In Arizona segregation of Negro children in the elementary schools, grades one through eight, was made mandatory by law shortly before statehood. A statute in 1952, however, changed the mandatory law to a permissive one. In Arizona high schools, segregation of Negro children is optional by law, depending upon the discretion of the community. The statutes of both states require that the school facilities provided for Negro children be equal to those provided for non-Negro school population. Neither state has laws compelling or permitting the segregation of school children from other ethnic groups.

Although segregation laws date from about the time of statehood, school segregation in most communities did not take place until after World War I. Nor have the various communities followed a uniform pattern of segregation. Some have never practiced segregation on any grade level; others have segregated only in the elementary level; still others have segregated only a few elementary grades. The policy in each case seemed to have been determined by the traditional practices in communities from which the Anglo-American population had come. The Anglo-American population is composed of elements from both southern and northern states. In new communities old customs were continued; that is, separate schools for Negro children were established if the Anglo-American

population had come from areas where segregation was traditionally practiced in the schools. Many New Mexico and Arizona communities, however, were made up predominantly of Anglo-Americans who were unfamiliar with segregation and who therefore made no divisions.

Viewed against this historical perspective, the problem of segregation and desegregation in Arizona and New Mexico takes on a different complexion from most other areas in the United States. Because of the relatively few numbers of Negroes in these states, the large numbers of other ethnic peoples, and the varied composition of the Anglo-American population, the citizens of these states had mixed feelings about segregation. It is understandable, therefore, that when various Civil Rights organizations began to agitate for desegregation of public schools, steps were taken to revise state laws and that some communities started desegregation procedures.

ARIZONA

Background of Segregation in the State

The first segregation law in Arizona was adopted in 1909 by the Territorial Legislature. This law is contained in Section 54-416 of the 1939 Arizona Code and outlines the powers and duties of school trustees as follows:

> The Board (of Trustees) shall segregate pupils of the Caucasian race in all schools other than high Schools, and provide all accommodations made necessary by such segregation.

Section 54-430 enlarges the Board of Trustees' powers

of segregation by stating "...they may segregate groups of pupils and may maintain special schools during the vacation as necessary for the pipils of the district."

Segregation of high school pupils could be accomplished by trustees under the provisions of Section 54-430 or under the specific provisions outlined in Section 54-918:

> Racial Segregation.--Whenever there shall be registered in any high school, union high school, or county high school in the state twenty-five (25) or more pipils of the African race, the board of education of such school shall, upon petition of fifteen (15) per cent of the school electors ... call an election to determine whether or not such pipils of the African race shall be segregated from the pipils of the Caucasian race .... If a <u>majority</u> of the electors voting at such election vote in favor of such segregation, the board of education shall segregate the pipils of the African race from the pipils of the Caucasian race and provide equal accommodations and facilities.

Not all communities complied with the laws. Several communities did not segregate Negroes in any grade. The reason for this appears to be practical, economic, and traditional. Communities could not always afford a separate school for Negroes and, since the number of Negroes was few and little racial friction existed, they did not see any reason for establishing segregated schools. Many of Arizona's citizens came from areas where segregation was not practiced, and they merely followed the traditional pactices of their former communities.

Two of Arizona's medium-sized cities, Prescott and Winslow, never had segregated schools. The Negro population in Prescott has never been large, and there is no racial

tension. The school authorities have found the policy of integrated schools the most economical and satisfying practice. Winslow is a town controlled by the Santa Fe Railroad, and officials of the railway found that integrated schools caused no trouble and were content to keep the schools integrated.

Most of the segregated schools in Arizona arose during the period immediately following World War I. This appears to be due to the large influx of southern whites into the area and also to an increasing Negro population.

Until after World War II, school segregation was not an issue. The people of Arizona generally took it for granted; indeed, many white citizens did not even know it existed. About 1948, however, people who were opposed to segregation began to deplore Arizona's segregation laws. The report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights stimulated consciousness of segregation practices. Various individuals and organizations, impressed by the state's laws, began to agitate to change them.

Some communities followed the tenets of segregation strictly but did not abide by the law which required "separate but equal" facilities. The lumber town of McNary failed to supply a high school for its Negro students and yet denied them attendance in the town's high school. Finally about three years ago, through the persistent efforts of the principal of the Negro elementary school, McNary High School opened its doors to Negro students.

The most glaring record of segregation at the high school level was practiced until recently by the towns of Eloy and Casa Grande. These towns did not admit Negroes to their high schools. When Casa Grande's Negroes reached high school, they were told to obtain "coaching" from teachers in the Negro elementary school. Even after a poll was taken among the white students which showed decisively that the white students were in favor of admitting Negro children, the elders of the town decided against it. Eloy was having similar difficulties. The two towns consulted about the matter after constant pressure from Negro parents. The result was a separate School equidistant between the two towns, called the Eleven-Mile School.

The Eleven-Mile School was housed in an old abandoned dance hall. It had two classrooms, two teachers, two small shelves of books for its library, and a few test tubes for its "laboratory." In 1949 Eleven-Mile School cost the taxpayers $11,300 to operate for one year. This was a per capita cost of $750, approximately three times the cost per pupil in the non-Negro high schools of Casa Grande and Eloy.

Realization of costs and the pressure of various organizations brought about abandonment of the Eleven-Mile School. Casa Grande integrated its Negro children into its own high school. Eloy temporarily set up a separate frame building on its high school grounds to provide homerooms for the Negro students and placed them in separate classrooms in the main building. In other activities such as laboratories and athletics the students were intermingled. Pressure from

anti-segregationists continued, however, and finally the Eloy High School integrated its Negro students completely.

In 1949 various organizations which were opposed to segregation introduced a bill in the legislature to prohibit this practice in the schools. The bill died in committee.

In November, 1950 an initiative measure to abolish school segregation was placed before state voters. It was backed by the Arizona Council for Civic Unity, the NAACP, the Tucson Council of Churches, the Catholic Church, and various other organizations. The measure was defeated by a vote of almost 2 to 1. But the initiative measure had been only one of thirteen measures. Various pressure groups and many of the state's newspapers concerned with the other measures had made a concerted effort to defeat them and had created a "Vote No" psychology which brought about a defeat of all the measures. The supporters of the initiative measure to abolish school segregation were therefore not too discouraged.

Early in 1951 another bill went into the legislative hopper. During the session the bill was amended, by compromise, to make desegregation permissive instead of obligatory. The wording of the former law (Sec. 54-416) was changed to read: "They (boards of trustees) may segregate groups of pupils ...." Hence reference to race was deleted. In addition the compromised bill repealed Sec. 54-918 which gave broad, general power to trustees to segregate high school pupils.

In this modified form the bill passed the House, largely because of the presence in that body of two Negro

representatives--the first in Arizona's history. The fact of a split house made the two votes of the Negroes much sought after, and these representatives were able to bargain with other members of the House in order to get the bill passed. The bill was hung up for a time in a Senate committee, but with continual pressure from various organizations it was returned and passed the Senate without a dissenting vote. The governor signed the bill on March 16, 1951, making it a law.

Within days after the passage of the bill, the school board of Tucson voted to integrate its schools. Tucson's high school was already integrated, but immediate steps were taken to desegregate the junior high and elementary grades. The integration program went into effect in the fall of 1951.

Several smaller cities also desegregated. Miami and Globe abolished segregated schools but also fired two Negro teachers. Negro teachers throughout the state were alarmed fear of their jobs had been their primary concern in the consideration of desegregation. If an end to segregation in the schools also meant an end to their jobs, some teachers weren't sure they wanted desegregation. The two teachers filed a test suit to regain their jobs, and, with the help of the Arizona Education Association, won their case. They are now integrated into the school system.

Phoenix, the largest city in Arizona, still retains its segregated schools. A partial program of desegregation is planned to start in the fall of 1953. The Phoenix desegregation program is discussed in detail elsewhere.

Segregation of Mexican-Americans:[1]

The segregation of Mexican-American school children is indefensible under any law in the state of Arizona, but the law does give school trustees extreme latitude to segregate such students. Section 54-430 of the 1939 Arizona Code which states "... they (boards of trustees) may segregate groups of pupils and may maintain special schools during the vacation as necessary for the pipils of the district ...." has been used to segregate Mexican-American school children. The excuse given for such separation is that Mexican-American children suffer from "language difficulties" and need special attention.

A decision handed down by the Federal District Court at Phoenix in March, 1951 declared that the segregation of Mexican-American children is a violation of the U.S. Constitution. The case was brought by a Mexican-American family at Tolleson, a small farming town near Phoenix. The case was presented and defended by Ralph Estrada, counselor of the Alianza Hispano-Americana.

Tolleson had been practicing segregation to the extent of sending Mexican-American children to one building and Anglo-Americans to another.

Indians:

Arizona's Indians comprise the third major group in the state. Arizona has approximately 70,000 Indians living for

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1. The term "Mexican-American" is used for the Spanish-speaking people of Mexican or Spanish descent in Arizona; whereas the term "Spanish-American" is used for those of similar descent in New Mexico. These usages conform with standard terminology in the two states.

the most part on reservations where schools are provided for them by the Federal Government. In recent years increasing numbers have moved into Arizona towns, but their numbers are almost negligible when compared with the Anglo-American and Mexican-American populations. Flagstaff and Winslow each has about 100 Indians and Phoenix has about 2,000. These figures exclude adjoining reservations as well as the government Indian boarding school in Phoenix. In the towns Indians tend to live in the poorer, less desirable areas and suffer the discriminatory practices leveled against Mexican-Americans. They are permitted to attend local public schools, however.

Until 1941 the state law of Arizona decreed that "The marriage of persons of Caucasian blood, or their descendants, with Negroes, Hindus, Mongolians, members of the Malay race, or Indians and their descendants shall be null and void;...."[2] In 1942 the legislature of the state amended the marriage statute to read: "The marriage of a person of Caucasian blood with a Negro, Mongolian, Malay, or Hindu shall be null and void..."[3]

Thus Arizona's miscegenation law no longer applies to Indians but it still holds for Negroes. Interethnic marriages which may not be entered into legally in Arizona are considered valid in that state, however, if they were valid in the state where they were performed. Divorces may be obtained

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2. Arizona Code, 1939, Vol. V, p. 4.
3. Ibid., Cumulative Pocket Supplement, 1947, Vol. V, p. 1.

from such marriages in Arizona.

Until 1948 Indians were denied the right to vote in Arizona. In that year Indians were granted full rights of franchise by a decision of the State Supreme Court.

A federal prohibition of liquor to Indians was repealed on August 16, 1953. Prohibition of liquor to Indians is also contained in the state constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico. Since the Federal Government has repealed its prohibition law, it is expected that Arizona and New Mexico will change their constitutions accordingly.

Segregation and Desegregation in Tucson Public Schools

Tucson announced plans for desegregation of its schools within a few days after the governor signed the bill making desegregation permissive on March 16, 1951. The Superintendent and the Tucson School Board made the decision at an open meeting where reporters were present, and the next day the news was in the papers. It appears that for many years the Superintendent had considered and planned for integrating the school children under his jurisdiction. As soon as an Arizona law made such a move possible, the Superintendent acted upon it.

The integration of Negro school children and teachers went into effect in September, 1951. Negro children, one restricted to a single elementary school and junior high school regardless of where they lived, now were scattered throughout the system and entered the schools nearest their homes. Negro teachers who had taught only Negroes were teaching white

children, and white teachers had Negro pupils in their classes for the first time. The integration program went into effect without serious difficulties and has continued to operate successfully.

When asked the reason for the lack of friction and the successful operation of the process, the Superintendent replied:

> We treated the program as a natural, democratic and right thing. The School Board, the administrative staff, and the community backed us up completely. I had expected some opposition, but I actually received far less than I had anticipated. There was no organized opposition; some anonymous, negative letters and telephone calls were received, but all of the organized groups were on our side.

The Tucson school desegregation program needs to be analyzed in detail to determine in what specific ways it was successful. Are factors of ethnic composition, economic and social relations in the city important in the successful execution of the desegregation program? What role did civic organizations and church groups play in bringing about desegregation? Is this an instance where one man, the Superintendent of the Tucson Public Schools, was solely or primarily responsible for making integration possible and successful?

All these points will be considered in order to determine why Tucson was so successful in bringing about complete integration of school children and teachers.

Historical Background:

The nucleus from which Tucson has grown was a military outpost of the Spanish in Sonora, and later of Mexico, known as El Presidio de San Agustin de Tucson. The Presidio was established in 1776 in order to provide protection for the

Spanish and Mexican soldiers, and for the nearby missions established for the Papago and Sobaipuri Indians.

Until 1823 Tucson was under Spanish control, then under Mexican rule until the Gadsden Purchase in 1854 made it a part of the United States.

The earliest migrants from Mexico were Spaniards, accompanied by Indians from western and northwestern Mexico. The majority of these early settlers were of Spanish-Indian mixture. Gradually the population increased, with more and more people coming from Mexico.

Anglo-Americans came into Tucson about 1854 and increased with the establishment in 1857 of Tucson as one of the stage route stations of the Overland Stage. Tucson became the center of trade with Sonora, and Anglo-Americans quickly became the dominant group in the area.

The relations between Anglo-Americans and Mexican-Americans in the early contact period are reportedly favorable. Some of the early Anglo-Americans married into Mexican families. As the Anglo-Americans increased, however, social contacts between the two groups decreased. Gradually the Mexicans came to occupy a less important position both in terms of the social and political life of the community.

With the development of economic activities, the Anglo-American population and the Mexican-American population became more crystallized. Mining and cattle ranching were early and important activities. Neither of these two occupations nor the merchandising activity of Anglo-Americans and Mexican-

Americans in the early period necessitated the building up of an Anglo-American labor force. The required labor was recruited largely from resident Mexican and Indian populations, augmented by immigrants from northwestern Mexico and from the Papago country to the west. The Anglo-Americans have thus maintained themselves in the middle and upper economic class levels, though prominent Mexican-American families have not been absent from these levels.

Just before World War I and following that war, Tucson's climate began to attain wide acclaim and health seekers began to arrive. Some of these groups came to Tucson to retire and established themselves on a year-round basis, while others came to reside only seasonally. The healthful climate has thus been added as a thriving business, and Tucson has become an important health center.

The pattern of economic life appears to be changing at the present time. Industrial development, in terms of large aeronautical factories, has come to Tucson since the last war. This has provided employment for large numbers of native Tucsonans and has also brought an influx of Anglo-American workers and their families. Mining and the cattle industry have subsided slightly in importance, while the aircraft industry is beginning to vie with the climate as Tucson's main business.

Dr. Henry Getty[4] discovered the following percentage

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4. Getty, Henry T., Interethnic Relationships in the Community of Tucson; 1950.

ratios of Mexican-American to Anglo-American population in Tucson from 1856-1946:

Year	Mexican-American	Anglo-American
1856	90%	10%
1864	90	10
1867	67	33
1878	67	33
1881	43	57
1899	33	67
1901	50	50
1930	31	69
1946	18	70

These figures were obtained from data of various writers, U.S. Census Reports, and the City Directory. The area of the city included is not clear, and most of the figures are merely estimates. It is clear from these figures that the percentage of Mexican-American population has been steadily decreasing. The 1901 figures may be an error for they show the Mexican-American percentage as 50, a marked departure from the declining trend of former years. The statistics for 1930 and 1946 show a definite percentage decline in the Mexican-American population.

The 1950 U. S. Census Report lists the Mexican population of the Tucson city incorporated limits as 10,964 and the Anglo-American population as 37,408 -- a ratio of about 1 to 3.

Negroes:

The first Negro settlers in Tucson came about 1850 or 1855, according to James Walter Yancy, a young Negro who presented a thesis for a Master's degree at the University of

Arizona in 1933. Yenny reports that in 1880 there were 76 Negroes in Pima County and in 1900 there were 118. An inter-racial committee in 1946 listed the Negro population for greater Tucson as 3,000.[5] In 1950 the Negro population for Pima County was listed as 5,015 in the U.S. Census Report while the non-Negro population was given as 156,201.

For the city of Tucson the Negro population and percentage of the total population from 1900 to 1940 were given as follows by the inter-racial committee study in 1946:

1900	88	1.16
1910	202	1.7
1920	346	1.7
1930	1,003	3.08
1940	1,678	4.5

The U.S. Bureau of the Census listed the Negro population in Tucson in 1950 as 2,783 and the total population of Tucson as 45,454; the Negro population was thus 6.1% of the total.

Indians:

Although Indians form a substantial population in the environs of Tucson, their actual number within the city limits of Tucson is small. U.S. Census figures of racial distibution for 1950 give the following information:

Native white (U.S. born)	37,408
Foreign-born white	4,651
Spanish white	10,964
Negro	2,783
Indian	150
Chinese	436
Japanese	11
Other	15
Total	45,454

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5. Lee, Eugene T., A Study of the Negroes of Tucson, Arizona, 1946.

In Pima County the Indian population, consisting mainly of Papagos and Yaquis, is listed as 6,250 by the 1950 U. S. Census Report. The Papago Indians and their relatives, the Sobaipuris, have lived in the proximity of Tucson for many centuries. The Anglo-American majority consider them today as a part of the lower class of Mexicans. Economically they figure today as day laborers and to a lesser extent as semi-skilled or skilled workers. The Yaquis have been in the Tucson area only since 1900. They came to Arizona as political refugees after difficulties with Mexicans in Sonora. The Anglo-American majority tends to classify them also with the Mexican group. Yaquis speak Yaqui and Spanish, and many speak English also. Their culture is close to that of lower-class Mexicans, though with certain specific patterns which set them apart. There are about 1,000 Yaqui in the Tucson area.[6]

Residential Patterns:

The Mexican-American population in Tucson tends to be concentrated in fairly well-defined areas. Dr. George Barker[7] reports that the development of the division between Anglo-American and Mexican-American residence patterns can be traced to the beginning of the U.S. Occupation of this originally Mexican pueblo. There has been from the beginning a

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6. This estimate of Yaqui population was obtained from Dr. E. H. Spicer, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson.
7. Barker, George C., Growing Up in a Bilingual Community 1951

tendency for the Anglo-Americans to settle in the northern part of the town and the Mexican-Americans in the southern part. The coming of the railroad in 1880 served to reinforce this tendency, with Mexican-Americans settling on the west side of the northwest-southeast railroad tracks and the Anglo-Americans on the east.

Barker[8] reasons that although U.S. authorities have never pursued a policy of deliberate segregation and restrictive covenants can no longer be enforced legally, the community still operates as if residential segregation could be enforced.

There are only two areas where the residents are primarily Negro. One is in the vicinity of the John Spring School (the former Negro school), and the other is immediately south of "A" Mountain (Sentinel Peak). The preponderant Negro population is in south Tucson, mixed in among Mexican-American neighbors.

Indians in Tucson live primarily in the southern part of the city, mixed into the Mexican-American population. A Yaqui Indian village of about 500 inhabitants, however, is in the northwestern part of the city.

Ethnic Relations:

Social interaction between Anglo-Americans and Mexican-Americans is limited, but where it occurs among certain

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8. Ibid.

families it is intimate and enduring. There is some intermarriage at all class levels.

Many Anglo-Americans who have infrequent and casual relations with Mexican-Americans have stereotyped notions of them, some of which are that Mexican-Americans are shiftless, emotional, temperamental, clannish, procrastinating, and dirty.

Mexican-Americans run into some difficulty in the matter of employment. The better jobs often are denied them. Partly this is because the number of qualified Mexican-Americans for such jobs is considerably lower than that of Anglo-Americans, but there are instances of actual discrimination. In 1946 Dr. Getty[9] discovered that some taxi companies and one bus line did not hire Mexican drivers because they were afraid their business would suffer. The "rule book" of the Southern Pacific Railway union states that in the case of firemen "Mexicans, Indians, or those of Indian or Spanish-American extraction are not eligible."

Most of the stores in Tucson, however, employ sales people of Mexican-American descent. Both Mexican-American and Anglo-American informants interviewed by Dr. Getty[10] agreed that having Mexican sales clerks was good business practice from the standpoint of sales to Mexican-Americans. Several informants remarked, however, that some stores, particularly

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9. Getty, op. cit.
10. Ibid.

the five-and-ten-cent stores, employ Mexican-American girls because they can be hired cheaper.

The occupational system in the professional and proprietorship levels appears to be dominated by Anglo-Americans, but Mexican-Americans are to be found to a limited extent in the higher professional levels. Negroes are definitely limited at the professional level; but teachers, two doctors, and a dentist are in this occupational level. The Negro doctors and dentist have a wide practice, not only among their own race, but also among Anglo-Americans and Mexican-Americans. The lowest occupations are dominated by lower-class Mexican-Americans and Indians. The latter have no representation in the professional occupations.

The Mexican-American people of Tucson generally look down on the Negro. The Mexican-Americans interviewed by Dr. Getty[11] showed definite resentment toward the encroachment of Negroes into their residential area and reported that Negroes were not desired as neighbors.

On the other hand, the Negro feels the Mexican-American is attempting to deny his subordinate status by claiming to be "Caucasoid" and by trying to overlook discriminatory treatment accorded him by the Anglo-American population. Negroes say that Mexican-Americans are passive and not included to fight for their rights. Resentment is toward Mexican-Americans;

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11. Ibid.

Negroes point out that they have good status in Mexico among Mexicans.

Dr. Getty[12] in his study of the ethnic groups of Tucson discovered that the Negro looks down generally on the behavior of other ethnic groups: Mexican, Indian, and Chinese. Negroes resent the discriminatory attitude of Anglo-Americans toward their race, but regard the latter as occupying (and presumably justifiably) a higher status.

The Anglo-American definitely looks down on all the other ethnic groups in Tucson. In terms of segregation and discriminatory practices, the behavior toward the Negro is most pronounced. Negroes are permitted only in the balconies of theaters. They are denied service in most restaurants, hotels and motels, at counters of drug stores, and until recently were restricted from swimming in most of the city's pools. Fortunately this picture is changing. Marked improvements have occurred coincident with integration in the schools and with the persistent and tactfully persuasive techniques employed by the Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Tucson Council for Civic Unity. Many of the downtown drug stores will now admit Negroes. Swimming in the city's pools is open to them, and some of the better hotels and restaurants will admit Negroes.

There appears to be considerable social interaction

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12. Ibid.

among certain classes of Anglo-Americans and Mexican-Americans. This relationship is drawn, not so much on the basis of occupation and wealth, but in terms of the "old families." Thus between old-time residents of the two ethnic groups there is much interaction and not a few intermarriages.

Among all ethnic groups at all class levels there are occasional intermarriages. Generally, however, each ethnic group tends to stay within its own social orbit. Even in the case of intermarriage, one of the partners is usually drawn into the social and cultural circle of the other.

Tucson Public School System:

The Tucson Public School System is a combination of two school districts with coterminous boundaries: Tucson School District No. 1, and Tucson High School District No. 1. Each has a separate tax levy, but the work of the two districts is closely co-related and one board governs both.

The School Board consists of three members: president, clerk, and member. One member is elected each year for a three-year term. Should a vacancy occur on the Board through death or resignation of one of its members, the county superintendent of schools appoints a new member to fill the unexpired term.

The Tucson public schools are organized on the 6-3-3 plan: elementary grades 1-6, junior high grades 7-9, and senior high grades 10-12. There are 29 elementary schools, 6 junior high schools, and one senior high school.

The Superintendent of Schools, representing the School Board, is appointed by the latter. He is head of the administrative staff, which is composed of himself, assistants, and building principals.

Parent-Teacher associations exist in all but one school. In the secondary schools the PTA organizations include students under the name of Parent, Student, Teacher organization. All are affiliated with the state and national Parent-Teacher associations.

The following enrollment figures for the Tucson public schools for 1952-53 were obtained from the Superintendent's office:

Elementary, grades 1-6	15,061
Junior High, grades 7-8	3,766
Senior High, grades 9-12	5,130
	23,957

The number of Negro, Caucasian, and other ethnic groups enrolled in the Tucson public schools in the school year 1952-53 is given below. Mexican-American children are not listed separately on the rolls, but a rough approximate percentage of Mexican-American school children to total enrollment is given. These figures and percentage approximations were obtained from the Superintendent's office.

School	Enrollment: Negro	Enrollment: Caucasian	Enrollment: Other	Approx. % of Mexican-American	Total
High schools:					
Tucson Senior	187	4,879	64	25-30%	5,130*
Junior highs					
Catalina		833		negl.**	833
Mansfeld	5	526	7	"	538
Roskruge	15	782	5	25-30	802
Safford	60	505	24	60-70	589
Spring	37	316	5	60-70	358
Wakefield	31	602	14	25-30	646
Junior high total					3,766***
Elementary schools:					
Blenman		904	2	negl.	906
Carrillo	40	413	10	90-95	463
Cragin		364	4	negl.	368
Davidson		593		negl.	593
Davis	52	367	9	80-85	428
Davis-Monthan	1	459	1	negl.	461
Drachman	21	502	9	90-95	532
Elis. Borton	52	356	6	40-45	514
El Rio	10	635	1	90-95	646
Ft. Lowell		893		negl.	893
Government Heights		668	1	20-25	669
Holladay	13	149		15-20	162
Howell		1,389	1	5-7	1,390
Jefferson Park		411	2	2-5	413
Mary Lynn	60	201	2	15-20	263
Menlo Park	2	339	7	15-20	348
Miles	12	586	5	10-15	603
Mission View		646	55	50-60	701
Ochoa	13	438	86	70-75	537
Pueblo Gardens		461		8-10	461
Richey	10	134	71	50-60	215
Robison		665		20-25	665
Roosevelt	34	287	7	30-35	335
Rose		645	12	30-35	657
Roskruge	4	226		negl.	230
Safford	3	259	13	35-40	275
Sam Hughes		765	1	5-10	766
Spring	99	46	12	15-20	157
University Hgts.		392	18	5-10	410
Elementary grades total					15,061

*9th grade enrollment figures are included
** Negligible
***Only 7th and 8th grades are figured in this total

Segregation in Tucson Public Schools:

Other than Negro children, Tucson schools have not officially segregated other ethnic groups; and even with Negro children, segregation existed only in the elementary level--grades one through nine. At the high school level, Negroes were integrated. Segregated homerooms for Negroes in high school had been employed, but these were discontinued about ten years ago.

In 1922 a Yaqui Indian school (Richey) was established solely for these Indians, under the pressure of interested citizens who wanted to provide sympathetic schooling for Yaqui children. The school soon had as many Mexican-American children as Yaqui, however. At the present time Richey, the former Yaqui school, is completely integrated.

Because of the concentration of Mexican-American people in the southern and western portions of the city, some of the schools are predominantly of this ethnic group. Thus in the junior high schools of Safford and John Spring, Mexican-American children comprise 50-60% of the total enrollment. Of the elementary schools Carrillo, Davis, Drachman, El Rio, Mission View, and Ochoa are predominantly Mexican-American while Richey is mainly Yaqui Indian and Mexican-American. This is not a reflection of purposeful segregation, however, but a factor of existing residential patterns.

In the first grade a special section is taught for children who come from homes where the English language is not

spoken. The children in this section are almost entirely of Mexican-American descent. Determination of who is to attend this special section, officially at least, is made on the basis of a child's ability to speak English and not on his being a member of a particular ethnic group. Mexican-American children who have a good command of English are not required to attend the section. The present superintendent feels that this practic speeds up the ability of Mexican-American children to learn English. Unfortunately, a child cannot start school before the age of six, so that those children who attend the special section lag one year behind the others. If a child's progress is rapid, however, he need not spend an extra year in the first grade but is advanced to second grade at the end of the year. Although this was admittedly rare, the superintendent reported that several children have been able to go into the second grade after spending a year in this special section. The percentage of children in the section has decreased through the years because English is rapidly becoming a second, if not a dominant, language in Mexican-American homes.

The present superintendent and his staff are conscious of the importance of benefiting from the linguistic and cultural heritage of Mexican-American neighbors. Thus the teaching of conversational Spanish was instituted from first grade on. The program met with difficulty because of a large turnover in population and had to be abandoned. The superintendent reported that in some schools a conversational type of

Spanish is taught in the seventh and eighth grades. In high school, standard Spanish grammar is offered.

Negro students were first segregated in 1914 in a separate building at 6th Street and Arizona Avenue. Dunbar, now John Spring School, was first established in 1917. New rooms and facilities have been added through the years and in 1950, just before integration, a new building with up-to-date facilities was completed. Just prior to integration Dunbar had a total enrollment of 444; 266 in grades 1-6, and 178 in grades 7-9. There were 21 Negro teachers on the staff. Dunbar's facilities and the qualifications of its teachers are reported to have been equal in all respects to the non-Negro elementary schools. This report was confirmed by several Negro leaders who affirmed that Dunbar was indeed equal, if not superior, to any of the other Tucson elementary schools.

Desegregation:

The desegregation plans that the superintendent discussed with the School Board shortly after the permissive bill was signed indicated that considerable thought and time had been given to the matter. It was obvious that he had planned on an immediate and definite course of action, should the governor sign the permissive bill. When presented with the plans for desegregation the Board members were not completely surprised. They knew of the superintendent's sympathetic attitude toward integrating the schools. At first the Board members suggested a gradual and slow move toward integration, but the superintendent was insistent that immediate steps be taken to

accomplish this. One of the Board members expressed the situation thus:

> The superintendent had it all worked out. The Board had complete confidence in him and we finally decided that if the superintendent wanted integration put into effect immediately, it must be best for the schools.

After meeting with the Board and announcing plans for desegregation, the superintendent met with principals of the various schools. He talked of his ideas for integration and asked for suggestions. He and his staff were accustomed to discussing various problems and reaching important decisions together. The staff knew his feelings and attitudes about important issues and was essentially sympathetic with his views. As far as the desegregation of schools was concerned, the members of the staff felt about it very much as the superintendent conceived it. Thus they were able to work out a satisfactory plan.

The following are excerpts taken from a talk given by the superintendent. These quotations are typical of the sympathetic quality of all his communications soliciting cooperation for the integration program:

> We are confident that all of you will work together to make integration a reality rather than something superficial, and that all of you will continue to help us make the Tucson schools among the best in the nation. Teachers as well as boys and girls will need to adjust to their new schools and new environments.
>
> We shall at all times consider all teachers as fellow citizens and fellow Americans, and all boys and girls as American boys and girls rather than as American Indians, Anglo-Americans, Negro-Americans, Spanish-Americans or Chinese-Americans.

> We realize that most people have prejudices of one kind or another. We also realize that any change, no matter how good that change may be, will necessitate a revision of present practices. These problems will be a challenge to all of us, but I have every reason to believe that the challenge will be met in a fair, reasonable, and sensible manner.

After conferring with his staff, the superintendent asked for volunteers among his teachers to teach in schools where a large number of the children would be Negro. A portion of the message sent to the teachers is here paraphrased:

> I realize that our teachers come from all sections of the country. I hope that there is no prejudice among the teachers, but there might be those who do have it. I am, therefore, asking for volunteers so that no one may be offended.

The superintendent was careful, before sending out the volunteer request, to caution his Negro teachers not to be disturbed by the announcement. He indicated that this action was necessary to avoid friction in the schools and to provide the most sympathetic teachers in schools where the number of Negro children would be large.

The superintendent received two to three times as many volunteers as he could use. Many of them had recently come from southern states. Only one teacher asked to be placed in a school where there would be no Negro children.

In the spring and summer before actual integration was effected, and also that fall, the school administration was asked to address numerous civic organizations and church groups. The Superintendent accepted all these invitations, and either gave the talks himself or sent one of his staff. He gave this report of these talks:

> There were many requests from townspeople to explain the program of integration. I guess I must have handled about 75-80% of these requests myself, but my staff also helped. I am not a good speech maker; some of my assistants are much better at it than I. So when I was busy I sent along one of the staff members.

As soon as the program of integration was announced and continuing through the summer and fall, the superintendent received many letters from all over the country. Most of them commended him for his integration program, but a few were critical and condemning. He was careful to answer all letters in a friendly, sincere manner and to provide detailed information to interested organizations. One derogatory letter and one in commendation are quoted in part:

> Dear Mr._____(the superintendent):[13]
>
> I am sure if you had small children you would not want them taught by Negro teachers. Now think it over, would you?
>
> The people of Arizona voted in Nov. to leave the segregation as it was - then a few misguided people got a law passed saying to hell with the people.
>
> ... If you lived in my part of New York you would change your views, before the Negroes moved in we had lovely homes, good schools, churches, etc. After they came prices of property fell to more than half, the schools and church's standards were lowered very much.
>
> Was told in Houston that many Negroes there were selling every they could and heading for Arizona.

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13. Many of the unfavorable letters were anonymous or did not give a return address, as in this case. The writer of this letter scribbled the signature so that it is illegible.

Well Mr._____(the superintendent) you are going to see things that will cause you many regrets I am afraid.

Dear Mr. _____(the superintendent):[14]

I should like to commend you for the forthright manner in which you have moved in the matter of desegregating Tucson public schools, both in terms of pupil placement and assignment of teachers. In my own mind, I am confident that you have done the democratic and the Christian thing and I want you to know that many of us will support you in every way possible in the program you are following.

If there are any ways in which the Minister's Association or ministers and churches individually can be of any further help, you may be sure that we will be glad to give it.

With every personal good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Harold L. Lunger
Minister

About six years ago the superintendent initiated an orientation program for all children entering the elementary, junior high, or high school for the first time. The orientation program is a welcoming gesture to new students. It takes place in the spring and familiarizes the student with the school he is to attend in the fall. The program consists of class visits, introduction to teachers, and addresses by the principal and other members of the staff. In the elementary gad es, parents are also invited to come.

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14. Written by the pastor of the First Christian Church in Tucson.

In the spring of 1951, Negro children and parents were to participate in the orientation program of their new school district for the first time. Teachers voluntarily made it a point to make the orientation program especially impressive to Negro children and parents. Weeks before the visits of parents and children to the elementary grades, teachers had talked to their pupils and told them of the coming of Negro children into their classes in the fall. They emphasized the benefits to be gained in art, music, dance, and the like through association with varied cultural groups. The importance of friendly and equal treatment to all ethnic groups was stressed. Art teachers had also emphasized the approaching visits and encouraged an expression of this coming event in the art work of their students. Soon the children were putting out art posters depicting a welcome to "Our New Friends."

Although the number of Negro parents and children who appeared for the orientation program was small, they were favorably impressed. There was an atmosphere of friendliness among those present -- parents, teachers, and children of all ethnic groups.

The desegregation program went into operation in the fall of 1951. Redistricting of zones was effected in order to facilitate the attendance of a child in the school nearest his home. Negro children were distributed throughout the system. The Negro principal of the former Negro school was retained as principal but now with an integrated student boyd and a mixed staff of Negro and white teachers. Other Negro

teachers were sent to various schools in the district. No Negro teacher was placed where there were no Negro children, however.

Negative Factors:

Although the program of school desegregation in Tucson is definitely successful, it is important to point out some of the factors which, potentially at least, might have impaired its effectiveness. There was no organized opposition, but there were many individuals who did not favor integration. The superintendent was aware of this, and it was perhaps this realization which made him want to put segregation out of the school system as quickly as possible. Hesitancy in the matter might have brought about organized opposition.

As it happened, opposition was expressed only by a few letters and telephone calls addressed to the superintendent and Board members. Some of these were anonymous and indicated that the malcontents were not organized to support their disapproval openly.

A factor which might have discouraged an administration and a Board less committed to the cause of integration was the indifferent attitude of some of the Negro teachers and residents. In interviews with some of them, it was revealed that they were satisfied with the status quo before integration. They were afraid that integration would bring trouble between whites and Negroes. Some of them even felt that Negro children were not ready for integration. These people have not opposed integration; neither have they actively supported the

program. The fear of losing important status positions as teachers may be one of the reasons for this attitude; it is certainly a real problem with many Negro teachers and leaders, and for this reason many of them have opposed integration though they are sympathetic to desegregation in principle.

In Tucson the overwhelming majority of the Negro population appears to favor integration. In some other communities which contemplate integration of their schools, the attitude described above may be an important aspect of resistance.

The superintendent reported that in the two years integration has been in effect a few teachers have talked to him regarding their concern for the progress of Negro students. These teachers were concerned because the Negro students were not keeping up scholastically with their classmates. The superintendent indicated that the poor socio-economic environment of these Negro students might be a factor in their retardation. He recommended persistence and patience in handling these students. The poor scholastic performance of Negro students is a factor that must be considered in other communities where social and economic conditions may be an even greater deterrent to student progress than they are in Tucson.

An excellent study of the desegregation program made by a University of Arizona class on minority peoples,[15]

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15. Angier, Phillip and others. "Committee Report on the Study of Desegregation"; 1951. A term paper for Anthropology No. 120; study directed by Dr. E. H. Spicer.

revealed little friction in the school situation. Children of the three major ethnic groups (Anglo-American, Mexican-American, and Negro) got along moderately well. The teacher-student relationship also seems to have been favorable. The report of a teacher interviewed by members of the University of Arizona study group is typical:

> Isn't it wonderful to see democracy in action? I think we should break down all segregation. If we did that pretty soon there wouldn't be races, there would just be one race. I don't think we can ever have peace in the world until we are all one.
>
> ... The students seem to mix pretty well. Oh, they group pretty much together, but I don't believe they are as clannish as the Mexicans. At the school mixers they join in the games and play well together ....

The study did reveal resentment on the parent level, however. A considerable number of parents expressed objection to their children mingling with Negro children. A number of these parents attempted to get their children transferred, while others disapproved but did nothing about it. The superintendent did not permit such transfers although, of course, he could not prevent transfers to private or parochial schools. Out of the entire school population of over 20,000 only about 15 withdrew to such other schools, apparently because of public school integration. Although parochial schools do not practice segregation, there are fewer Negro children in them because of the fact that most of Tucson's Negroes are non-Catholic.

The University of Arizona study revealed that Mexican-American parents interviewed bore the greatest resentment toward the integration of Negro children and in general toward Negroes. The majority of requests for transfer of children to schools where there were fewer Negro children came from Mexican-Americans. These parents also objected to the mingling of their children with Negroes outside of the classroom.

The negative factors sketched above undoubtedly were most pronounced in the first year of integration. The University of Arizona study was made in the first three months of the integration program and thus represents the crucial adjustive period.

It is the opinion of the superintendent that the integration program has now about surmounted its "growing pains". An important problem yet to be resolved, however, concerns the placement of Negro teachers. The practice at present is to place them only where there are Negro children. The complete acceptance of these teachers makes the superintendet feel, however, that in a few years he may be able to place them anywhere in the system.

Success of the Integration Program:

Tucson's move to desegregate so quickly after the permissive statute was passed and the success of this change may be credited primarily to the superintendent of schools. Yet it is important to note other factors contributing to the

success of the program. First, Tucson is a city with a large Mexican-American population and a sizeable Indian population in the surrounding area. These ethnic groups have always been a part of the school enrollment; indeed, in some schools the Mexican-American children have formed a majority. The addition of another ethnic minority group into the elementary school system was thus not a completely revolutionary action.

Tucson has always enjoyed favorable ethnic relations. This is due primarily to its varied ethnic composition. The Anglo-American population is recent and not predominantly from one section of the country. Many of them have come from areas where school segregation was never practiced and they did not favor segregation in Tucson. Other Anglo-Americans and the Mexican-American population have been largely indifferent to the integration of Negro school children. Opposition came from a few individuals who privately telephoned or wrote letters to the superintendent or Board members. The present survey and other community studies have revealed individual objection to integration but concerted, organized, group opposition has not been waged against desegregation.

Before the passage of the permissive statute making possible the integration of schools, several civic organizations and church groups had emphasized the need for integrating the schools. These organizations, in fact, were responsible for passage of the permissive statute. Among the most important of them were the Tucson Council for Civic Unity, the Urban League Service Council, the local chapter of the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Tucson Council of Churches, and the Catholic Church. These organizations helped to prepare the city to accept the integration of its schools. After the superintendent's announcement of integration, many other organizations sent letters of commendation and assurance of support.

Another persuasive and powerful agent for school integration was the local press. Tucson's newspapers published editorials and gave favorable coverage to school integration news. Local press efforts preceded and accompanied Tucson's move to integrate its schools.

Locally and on the state level the teachers' association, the Tucson Education Association, and the Arizona Education Association pushed for the passage of desegregation laws. Every year for several years the AEA has presented a resolution at its annual meeting recommending the total desegregation of public schools in Arizona. In the Miami-Globe incident where two Negro teachers were dismissed it was the AEA who helped them rega n their jobs.

When the superintendent announced the integration of Tucson's elementary schools, the TEA at its next meeting passed a resolution commending the Board and the superintendent for their courageous action. The following letter was sent to the superintendent:

> The Tucson Education Association commends the Superintendent and the Board of Tustees of the Tucson Public Schools for the courageous and realistic manner in which the desegregation problem is being resolved. We believe that your willingness

to accept the responsibility of the schools to uphold a basic democratic principle will serve as a guiding precept to clear thinking citizens in communities throughout Arizona.

Moreover, in concurrence with the Arizona Education Association, which for many years has considered desegregation necessary to furthering our educational aims and objectives, we of the Tucson Education Association wish to assume fully our obligation to help make this policy successful among students, teachers and parents in the community.

Respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) George McConnell
President, Tucson
Education Association

It is also important to point out that segregation had likewise been terminated in other phases of city life. The Young Women's Christian Association had operated for many years on a completely integrated basis, while the men's counterpart of that organization had achieved complete integration in 1950. Tucson's Medical Center and St. Mary's Hospital do not segregate their patients. The latter, moreover, accepts Negroes for nurse's training. The Catholic parochial schools are operated on an integrated basis and, though the Tucson High School once had homerooms for Negroes, this practice was abandoned many years ago.

On the administrative level, the school superintendent had the complete confidence and cooperation of the School Board and faculty. The Board at first recommended a gradual move toward integration and felt the community should be prepared ahead of time; but their confidence in the superintendent was so strong that they finally accepted his proposal for

immediate and complete integration. The staff was completely in accord with his plan for integration and cooperated all the way.

At the school level, success must be attributed largely to the superintendent and his well-laid plans. The immediate move to integrate schools left the opposition relatively little time in which to foster an anti-desegregation attitude, and it was impossible for any dissenting organization to become formalized enough to be successful.

Throughout the formulation of his plans and their execution, the superintendent was conscious of terms which might offend his staff or the public. In all his correspondence, instructions, and talks he was careful to use the term "integration." He felt this conveyed a more positive and inoffensive feeling than "desegregation." He used a similar rationalization when he changed the name of the former Negro school from Dunbar, named for a famous Negro poet, to John Spring, a white pioneer educator in Arizona. The name Dunbar, he felt, connoted ethnic identity, and he did not want the integrated school to be known as a "Negro" school.

Finally the continuing success of the integrated schools, now in the third year, must be attributed to the teachers and principals who are dedicated to "make desegregation work." One of the important findings of the University of Arizona study was that the teachers overtly treated Negro children the same as everyone else, but covertly allowed them more latitude to adjust to the new situation. There were numerous times

when a teacher went out of his way to be especially kind and helpful to a Negro child. The teachers as a group were conscious of their new responsibilities and anxious for the success of the program.

Positive Results:

Tucson's prompt and successful integration of its schools has had positive reactions in the community and elsewhere. The superintendent of the Douglas (Arizona) public school system remarked that his own decision to integrate the schools under his jurisdiction was prompted largely by Tucson's successful venture. Other communities seem to have followed Tucson's lead, for most of the communities which have desegregated their schools started the process about a year after Tucson's program was well underway.

Locally Tucson's school integration program has affected other public establishments. Restaurants near newly-integrated schools have let down racial barriers and are admitting Negro students. Many other restaurants, drug stores, hotels, and motels also have opened their heretofore-segregated establishments to Negro trade. All the city's swimming pools have started to admit Negroes since the schools were integrated.

Summary:

The situation in Tucson is an instance of a determined superintendent of schools who, with strong convictions about integrating the schools, succeeded in making integration a reality. In addition, a favorable atmosphere for its acceptance prevailed in Tucson. Strong civic organizations and

church groups had actively campaigned for school desegregation, had brought about passage of the permissive bill, and then had actively supported the integration program in Tucson. The superintendent himself has expressed the situation succinctly:

> Tucson seemed ready for it. I thought integration was the right and natural thing to do so my staff and I worked it out. I did not do it by myself; I had plenty of help from people in town and from my administrative staff.

Phoenix

Introduction:

More than two years after the permissive desegregation bill had been signed, Phoenix announced plans for partial integration of its public schools beginning with the 1953-54 school year. All high school students and the children in kindergarten through third grade in District 1 will attend the school of their residence zone. The Negro high school and three of the Negro elementary schools, however, will be kept open for attendance by all ethnic groups. No specific plans are yet made for integrating Negro teachers. For the coming year, all Negro personnel will remain in their present positions in Negro schools. One of the Board members reported that the intentions of the high school board are to move gradually, since a radical change might prove disastrous. The high school administration desired total integration but acceded to the wishes of the Board.

Phoenix's reaction to the permissive statute is thus in contrast to the quick and decisive action taken by Tucson. After two years Phoenix has decided to embark on a hesitant and partial desegregation program. Some of the answers to the different types of reaction by Arizona's two largest cities may rest on differences in economic structure and ethnic composition.

Phoenix is the center of a large agricultural area in the southwestern desert. The city proper has a population of 105,000 but the immediate surrounding area boosts the figure to 225,000. The Phoenix area owes its existence to reservoirs and an extensive system of irrigation canals. Water is brought from the Salt and Gila rivers over channels which reputedly follow the same lines as those originally used by prehistoric Indians.

Labor to work the fields is recruited primarily from seasonal Mexican-American, Negro, and Navaho Indian workers. These are migrant peoples who tend to move away after the work in the fields subsides. There are other minority peoples, however, who are permanent residents of the Phoenix area. There are approximately 60,000 Mexican-Americans, 15,000 Negroes and 2,000 Indians, (exclusive of those on reservations) in and around Phoenix. Smaller numbers of other ethnic groups, Chinese and Japanese particularly, also live in the Phoenix area.

In the greater Phoenix area there are four main settlement locations for Negroes, all south of the center of the city.

Three of these settlement areas lie predominantly in Phoenix Elementary School District No. 1, while the fourth lies south of the Salt River in the Roosevelt Elementary School District. A few Negro families are scattered in Anglo-American neighborhoods. People interviewed felt that with the desegregation of schools, more Negro families will move out of strictly Negro areas because their children will no longer be required to attend schools which are in areas now predominantly Negro. Thus a scattering of the Negro population is envisioned.

Mexican-American settlements are spread more throughout the entire Phoenix area, though many of them also live in Negro neighborhoods.

Indians are not restricted to particular settlement areas. Some of the poorer ones live among the Negroes and Mexican-Americans; a good number live on the periphery of the city.

There is extensive discrimination against Negroes in jobs, public accommodations, housing, theatres, restaurants, hotels and motels. At times, as when a Big League ball team comes for training, hotels will open to them, but not otherwise. A few motels will admit Negroes, and there is no segregation in public transportation. At the present time some of the theatres are in the process of changing their segregation policy under the pressure of groups and individuals. Attempts at public integration generally have met with resistance, but a few successful ventures are on record. The changing policy of the theatres is one of them; another is the increasing

trend to employ Negroes in jobs formerly restricted to Anglo-Americans. Recently, for example, a Negro was hired as a clerk in one of the biggest department stores, and there are prospects that another Negro will be employed.

Mexican- and Anglo-American relations reveal some anti-Mexican-American discrimination. There is considerable discrimination in jobs, though it is not comparable with that practiced against Negroes.

Negro and Mexican-American relations generally seem good. There is some tendency on the part of the latter to look down on the former. A few Mexican-American restaurants refuse service to Negroes, but generally Mexican-Americans do not practice discrimination against other ethnic groups. Negroes report that the attitude of Mexican-Americans has undergone a marked change within the past ten years. The feeling is that with the inauguration of President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy and the Immigration Department's orders to classify Mexican nationals as Caucasian, the Mexican-American started to identify himself in a higher status grouping superior to that of the Negro.

Discrimination against Indians manifests itself primarily in terms of employment; they are generally regarded as backward and uneducated. Qualified Indians can get considerable opportunity, almost as much as Anglo-Americans. This does not always stem from a concern for the individual Indian, but because of a sentimental attitude which prompts some Anglo-Americans to accord Indians privileges not ordinarily given

to other minority groups.

A large proportion of the Anglo-American population in Phoenix is of southern extraction. Some have brought with them their traditional attitudes and practices with regard to certain ethnic groups. The Phoenix area is thus somewhat more comparable to southern communities than is Tucson.

Wealth in Phoenix is derived essentially from commerce, agriculture, horticulture, and livestock. Phoenix residents often describe their community as conservative as compared with Tucson. Yet since the close of World War II there have come into being numerous civic groups which have been active, not only in supporting integration in the schools, but who press for non-discriminatory practices in all areas.

One of the state's first inter-racial hospitals and the first to offer nurse's training to women of every race and color was erected in Phoenix shortly after the close of the war. The Urban League and the Greater Phoenix Council for Civic Unity were instrumental recently in stopping the segregation of Negro veterans who died; they effected a change in the cemetery's policy so that all veterans could be buried together. The NAACP, Anti-defamation League, B'nai B'raith, as well as various church and other organizations are all actively engaged in securing equal treatment for all racial and religious groups. Integration of Negroes has been achieved in the YMCA in the last year. Through the efforts of these various groups as well as of articulate individuals, the discriminatory employment practices of drug stores,

theatres, restaurants, and the bus companies are gradually changing. The Phoenix branch of the Arizona Teachers Association has upheld integration in the schools at both the teacher and student levels. The CIO, while small, also upholds integration in the schools.

Though the press fought the 1950 petition for mandatory desegregation, it is now sympathetic to school integration. Favorable editorials and pictures of Negroes in civic roles have appeared for the first time recently. Besides the press, there is a commentator on KOY who is a member of the elementary school board and is sympathetic to desegregation.

Phoenix Schools:

The Phoenix union high schools and Junior College serve the wider Phoenix community. This system has its own superintendent and a five-member board of education. There are four high schools, one of which (George Washington Carver) has been a Negro segregated school through last year. Two new high schools will be available in the school year 1953-54. There is also a technical school; this, as well as the Junior College, has never segregated Negro students.

In February, 1953 enrollment at Carver reached about 450 with a faculty of 20. Some 9,000 non-Negro students attended the other high schools last year. The teacher load at carver averaged 25 pupils, while in the non-Negro high schools it averaged 27-28. In general the ratio of non-Negro to Negro high school population on an over-all scale would

be about 20:1. The high school area affected by Carver would have a non-Negro to Negro ratio of roughly 2:1; in the Roosevelt area, this ratio would be 6:1.

Phoenix elementary schools are organized into 12 separate, independent districts, each with its own superintendent and three-member board of education. The largest of these is District No. 1 in the heart of Phoenix, which includes three of the four Negro concentrated settlements. Of its 23 schools which cover the first eight grades of school, three have been for Negroes only (Booker T. Washington, Mary McLeod Bethune, and Dunbar); as of February, 1953 these three schools had a total of 1,712 pupils and 60 teachers. In District No. 1 the non-Negro elementary school population numbered 10,768 with a total of 401 teachers.

Segregation in the schools.--The Negro high school, George Washington Carver, was established in 1925. The minutes of the high school Board of that year show that the Phoenix High Schools District voted for segregation of high school students. The decision to authorize site purchase and make construction of "a colored department of the Phoenix High School" was carried by a 649 to 288 vote.

Shortly after passage of the state's permissive statute in 1951, a committee approached the Phoenix Union High School Board to effect desegregation. This committee was made up of representatives from the following organizations: Greater Phoenix Council for Civic Unity, Anti-defamation League of B'nai B'rith, National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People, and Social Action Committee of the First Presbyterian Church. This committee was told that since a vote of the people established the school, the Board did not have the legal and moral right to desegregate Carver without an authorizing vote of the people.

After this declaration and upon advice of various civic organizations, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People decided upon another approach. Negro children appeared at two "white" high schools and asked to be registered; school officials turned them away. The NAACP brought suit against the school board in federal district court, which turned the case over to the state superior court; the case is known as Phillips vs Phoenix Union High School District. Judge Fred C. Struckmeyer, Jr. ruled that the language of the Arizona statute of 1952 authorizing local school boards to segregate groups of people was unconstitutional. In this connection the jurist reported that the effect of the statute is to transfer the responsibility of the transition to local school authorities and that such delegation is clearly unconstitutional. He emphasized that it is particularly true in this case where the legislature has delegated its power to an administrative board without at the same time establishing a standard, criterion or guide as to the circumstances under which such power may be exercised.

Judge Struckmeyer went on to cite an Arizona Supreme Court decision which found that

> It is fundamental to our system of government that the rights of man are to be determined by laws and not by administrative officers of bureaus, and that this principle cannot be surrendered for convenience or nullified for the sake of expediency.

He stated further:

> This court therefore holds that portion of Chapter 138, Laws of 1952, and that portion of Section 54-430 providing that boards of trustees may "segregate groups of pupils" are unconstitutional, that the action of the Phoenix Union High Schools District in segregating members of the African race from those of the Caucasian race is unlawful, and that a permanent injunction shall issue restraining and enjoining the defendants, unless an appeal is herefrom taken in the manner and within the time provided by law.

This injunction has been stayed, since an appeal has been taken to the Arizona Supreme Court and the ruling is expected some time in October of this year.

The High School Board, however, has decided on a move toward partial desegregation without waiting for the appealed verdict, and Elementary School District No. 1 has followed its example. Both plan to put "permissive" desegration programs into operation this fall.

The High School Board and administration feel that the faculty and facilities at Carver are "equal" to those of the non-Negro high schools. Several Negro leaders have confirmed this. All contend, however, that the location of the school is most unfortunate; it is surrounded by warehouses and unsightly junk yards. One of the Board members declared that when the process of integration was completed he would recommend abandoning the school and using the buildings for storage.

Although Negroes cannot attend the union high schools, they are permitted in the Phoenix Technical School and in the Junior College. They may also enroll in regular summer school classes at Phoenix Union High. Interestingly, a Negro recently taught mixed classes in summer school successfully and without objections from the community.

Phoenix elementary schools have operated on a segregated basis since about the time of World War I. Not all the districts have Negro schools; some of them, including far-removed county schools districts, have sent their Negro children to District No. 1 and have paid their tuition. These schools thus have circumvented the problem of integrating their Negro children or of providing "equal but separate" facilities. As indicated, District No. 1 has three Negro schools and covers an area of highly concentrated Negro population. The administrative staff of this district is proud of the facilities it has offered its Negro children and feels confident it has "equal facilities" in every way. The Roosevelt Elementary School District No. 66 just south of the Salt River includes another area of heavy Negro population. It provides a good sized, modern, Negro segregated school, the Percy L. Julian. This district has no immediate plans for desegregation. Neither does the Wilson Elementary School District No. 7, which is reputed to have some of the worst facilities in the state for its Negro children.

Plans for integration.--Starting this fall, 1953, high school children will go to the school nearest their home. School areas will be rezoned. George Washington Carver, the former all-Negro high school, will be retained as an "open" school without regard to zoning. Any person, white or Negro, no matter where he might live within the area of Phoenix Union High Schools District may go to this school. The two new high schools were already staffed before a decision was made concerning integration of teachers. At present there are no plans for integrating those teaching at Carver into any of the other schools. These teachers will not be out of a job, however, since Carver will be kept open. The Board feels that in this way the school will be ready for returning Negro students, and believes that when Negro children "meet the stiff competition offered by white students, they will return to Carver." Hence Carver is to be kept open from two to five years, even hough teachers may have empty classrooms. This plan also circumvents the problem of integrating or firing Negro teachers who have tenure.

An active campaign has already been started by some Negro leaders to persuade Negro parents not to send their children to Carver, in order to force the Board's hand. While the Board acted against the advice of the school administration, which was in favor of complete desegregation and had compiled data for achieving it, the Board feels that the pride of Negroes in Carver which is well equipped and up-to-date, pride in its football team, band, choral group, and

a sense of solidarity will force the students to return.

The towns of Chandler, Avondale, and Glendale used to send their Negro students to the Phoenix segregated high school, but these towns have recently integrated their high schools.

The Elementary School Board of District No. 1 has moved that "permissive integration" start this fall, although the minutes have not been approved as yet. Integration is to embrace only kindergarten through third grade; grades four through eight are to continue as before, during the 1953-54 school year, because it is felt that an immediate shift would be disastrous. Children in the lowest grades will attend the schools "nearest their natural attendance areas." By the school year 1954-55 it is hoped there will be complete integration.

There are no plans for teacher integration at present. Four resignations of Negroes have been received; these openings will be replaced by substitute teachers. It is believed by many interested Phoenix residents, both white and Negro, that Negro teachers probably will run into difficulty in the process of integration since competition with whites would be extremely stiff.

In the past, adjoining city districts and even far-removed county school districts have sent their Negro pupils to District No. 1. It is probable that these districts now will integrate their systems; though if there is room in District No. 1 and the tuition is paid, the district will

accept these children. Some county school districts neighboring Phoenix have already accomplished desegregation. For example, Dysart School District No. 89 closed its Negro school and integrated those children with other schools. There were 42 children and two Negro teachers, all of whom now form a part of the Dysart school which had 785 students and 19 teachers. The desegregation proceedings were accomplished without a single protest from parents or children.

Analysis and Comparison with Tucson:

The Phoenix situation presents difficult problems not yet resolved. While the administration recommended complete integration at all levels, pointing to the success of the integrated summer school classes, the technical high school and the Junior College, the Board felt that such a move would be drastic and would arouse great antipathy. The Phoenix Union High School and Elementary District No. 1 school boards feel that integration should move very gradually over a four- or five year period. One Board member confessed that it would have simplified matters greatly had the legislature made integration mandatory; the action of school boards would then have been definite. Under the present permissive statute a move into desegregation must be made cautiously, taking into account community attitudes.

The high school administration and elementary school districts made a study of how complete integration could be achieved. Elaborate plans were drawn, but they are not being used at present. The hope was expressed that they will be put into effect by 1954.

School board members and administrative personnel all expressed a desire to desegregate completely. Each person seemed to feel this was theright thing to do, but uppermost was the fear of community reaction. They felt the community would object strongly to integration, especially of teachers, As evidence for this, the defeat of the initiative measure was indicated, but no systematic sampling of public opinion was taken or even suggested up to this date.

Phoenix makes an interesting contrast: a hesitant, self-conscious stand as against Tucson's decisive, planned action for complete integration.

Some Phoenix school personnel feel that the situation there is not comparable with Tucson. They point out, for instance, that Phoenix has never had a desegregated high school; the integrated technological school, junior college, and integrated summer high school classes are dismissed in this argument. They contend that Phoenix has a more conservative agricultural and commercial population of predominantly southern extraction and attitudes while Tucson, they feel, can boast more northerners, retired people, writers, and artists. They claim too that the racial composition in the two cities is different. Phoenix has a much larger Negro population (15% as compared with Tucson's 6%; or about 15,000 for Phoenix and 3,000 for Tucson), presenting a more touchy race relationship and thus more difficulties in integration.

Too, there is a marked contrast between the two cities in school organization. Tucson has a separate budget for high school and elementary grades; but all of the schools,

grades one through twelve, are under one superintendent administratively. Thus a decision reached between him and the school board can be put into operation quickly and more efficiently.

The situation in Phoenix is quite different. Within the Greater Phoenix area there are 12 separate, independent, elementary school districts, each with its own superintendent and three-member board of education. The high school district is another separate administrative unit encompassing the area of the 12 elementary districts but with its own superintendent and five-member board. By the nature of the Negro settlement pattern, only two Phoenix elementary school districts are greatly concerned with desegregation: Phoenix District No. 1 and Roosevelt District No. 66. The Phoenix union high schools, of course, are vitally concerned with the problem. Since only Phoenix District No. 1 and the high schools are considering desegregation at present, these are the two districts on which the Phoenix study is concentrated.

The superintendents of the Union High School District and Phoenix Elementary School District No. 1 are for complete desegregation, but neither has been in a position to press his beliefs effectively with the Board. Both have come to their present positions within the last two years, one succeeding a superintendent who was opposed to integration. This factor contrasts sharply with Tucson, whose superintendent felt strongly about integration and who had the complete confidence and backing of his Board.

Although the situation in the two cities is admittedly different, most white and Negro residents of Phoenix interviewed felt complete integration there would have been effected as promptly and efficiently as in Tucson. They feel the school boards' interpretation of community reaction is not correct. While Phoenix may have strong anti-Negro sentiments, a determined stand for and action toward complete desegregation would have resulted in community support. These people point out that, as in Tucson, the press and all civic organizations are advocating complete integration; only a few unorganized individuals oppose it.

The "permissive" integration program of Phoenix will be interesting to follow. Whether it will be successful remains to be seen.

Flagstaff

Although the board of trustees had not taken official action, it and the superintendent had been considering school integration for the fall of 1953. Plans for this, however, are dependent upon the completion of two elementary schools. Integration should not be attempted, the superintendent feels, until school zones can be worked out to include the new buildings so that there need not be two major zoning changes. A labor strike halted building progress, and the new schools will not be completed until December, 1953 or January, 1954. Rezoning in mid-year is considered disruptive for both children and administration. The earliest time for the integration

of Flagstaff schools is now set for fall of 1954.

To understand the problem of school segregation and attendant integration in Flagstaff, it is necessary to consider the background of this community.

Flagstaff, county seat of Coconino County, is situated in the high plateau country of northern Arizona at an elevation of 7,000 feet. It is in the heart of Arizona's lumber industry and is the shipping center for the surrounding large sheep and cattle ranches. In the summer Flagstaff's city population of close to 8,000 is swollen by tourists who come to visit the neighboring Hopi and Navaho Indian country. Tourist trade is a flourishing business for old-time traders, shopkeepers, and individual Indians.

Highway 66 divides Flagstaff in two. Along the highway and just north of it are the trading posts and shopping centers, with the wealthier homes and dry farming areas several miles out toward the north on the slopes of the San Francisco peaks. Immediately south of the highway are the Santa Fe tracks, and south of that the settlement areas of approximately 1,000 Negroes and 3,500 Mexican-Americans. For the most part, Negroes live in the extreme southeast section of town; however, two Negro families live north of Highway 66. Except for eight or ten Mexican-American families on the north side of the city, the Mexican-American population occupies about half of the southeast section of town with the Negroes. In this area are also a few Indians, though this ethnic group tends to be spread throughout the town. Several Anglo-American families

live south of Highway 66, but the area is predominantly Negro and Mexican-American. A recent housing development has been started on the south side of town. Originally this was to have been strictly for Anglo-Americans, but through the action of a civic pressure group the policy has been changed to accept all nationalities and races.

Segregation and discrimination have been extensive in Flagstaff. Negroes have been the primary target, but Mexican-Americans and Indians also have suffered. All but four or five restaurants follow a policy of segregation toward Negroes. At the present time, theatres do not. On occasion one hotel has accepted Negro tourists; two or three motels will accept them. There is no segregation in public transportation.

According to some Negroes interviewed, there is little tension at present between them and Anglo-Americans. This, however, may be only a dormant stage since the Negro has not made an organized or concerted challenge to break down the status quo. Because of the numerical insignificance of the Negro vote, they have not been able to wield much political influence. One interviewee felt that whatever tensions there are will come to the fore if and when Negroes attempt to move into residential areas heretofore considered Anglo-American.

Likewise there appears to be little tension between the Mexican-American and Negro groups. However, it should be pointed out that at the time integration was proposed, Mexican-American families in the school where they are predominant protested most strongly. Many Negro families did not favor

such an arrangement either. Perhaps this was because integration was with another minority group but not with the whole population. At present there seems to be neither tension nor pronounced social amicability between Negroes and Mexican-Americans. The same holds true between Mexicans and Indians as well as between Indians and Negroes.

Currently there seem to be no areas of outward tension between Mexican-and Anglo-Americans. Last year, though, there was a series of gang fights between male teen agers of the two groups; the reason for these fights was never made public.

There apparently is very little tension between the Anglo-American and the Indian; quite the reverse, there is a peculiar paternalistic concern by some Anglo-Americans toward the Indian. On the economic level there is exploitation of his handicraft skill and to a lesser degree of his availability as cheap labor. At the same time, there is a sentimental notion of his noble heritage as an aboriginal so that by some Anglo-Americans he is given privileges not ordinarily accorded other minority groups.

Flagstaff schools are organized under a three-member Board of Trustees and a superintendent. At the present time there are five elementary schools, one of which (Dunbar) is a Negro-segregated school and another (South Beaver) is essentially Mexican-American; one junior high school with seventh and eighth grades, and one senior high school with ninth through twelfth grades. Two more elementary schools will be added as soon

as the buildings are completed. In addition to the public schools, the Arizona State College at Flagstaff conducts an elementary school as part of its teacher-training program. This school has refused to admit Negro children until the public schools have done likewise.

Last year there were roughly 1,800 elementary public school children, 90 of whom were enrolled at Dunbar and 400 at South Beaver. In the junior high there were approximately 450, of which approximately 41 were Negro; in the senior high there were about 600 students, less than 30 of whom were Negro. Of the 85-90 teachers in the Flagstaff schools, three are Negro and teach at the Dunbar School, three or four are Mexican-American, and the remainder are Anglo-American.

History of the schools reveals there was no segregation before 1923. In that year Emerson School, which is north of the railroad tracks, segregated Negroes in one of its rooms. Because of crowded conditions, parents of these children asked for a separate building. A one-room school was built south of the tracks, which was the nucleus of the present Dunbar School. All Negro children in grades one to eight attended this school until 1947 when the present superintendent took office; high school students were never segregated. Facilities at Dunbar were so inadequate and over-crowding so pronounced that the superintendent proposed that the seventh and eighth grade Negro children be integrated into the junior high school; the seventh and eighth grade Negro teachers were to be kept at Dunbar to teach the lower grades. The Board agreed to this

proposal but stipulated that if there were too many "kick-backs from the community" the children would have to return to Dunbar. "For a little while," said the superintendent, "There was a tempest in the teapot." Kickbacks were not too numerous; to the superintendent's surprise, the most strenuous of them came from the Mexican-American group. People of southern extraction in the upper and middle laboring class levels also voiced objections. Very few business people protested.

The superintendent's action in integrating the seventh and eighth grades was a violation of the law. He was not alone in this, since other communities in Arizona were doing the same thing and some had no record of segregation. Last year, again due to over-crowding and inadequate facilities, the kindergarten and first grade were moved from Dunbar as a segregated class to a non-Negro school with an Anglo-American teacher.

Legally, Mexican-American children cannot be segregated in Arizona. In Flagstaff, 95% of the elementary school children attend the South Beaver School; only a few Mexican-American and Indian children attend the predominantly Anglo-American elementary schools. This, however, is the result of the residence pattern and not of deliberate segregation. This fall (1953) a Catholic parochial school is being opened on the south side of town. It is anticipated that a large majority of the South Beaver elementary children will attend this school, thus leaving space for other ethnic groups in South Beaver.

Originally this movement to the parochial school would have coincided with integration of Negro school children. In effect, in spite of rezoning, this would have resulted in concentrating most of the Negro children in the South Beaver School, which is one of the most modern and best equipped in Flagstaff. The Dunbar School was to have been abandoned as a schoolhouse because of its completely inadequate facilities.

Many Anglo-American children from the housing project on the south side of town attend the State College training school. Some Mexican-American children also attend but, as mentioned previously, no Negro children will be accepted until the public schools change their policy of segregation.

As soon as the two new schools are ready for occupancy the integration process is to begin. The superintendent expects to rezone the town so that all children will attend the school nearest their home. As stressed before, these plans are not yet official though "the Board has agreed it's the right thing to do." Unless the Board changes in composition or attitude, it has reacted favorably to the superintendent's proposal.

The superintendent stated that both he and the Board hope to include integration of Negro teachers; he anticipates the most trouble in this regard and feels that objection will come "from practically every area in the community. I don't believe they'll lose their jobs for they have tenure, but

they will have a tough time." The three Negro teachers are strongly in favor of integration, even if it means losing their jobs; they will fight to prevent this, however.

The integration of these Negro teachers undoubtedly is the superintendent's biggest problem and concern. It is interesting that, although Negro school children have increased in recent years, no additional Negro teachers have been employed. The problem was met first by integration of the seventh and eighth grades, and then by moving the kindergarten and first grade as a segregated class to another school under an Anglo-American teacher.

Since the Board has committed itself to integration, the question of how and when it will be accomplished seems to lie with the superintendent. He feels some hesitancy to move until he believe the "stage is right," but he is of the opinion that student integration will not be difficult since it was so successful with seventh and eighth grade Negro pupils.

There appears to be no organized opposition to integration in the community; it should have manifested itself at the time the seventh and eighth grades were desegregated. The superintendent feels, however, that the community's attitude is definitely hostile and he intends to move slowly. As in Phoenix, many prominent Negro and white residents feel that opposition will be slight if the school administration makes a definite and complete move toward desegregation. The one

daily newspaper in Flagstaff is in favor of the change and has made its position clear. Also, many leading citizens have expressed favorable opinions. The decision for complete or partial integration of elementary school children and teachers thus appears to rest with the Flagstaff superintendent.

Douglas

Complete desegregation in the Douglas Public School System was accomplished in the fall of 1952. Douglas has had a long history of segregation; until seven years ago, Mexican-American children were also segregated.

Desegregation was accomplished in a series of steps. Mexican-American students were the first integrated; then in 1947 Negro students in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades were integrated with non-Negro high school pupils; in 1949 Negro students in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades were integrated into the junior high school. The final step was the integration of the remaining Negro students from grades one through six in the fall of 1952, and of the two Negro teachers. The program progressed to complete integration without serious incidents or violent objections from teachers, parents, or other townspeople.

The city of Douglas owes its existence to extensive mining activities in the surrounding area. It isthe location of a large smelting plant, and many local people are employed there. It is also a trading center for a widely scattered rural population. The city itself has a population of 9,942 while

the Greater Douglas area includes about 12,000. Across the border in Sonora is Agua Prieta, a Mexican town of some two or three thousand. These people, as well as Mexican nationals from miles around, come across the border to trade and shop in Douglas.

About 62% of Douglas' population is Mexican-American and only about 1% (between 100-150 people) is Negro; the remaining population is Anglo-American. Several prominent residents interviewed did not believe there were any Indians or people of Japanese or Chinese extraction in the city. The school superintendent reported that he had been told there is a city ordinance forbidding an Oriental from staying overnight in Douglas.

Mexican-Americans live primarily in the southern half of the city; in addition, the suburban community of Pirtleville is almost completely Mexican-American. Aside from a few families of Negroes on one street in the north-central part of the city, Negroes are not concentrated in particular areas. Anglo-Americans live in the northern half of Douglas and are moving into the northeastern part where there are two new housing developments.

Discrimination against Negroes occurs in practically all public accommodations. The city transportation system makes no distinction, but the Southern Pacific pullman to Phoenix has a separate car for Negroes. Most of the restaurants will not serve Negroes; Mexican-American eating places will prepare

food for Negroes to take out but will not serve them inside. There are two Negro-owned restaurants and hotels. A modern restaurant, the Gadsden Coffee Shop, has served Negroes on occasion, according to a prominent Negro resident. Only one movie admits Negroes, and then only to the balcony; they are permitted in drive-in theatres. Service in drug store fountains is closed to them.

Job opportunities are definitely limited for Negroes. The smelter hires only Mexican-Americans for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, though two Negroes are employed as janitors. The major part of Negro income is derived from service in the army; a large proportion of Douglas' Negro residents are retired army personnel living on retirement pay. The Southern Pacific Railroad employs a few Negroes, and there are some unskilled jobs in the city for them but opportunity is definitely limited. The two Negro teachers are the only professional people of theri race in the city.

Discrimination against Mexican-Americans seems to be less extensive. They are free to patronize any hotel, restaurant, night club, movie, or store they wish. Segregated housing is primarily along financial lines; if a Mexican-American can afford it, he can live anywhere in town. Jobs are available for him in the smelter and as store clerks; almost all the stores hire Mexican-American clerks since a considerable amount of their trade is from this ethnic group. A few grocery stores and dry goods shops are owned by Mexican-Americans. There are seven Mexican-American teachers in the

elementary schools but none in the high school. Although the smelting plant relies heavily upon the Mexican-American population, none of its officials or office personnel are of this race. The professional and higher-paid jobs have only a limited Mexican-American representation; this is due not so much to discrimination as to the generally low education attainment of Mexican-Americans.

In the high school there is discrimination against them in extra-curricular activities. The Y.W.C.A. organization, the Tri-Hi-Y, does not encourage Mexican-American girls to join and thus has only a few members of this ethnic group. A similar organization, the Golden Key, has only Mexican-American girls as members. This separation of the two ethnic groups is not true of similar boy's organizations; there themember-ship is mixed. There is keen rivalry between Mexican- and Anglo-American students for student body officers, and both groups are represented. Dating is strictly along ethnic lines; censure is strong toward inter-ethnic dating, and at school dances there is little mixing.

Marriage between Anglo- and Mexican-Americans occurs only rarely; both groups disapprove of such marriages. It was reported that the partners of a mixed marriage have difficulty in finding acceptance in the social circles ofeither ethnic group.

The relations between Negroes and Mexican-Americans tend to be indifferent, each remaining within the limits of his own group. Only two instances of intermarriage are on record.

Negroes and Mexican-Americans often are neighbors and, though the adults tend to keep apart, children play together in one another's homes.

The Douglas Public School System is organized on a four-level plan: elementary, grades one through four; intermediate, grades five and six; junior high, grades seven, eight, nine; senior high, grades ten, eveleen, twelve. There are nine schools: Six elementary, one intermediate, one junior high, one senior high. Of 3,000 children in the school district 1,475 are in elementary, 400 in intermediate, 625 in junior high, and 500 in senior high.

Although Mexican-American children are not listed separately on the rolls, the superintendent gave rough proportions of this ethnic group. Of the six elementary schools, three are predominantly Mexican-American, two about half and half of each ethnic group, and one predominantly Anglo-American. The intermediate, junior high, and senior high schools have about equal numbers of the two groups. Just before integration, the former Negro school (Dunbar) had 32 pupils in grades one through six; these students are now distributed throughout the school system. There are 104 teachers, seven of whom are Mexican-American and two Negro. The approximate teacher load is: Elementary, 1-27; intermediate, 1-30; junior high, 1-30; senior high, 1-21.

A special beginner's class is taught for children who come from non-English speaking homes; these children are predominantly of Mexican-American extraction. Because of this

practice about 60% of the beginners repeat the first grade. The practice of segregating such children is considered sound pedagogy. The superintendent reported that the Mexican-American children who attend this special section learn sufficient English to keep up satisfactorily with other children in succeeding grades.

Segregation in Douglas goes back many years. It is a community which was controlled by one man, who conducted affairs largely to suit himself. White supremacy dictated his policies, and minority groups have suffered as a result. These policies have changed with the growth of the town and the diffusion of power. The present superintendent of schools has gradually modified existing segregation customs.

About seven years ago a reasoning action distributed the Mexican-American children throughout the school system. In 1947 by pointing out the extremely crowded and inadequate facilities of the Negro school, the superintendent was able to transfer and integrate Negro high school students. He used a similar argument in 1949 to integrate those of the seventh through ninth grades. When Arizona passed its permissive statute in 1951 and with the example of Tucson's prompt action, the Douglas superintendent proposed complete desegregation. One Board member objected and, while it would have been possible to force the issue by over-riding his vote, the superintendent felt the question should be decided by a unanimous Board decision. At the end of the year this member withdrew his objection. The superintendent feels that by waiting for

this unanimous decision he has gained greater support for the desegregation program.

The program went into effect in the fall of 1952. Thirty-two Negro students in grades one through six were integrated into the formerly non-Negro elementary and intermediate schools. The character of the residential pattern gave a uniform distribution of Negro children in the schools; all schools have some Negro children.

The two teachers who formerly taught in the Negro elementary school have been retained. One male teacher was placed in the junior high school while the woman was first made an art supervisor and then a teacher of the first grade. The superintendent reports that both these Negro teachers are of extremely high calibre.

The integration program has gone smoothly. A number of individuals objected but no action was taken to seriously impede the integration program; no organized civic groups either actively supported or opposed it. The Negro people were in favor of desegregation because of the deplorable facilities in their school, but they were not organized to give strong support to the cause of integration. Community groups were largely indifferent, with the exception of the Douglas Teachers Association which actively supported desegregation in the school system. The teachers adopted a resolution, which was read before the Board, in favor of integration.

The superintendent attributes success to the manner in which integration was handled, as a fait accompli. "We have done it; no one had the courage to oppose it."

Although the press did not openly endorse integration, the superintendent believes the local newspaper helped the program. News was reported neutrally, but Negroes were given frequent and favorable coverage. The press emphasized the awards won by Frank Suggs especially. Suggs, a Negro, was elected president of the sophomore class and distinguished himself in music, citizenship, and scholarship.

The integrated schools have had behavior problems with children of cotton pickers, both Negro and Anglo-American, but this is attributed to their way of life. The Douglas Negro population has a respected place in the community. The superintendent attributes much of the success of integration to Negro inhabitants; he reported that they have worked themselves into the economic life of the community and most of them have lived in Douglas for a long time. He feels that the Negro population is not militant and seems to "know its place."

While Mexican-American teachers will continue to be hired in the future, the superintendent does not believe he will employ additional Negro teachers, unless there should at some time be a predominantly Negro school. Under prevailing circumstances he admits he "just doesn't have the courage to face the fuss." He is opposed to permitting Negroes to concentrate in one school for this reason. A large number of

Negro children in one school might force him to hire another Negro teacher, which he feels would arouse strong protests from white residents and perhaps lead to serious ethnic tension.

Nogales

Nogales, Arizona integrated its schools completely in 1952. At one time Mexican-American children as well as Negro were segregated in the elementary schools. The practice of Mexican-American segregation was eliminated many years ago. Nogales has never segregated pupils of any ethnic background in high school; thus only the Negro elementary school children and their two teachers needed to be integrated when the state's permissive statute made such action possible.

In the fall of 1952 the Negro school, Frank Reed, was closed and its 23 Negro children distributed into the formerly non-Negro elementary and junior high schools of Nogales. The two Negro teachers were given assignments in other schools. The integration program was carried out without fanfare and with little opposition.

The 1950 census listed the population of Nogales as 6,153. The city is the gateway to Sonora, Mexico and is an important export and import town. Rich agricultural lands in Sonora produce bountiful crops of tomatoes which find their way into the states through Nogales. Nogales is also a distributing point to the United States for various Mexican-manufactured articles, particularly arts and crafts. In addition, the city

is an important center of governmental activity. Offices of agricultural inspection, customs and border patrol are located in Nogales. Many of the townspeople are thus employees of the Federal Government.

Across the Border, separated only by the international boundary fence, is Nogales, Sonora with an estimated population of 35,000 (1950). Its relation to Mexico is similar to that of Nogales, Arizona to the United States. Nogales, Sonora has great attraction for American tourists. Its colorful shops and stores are especially popular in winter when the mild climate brings thousands of Americans to Nogales.

For a border town, Nogales, Arizona has comparatively tensionless interethnic relations. The Mexican-American population is estimated to be about 70% ofthe total. There are about 75-100 Negroes; the rest of the population is Anglo-American. Good relations between the ethnic groups are attributed to close and intimate living over a period of many years. Even the Negroes are longtime residents. They represent retired soldiers, their Mexican-American wives and children. They and their families have lived in Nogales since World War I when they had been stationed in a nearby infantry camp, now long disbanded.

The Anglo-American population represents two groups: old-time residents, and newcomers. Mexican-Americans are of course the oldest group in the area. The little ethnic friction which exists is reported to be recent and attributed

to the attitudes brought by Anglo-American newcomers. Among the old families of Mexican-Americans and Anglo-Americans of all classes, friendly relations exist. The two groups are bilingual, and the Spanish language is used as often as English in daily contacts and in the transaction of business. Some of the town's most prominent residents are married to Mexican-Americans or are the descendants of mixed marriages. Although Anglo-Americans appear to dominate the professional and proprietorship occupations, Mexican-Americans are well represented in these occupations. They are represented at all levels in the social scale and carry enormous weight politically. Although there has not been a Mexican-American mayor in about 30 years, many of the alderman are Mexican-American.

There appears to be no discrimination against Mexican-Americans in terms of employment. The general educational attainment of Mexican-Americans is low, and this does restrict large numbers to unskilled jobs. Mexican-Americans hold positions at all occupational levels, however. The members of this ethnic group are free to patronize all public accommodations. There is no discrimination against them in restaurants, movie houses, hotels, motels, or the like.

The Negro population in Nogales is small, and there are no indications that it will increase in the near future. Jobs in or near Nogales are not abundant, and there is an inexpensive and readily-available labor supply from Mexico for the kind of jobs generally available to Negroes.

The Negroes of Nogales are different in certain respects from those elsewhere. As reported above, they have intermarried with Mexican-Americans and have been socially accepted generally by this ethnic group. School segregation and discrimination are the result of Anglo-American attitudes and practices. In more than one family the non-Negro partner had children before taking on a Negro spouse, and then had additional children with the Negro mate. In such families the children of Mexican-American heritage were required to attend the non-Negro school, and those of mixed heritage went to the Negro school. This situation caused considerable confusion and difficulty in these families.

Discrimination of Nogales Negroes appears to be based almost completely on color. Those of lighter complexion are mistaken for Mexican-Americans and not differentiated, whereas a dark individual is denied admittance in most Anglo-American (and some Mexican-American) owned and operated public establishments. It is not uncommon, therefore, for siblings to receive different treatment, the darker members experiencing discrimination and the lighter ones "passing" as Mexican-Americans.

Mexican-American attitudes toward Negroes in Nogales is mixed. Upper- and middle-class members of this group tend to look down on them, but Negroes find complete acceptance among lower-class Mexican-Americans. The status of Negroes is considerably higher across the Border. There is no discrimination against them in public establishments in Nogales, Sonora

except in a Greek-owned tourist attraction, the Cavern.

Mexican-Americans and Anglo-Americans tend to live in the same neighborhoods. Neither group is concentrated in particular areas. Most of the Negro population lives in a small area in the northwestern part of the city, though there are a few families near the International Border.

The Nogales public schools are listed below. Mexican-American children are not given separately in the rolls; the percentage figures, therefore, are merely estimates given by the superintendent. The total enrollment in the schools is also an approximation but, in the opinion of the superintendent, a fairly accurate one.

School	Grades	No. of Negroes	% of Mexican-Americans	Approx. Total
Elm	1-3	4		320
Lincoln	1-5	9	85%	300
Roosevelt	3-6	3		350
Junior High	7-8	7		200
High school	9-12	5-6	75%	350
				1,520

Of a total of 55 teachers, four are Mexican-American and two are Negro. One of the Mexican-American teachers is in the high school, the other three are in the elementary schools. One of the Negro teachers has been assigned to the junior high school, and the other to the elementary school at Lincoln.

Transportation is not provided for elementary school children unless they live outside of Nogales. Before integration those Negro children who lived near the International

boundary line had to walk a considerable distance to their school. The transportation factor was one of the strongest arguments for "unequal facilities."

The practice of segregating Mexican-American children in the elementary grades was the rule until 30 years ago when the present superintendent took office. Mexican-American children attended the Lincoln School, which was popularly know as "the Mexican school." Segregation of these children apparently began in Territorial days and was continued as a matter of tradition after Arizona became a state.

At Lincoln and Elm there is a pre-primary section for children of Mexican-American descent who come from non-English speaking homes. This practice was defended by the superintendent as sound educational procedure. He believes the special training given beginners of this ethnic group prepares them to enter first grade on a par with Anglo-American children. The fact that these children are one year behind other pupils of their age throughout their school life is not apparently considered serious. The superintendent reported that through the years this group has decreased as more and more Mexican-American homes become bilingual.

Segregation of Negrochildred in the elementary grades started at the time of World War I; prior to that time, there was no such segregation. Since then Negro children have been segregated in grades one through eight. Segregation was never instituted on the high school level.

At the time of integration the former Negro school, Frank Reed, had two teachers for 23 students. While the teacher load was light, each teacher had to handle four grades. The administration tried to keep facilities equal. The superintendent and the elementary school supervisor reported that if a choice had to be made in supplying new materials to one school and used materials to another, the Negro school received the new. The policy was to treat this school "as well or better than the others in order to prevent adverse criticism." Prominent Negro and white townspeople indicated that the school administration tried to keep facilities "equal" though they characterized the school as an "old rural school type" of building.

As previously reported, one of the first acts of the present superintendent in his position was to integrate the Mexican-American pupils. This was accomplished by rezoning and thus distributing these children widely throughout the city schools. The plan met with little opposition and had worked well.

Integration of Negro children was instigated primarily for economic reasons. The superintendent saw no reason for duplicating facilities and thus perpetuating an expensive situation. He felt there would be no serious opposition, since Negro students were already integrated in the high school.

Plans for desegregation were worked out carefully by the superintendent and the elementary supervisor. These plans

were then presented to the school board and, upon approval, were announced to the teachers.

News of the desegregation program was received calmly by the teachers. The elementary supervisor reported that she watched the faces of the teachers closely when the program was announced in a meeting. She said:

> A few of the teachers expressed disapproval in their behavior. I was careful to note this, although none of them objected verbally. Later when I assigned Negro children in the classrooms, I was careful not to place any of them in these teachers' rooms.

The superintendent and the elementary supervisor said that in the actual execution and operation of the program, all the teachers cooperated wholeheartedly.

There was little opposition from the community. Some parents wrote letters or telephoned their objections, but the overwhelming number of letters and calls were in commendation. The press was essentially neutral, reporting the news fairly but not taking sides. Only one organization, the American Association of University Women, actively sought to effect integration of the Nogales schools. Other organizations neither pressed for integration nor opposed it. The plan to desegregate Negro elementary children was thus essentially a product of the superintendent and the elementary supervisor.

Before school opened in the fall of 1952 the superintendent sent notes of welcome to the Negro children. These were written simply and informally and gave the name of the new school and teacher for each child. The teachers were

also given the names of their new Negro pupils. No special indoctrination classes or meetings were conducted either for teachers, parents, or school children.

Total desegregation and integration was accomplished. Statistics given on page 77 show that Negro children are represented in all schools. The two Negro teachers have been integrated into the former all-white schools. Even a Negro janitor who had previously worked in the Frank Reed School was given a job in the administration building.

Parents appear to have accepted the two Negro teachers. The parents of a few Mexican-American children in the fourth grade of the Lincoln School objected initially, but that Negro teacher became a great favorite with the children and when she was later transferred to the junior high school the children protested to the elementary supervisor and inquired if there was some way they could get her back.

The superintendent has no plans for future placement of Negro teachers. When the question was asked, he replied that he "hadn't thought about it."

Success of the integration program in Nogales is attributed to the following factors by the superintendent and the elementary supervisor:

1. A stable, non-militant Negro population.
2. Two excellent Negro teachers of high personal character.
3. The superintendent's service of over 30 years in his present position. He thus had the confidence and backing of the community, the Board, and his staff.

4. Proceeding with desegregation plans quietly and not making them public until it was a settled thing with a definite course of action. This factor prevented the rise of a formidable opposition.

5. Continuing to follow a definite set of plans after the integration program had started.

Summary of Arizona Communities

The action of Tucson in desegregating its public school system stands out in strong contrast to that of other Arizona communities. Although Nogales and Douglas also have desegregated their Negro pupils and integrated their teachers, the Negro population in these cities is almost negligible. Tucson has a fairly large Negro population and also a large student body and faculty. Its plans for student and teacher integration were thus complex; that it has been accomplished with so little friction is indeed remarkable. Negro children have been distributed throughout the system. There are Negro teachers in 16 of the 36 schools, and just this summer (1953) two additional Negro teachers were hired.

Phoenix is the only city in Arizona that is comparable with Tucson. As with Flagstaff, Phoenix is approaching integration cautiously. Though the integration of Negro students is expected to present some problems, the main fear is that of integrating the teachers. Although no study of community opinion has been made, Phoenix school boards expect considerable opposition in the placement of teachers. In its plans for "permissive" integration, Phoenix is not considering the integration of Negro teachers at present. The Negro elementary

schools and the Negro high school will be kept open this year; thus the integration of teachers will be postponed. The rationale behind this action is that "Negro students, once they meet stiff competition, will return to the Negro schools." In this manner Phoenix hopes to evade the problem of integrating its Negro teachers for at least another year.

The integration plans of the school administration in Flagstaff are similar to those of Phoenix. The school administration in Flagstaff is also afraid of community reaction to the integration of Negro teachers. Immediate action and decision regarding teacher and student integration is prevented at present by the construction of two new schools. When these schools are completed, the process of integration will be started. The the problem of integrating teachers is also a major issue in Flagstaff is revealed by the fact that in the past, despite a growth in Negro school population and the integration of several grade levels, Flagstaff has not integrated Negro teachers. This problem will have to be faced if the administration closes the Negro school next year.

Douglas and Nogales have succeeded in achieving complete student and teacher integration. In both cases, however, there were only two teachers involved, and they had been long-time residents and are "of high caliber." The superintendent of schools in Douglas admits he probably will not hire Negro teachers in the future, whereas the Nogales superintendent "has not thought about it." In each case there is an underlying implication that Negro teachers will not be

hired in the future.

Tucson is thus the outstanding example of complete teacher-student integration. Although the program has encountered minor friction, it has received far less opposition than was anticipated by either the administration or the school board. The administration and community members favoring the program are tremendously pleased with the reception and progress of Tucson's integration program.

NEW MEXICO

Background

New Mexico has a permissive statute with regard to segregation of Negro children in the public schools. Communities in the northern half of the state have not generally segregated Negro students; the few that once did, recently have integrated their schools. On the other hand, the communities in eastern and southern New Mexico have consistently followed the practice of segregation.

These real differences may be understood from the character of New Mexico's population. Communities in northern New Mexico are generally older than southern and eastern ones. Until recently the preponderance of population was in the north. With the development of agricultural lands and oil interests, the southern half of the state has experienced a rapid population increase. Whereas the population of the northern areas is made up primarily of Indian, Spanish-American

and old-time Anglo-American immigrants from northern states, the southern and eastern areas are predominantly of southern extraction. The latter brought with them the traditional attitudes and practices of southern states toward ethnic groups, and thus have established separate schools for Negroes and sometimes for Spanish-Americans. The Anglo-Americans in the northern area were, and still are in many communities, a minority in numbers compared with the large Spanish-American population. In addition, having come from states where segregation was never practiced, they were content with integrated schools in New Mexico.

In the northern half of the state, ethnic groups other than the Negro have never been segregated in the schools. The education of Indians has been largely a function of the Federal Government. Elementary day schools and a few boarding high schools are maintained on the reservations; in addition many Indian high school students have gone to federal boarding schools in off-reservation cities. Indian children whose families live in white communities off the reservation have not been denied the right of attending local public schools, however.

Although Spanish-American children have never been segregated in communities in the northern half of the state, some towns and cities in the south and eastern areas have followed this practice. This has often been because of the concentration of Spanish-speaking people in specific areas; yet these

children have often been discouraged from attending Anglo-American schools or have been definitely told to attend the Spanish-American schools. Thus, althoughthere is no law which permits segregation of Spanish-speaking pupils, these communities have taken the segregation of such children upon themselves.

In recent years, with increased pressures to equalize schools, to effect integration because of the undemocratic aspects of segregation, and primarily to lower the cost of public school education, communities all over New Mexico have accomplished integration or are beginning to plan for it.

Alamogordo in south-central New Mexico recently has integrated at all levels. The principal of the Negro high school was placed in the integrated public school. He was an extremely popular teacher and students vied to get into his classes. Unfortunately he died suddenly last year.

Carlsbad is integrating at the high school level. In one area of the city, Negro and Spanish-American children are integrated at the elementary level due to the residential pattern; Spanish-Americans and Negroes live in the same neighborhoods, and integration involved only the two groups.

In voting on the integration of Negro children into the Roswell high school, 95% of the student boyd and faculty voted in its favor.

Hobbs is also considering a proposal to integrate its schools. The situation there, as well as in the eastern

towns of Tucumcari and Clovis, is reputedly bad.

In all areas the integration of Negro students seems to be accepted as a desirable and commendable action; the problem seems to be that of integrating Negro teachers.

The situation in Las Cruces seems to typify the position of southern and eastern communities in New Mexico.

Segregation and Desegregation in Las Cruces Public Schools

Many problems face the Las Cruces Board of Education, and the administration as well, in deciding about high school integration of Negro students this fall. Desegregation of the surrounding Dona Ana County schools last year suddenly left the Las Cruces Negro high school with only 22 students and three teachers. Formerly the county schools had sent their Negro students to Las Cruces and paid their tuition. To meet this sudden drop of attendance and to economize, the Board and the superintendent decided to integrate the 22 Negro high school students in grades nine through twelve and to dismiss their three teachers. The administration indicated that the teachers may be contemplating pressing a suit against the Las Cruces schools for this action.

At present there are no plans for desegregating Negro pipils in grades one through eight. The problem is not so much the integration of children as it is the placement of Negro teachers. The community is believed to be adamant toward Negro teachers having charge of white children. Teacher

integration is thus the most serious concern of the Las Cruces School Board and administration, and undoubtedly is preventing desegregation at all grade levels.

A brief description will perhaps aid in understanding the administrative lack of action regarding desegregation.

Las Cruces is situated in the southernmost region of New Mexico; it is only 46 miles northwest of El Paso, Texas and the Mexican border. Its 12,500 population is composed of an Anglo-American majority of about 7100, a large Spanish-speaking population of some 5000, and a very small Negro group of about 400. Spanish-speaking people are settled in the east-central part of town. Within their area is the Negro settlement. Anglo-American residences are to the north, west, and the south of this Negro and Spanish-speaking block.

Mesilla Valley is the most agriculturally productive area of southern New Mexico. Rich, irrigated farm lands have attracted large numbers of people into the area in recent years.

The Spanish-speaking people pride themselves on having lived in the Valley for many generations. They set themselves apart from recent Mexican immigrants and refer to themselves as Spanish-American. These descendants of the early Spanish-speaking settlers have considerable status in Las Cruces. They hold important social and occupational positions, and their relation with old-time Anglo-American residents is favorable. Anglo-American newcomers, however, tend not to differentiate between the two classes of Spanish-speaking

peoples. Many of these newcomers exhibit negative attitudes toward all Spanish-speaking inhabitants.

Segregation is the rule in Las Cruces' public places. Restaurants, hotels, and theatres segregate or refuse to serve Negroes. Similar discrimination does not apply to Spanish-speaking people. As in other areas, Negroes are considered to have lower status than Spanish-Americans. "Mexicans" of recent immigration are considered subordinate to old "Spanish-Americans," but they have a higher position than Negroes. According to Anglo-American residents, there is at the present time no observable tension in ethnic group relations.

There are nine schools in the Las Cruces Public School System: six elementary, grades one through six; a junior high, grades seven through nine; a union high school, grades ten through twelve; and the Negro-segregated school, Booker T. Washington. The Washington School has had grades one through twelve, but this year it is to run only through the eight grade. Ninth grade Negro students will go to the junior high school, and those in the tenth through twelfth grades will attend the union high school. Two of the elementary schools are predominantly Anglo-American; two are primarily Spanish-American; and two have about equal representation of these two groups. In addition to the public schools, there is a Catholic parochial school, which is made up primarily of Spanish-speaking children.

Out of the approximately 4,000 children enrolled in the Las Cruces public schools last year, about 110 were Negroes. The remainder were divided almost equally between Anglo- and Spanish-Americans. The average teacher load was as follows: 1-30 in non-Negro elementary and junior high schools; 1-25 in the non-Negro high school; 1-18 in the Negro grade school. Before desegregation there was one teacher to seven Negro high school students. The teachers are Spanish-American and Anglo-American in all schools except Washington, which has an all-Negro staff.

Long-time Negro residents claim there was no segregation of their race in the public schools until about 1923. When segregation came it affected all levels from the first grade through high school. There is no segregation in Fair Acres, a suburban community on the west side of Las Cruces.

The superintendent of the surrounding Cona Ana County schools reported that total desegregation in his schools was very successful. He stated that there was only one person who objected, the wife of a minister. He also reported that non-Negro students in all grades have no opposition to Negroes; indeed, most high school students are eager to have Negro male students because of their reputedly superior athletic prowess. The superintendent and his administration feel that education breaks down prejudices, and this can best be accomplished in integrated schools. It must be realized, however, that since the county schools had previously sent their

Negro children to the Las Cruces Negro school, the county had no problem relative to placement of Negro teachers.

While several Anglo-Americans feel that total student desegregation could be accomplished with little opposition from the community, the superintendent of city schools and the board of education feel the problem of Negro teacher placement is a very serious one. Desegregation of the elementary schools will depend upon what can be done about the Negro elementary teachers who have tenure. No attempt was made to integrate the Negro high school teachers; they were dismissed when their students were integrated. In spite of the law suit which probably will be brought against the Las Cruces schools, the superintendent and his Board apparently felt this was the only solution.

Desegregation of high school students was prompted by the sudden lack of financial support from the county schools, which formerly had paid tuition for their Negro students at Booker T. Washington. Integration of these students was sought by a few civic groups such as the PTA of both Anglo-American and Negro-American parents. The American Association of University Women also supported student integration. The Negroes in the community are for desegregation because the facilities provided for their children are very poor and also because the Negro high school was unaccredited.

Las Cruces is going into desegregation cautiously. Although no organized opposition is expected, considerable difficulty from a large number of white residents is anticipated.

Summary of New Mexico and Las Cruces

The situation in Las Cruces presents the problems faced by some of New Mexico's towns and cities. In contrast to communities in Arizona and in northern New Mexico, the attitude of towns like Las Cruces appears to be more hostile toward teacher integration. This is the opinion of some people interviewed, and it seems to be a fairly accurate guage of community feeling. The attitude is one to be expected, since people in this part of New Mexico are largely of southern extraction and have experienced living in communities with a long history of segregation. It is natural, therefore, that they have carried their attitudes and practices to their present communities.

Las Cruces cannot be equated completely with other communities in southern and eastern New Mexico, but it is closer to them than any of the other places studied in detail. The high status of the large Spanish-American population in Las Cruces makes that city atypical to towns like Carlsbad, Roswell, clovis, and Tucumcari in eartern New Mexico. In those cities, feelings toward a comparatively smaller Spanish-American population are tense and often emerge in discriminatory acts and segregation practices. This situation is not encountered in Las Cruces.

In terms of its attitudes toward Negroes and of its policies and plans for integration, the situation in Las Cruces seems to be quite similar to that of other southern and

eastern New Mexico communities. The integration of Negro children does not present a serious problem in Las Cruces, nor is it apparently a problem in Roswell where an overwhelming number of students and teachers voted to integrate Negro students. But the integration of Negro teachers is a very serious concern in Las Cruces. Whereas the problem has been resolved in most of the communities studied in Arizona, its solution in Las Cruces and other southern New Mexico communities is not even envisioned.

Undoubtedly the integration of Negro school children would go much faster if it were not for the problem of what to do with their teachers. The fact that teachers' associations are ready to back up their Negro members in retaining their jobs only complicates the issue for school boards and administrators. These officials are concerned primarily with the problem of fulfilling the desires of their constituents, and in New Mexico they believe their communities are definitely hostile to Negroes teaching white children. Board members and school administrators are hopeful that legislatures will provide for them a definite course of action by specifying that Negro teachers must also be integrated.

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List of people contacted in connection with our research.

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Dr. Harold Gear, superintendent of Phoenix Union High Schools and College
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Miss Mildred S. Kiefer, supervisor of Intermediate Grades in District #1
Mr. William Mahoney, court attorney
Mr. Joseph Stocker, Council for Civic Unity
Mrs. Fra Weinacker, director of instruction, Phoenix District #1

Flagstaff

Mr. Platt Cline, editor of the Arizona Sun
Mr. Sturgeon Cromer, superintendent of Flagstaff Schools
Mr. & Mrs. Chuck McEvers, American Friends Service Committee
Mr. & Mrs. Wilson Riles, teachers at the Dunbar School

Douglas

Sgt. Richard Hamilton, 803-16th St. - with Negro American Legion
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Nogales

Mrs. Doris Bynum, supervisor of elementary grades
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Mr. A. J. Mitchell, superintendent of Nogales city schools
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Albuquerque

Mr. Robert L. Crone, president of the New Mexico NAACP
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Mr. Haskell B. Smith, superintendent of Dona Ana County Schools.

CARLSBAD CITY SCHOOLS
Irvin P. Murphy, Superintendent
103 West Hagerman Street
Carlsbad, New Mexico

September 2, 1953

Dr. Edward P. Dozier
Department of Anthropology
Bureau of Ethnic Research
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Dr. Dozier:

Rather belatedly I am sending you herewith a sort of "scratch copy" reply to your questionnaire on desegregation. The asterick appearing on several pages was intended to cover a rather elaborate footnote in which I wanted to explain the really significant parts of our program of integration. But I find that it will take so much time that I am reluctant now to provide the footnote, or in other words, to discuss the matter as fully as would be necessary. If I find that my load lets up enough to warrant proper interpretation of the facts, I will be glad to send them later.

Cordially yours,

Irvin P. Murphy

Excerpt from the Arizona Council for Civic Unity's Conference On School Segregation, Held at the Phoenix YWCA, June 2, 1951.

Certain specific suggestions for aiding integration were offered:

1) With the idea in mind that integration in each community is inevitable, groups and organizations should consult with each school board to urge:

   a) that the Board immediately issue a statement of policy, declaring its intent to de-segregate (even though no date is specified),

   b) that a survey of the school population be made, spot maps prepared, and plans for future re-zoning drawn up,

   c) that the intercultural education program (with specific projects related to future integration) be expanded in the schools,

   d) that discussions be initiated among teachers - and perhaps among older students - preparing them for future integration, and

   e) that all future purchases, construction, expansion, and rezoning be planned with ultimate integration in mind.

2) In school districts in which there are no Negro pupils at the present time, school boards should be urged to adopt an official policy of integration (in the event that Negroes should move into the district in the future).

3) Ministers (through Councils of Churches and Ministerial Associations) should be urged to make impending or eventual Integration the topic of some of their sermons. The various PTA's should be urged to place de-segregation on their study agendas in future years.

4) Organizations should have speakers on integration appear before them and/or should offer such speakers to other organizations. Organizations should go on record by sending letters urging integration to their school board.

5) Continuing editorial support from all newspapers should be encouraged.

6) Continuing informal discussion (of problems of integration) between civic leaders and school board members should be arranged.

7) Agencies - both public and private - should emulate the work of the YWCA and YMCA in bringing children of all races and national origins together in after-school play groups, thus paving the way for integration in the schools.

University of Arizona
Tucson

Department of Anthropology
Bureau of Ethnic Research

Room 131
Liberal Arts Building

QUESTIONNAIRE ON DESEGREGATION

I. Background of the Carlsbad community.

1. What is the total population for Carlsbad? 30,000

a. How large is the "Colored" or Negro population? 300

b. The "Spanish-American" population? 5,000

c. The "Anglo-American" population? 24,700

2. What is the ratio of Negro to White school population? (Do you have figures for Mexican to White as well?)

a. At the elementary level?

b. At the junior high school level? (This runs the same throughout - same ratio essentially as population.)

c. At the high school level?

3. What is the pattern of Negro and Mexican Settlement? (Do Negroes and/or Mexicans live in well-defined segregated neighborhoods, or are they scattered throughout the community?)

About 75% centralized; 25% scattered

4. Where does segregation occur in Carlsbad?

a. In restaurants? In one or two establishments

b. In theatres? No

c. Public transportation? No

d. Other? Grades 1-6 in public schools. Complete segregation of Negroes and Spanish in Catholic Schools.

e. Does segregation apply only to Negroes? No

f. To Mexicans? Sometimes and even some other nationals.

5. What type of race relations exist in the community? (Is there tension between Negroes and Whites, Negroes and Mexicans, Mexicans and Whites? What areas produce these tensions?)

Race relations are good.

II. The Carlsbad Schools.

1. What is the total number of schools in your district? 15

a. Give the names of the elementary schools in your district and indicate grade levels.

Aimfield	1-6	Joe Stanley Smith	1-6
Carver	1-6	Roosevelt	1-6
Craft	1-6	Sunset	1-6
Eddy	1-6	Malaga	1-8
Edison	1-6	Otis	1-8
Hillcrest	1-6	El Paso Gap	1-8

b. Give the names of the junior high schools in your district and indicate grade levels.

Alta Vista Junior High 7-9
Eisenhower Junior High 7-9

c. Give the names of the high schools in your district and indicate grade levels.

Senior - grades 10-14

2. Which of the above schools areseregated at the present time? (Indicate which schools segregate only Negroes, Mexicans or both.)

See footnote *

3. Which of the schools under heading II-1 have been integrated within the past 5 years? (Indicate date of integration, whether these schools had previously been exclusively for Negroes, Mexicans or both, which schools had previously enrolled only Whites but now enroll Negroes and Mexicans.)

Name of School	Date of I integr.	Enroll. prior to Integr. (All Negro, Mexican, Negro-Mex., or all White)	Enrollment last year, '52-'53 No. of Negro	No. of Mexican	No. of White	No. of Other
	1951-1952	Carver - grades 7-12	150	1200	4950	

4. Have teachers as well as students been integrated? (In what schools are Negro and Mexican teachers placed? In predominantly Negro or Mexican schools? In predominantly or entirely White schools? What happened to Negro principals?)

No - just students.

*

II.5. How do the classrooms of the present segregated schools compare with those of White schools as to number, size, etc?

Same

6. How many teachers (ratio per student) for segregated schools? For White schools?

Negro	4
Spanish	10
Anglo	275

7. Are the same variety of courses offered in the segregated schools as in the White ones?

Yes *

a. Are special courses and teachers provided in the segregated schools to meet the special needs of the students? (If so, give an example.)

Music, Spanish teaching, arts, etc. **

8. How does the condition of buildings, grounds, location and other facilities in the segregated schools compare with the White schools?

Same

9. What arrangements for transportation have been made for the following children:

a. Negro elementary school children? (What distances are traveled by them to reach their schools?)

b. White elementary school children? (Distances traveled?)

c. Negro junior high school children. (Distances traveled?)

d. White junior high children. (Distances?) ALL THE SAME - 1-30 MILES

e. Negro high school children. (Distances?)

f. White high school children. (Distances?)

III. Development of Integration in the Carlsbad schools.

1. If integration occured within the past 5 years, how did it come about? (Change in statute, state constitution, law suits involved?)

*** See footnote

*

** Our Bi-lingual program has been going for several years; we are still working on it.

***

III. 2. What other factors contributed to make integration possible?

*See footnote

3. What major groups supported integration?

High School Student Body, faculties, Board of Education, Ministerial Association.

a. What groups opposed integration?

None

4. Were steps taken to facilitate integration on the student level? (e. g., orientation programs, parties, other?)

Yes *

a. Steps taken to facilitate integration on the teacher level (both for White and Negro teachers?)

Yes*

5. Were any Negro or Mexican teachers dismissed because of integration?

No

a. What is the present and future policy for hiring teachers into the integrated schools? (Will only white teachers be hired, or on what basis will Negro or Mexican teachers be employed?)

Spanish and Anglo teachers will be employed (unless in the future it is possible).

6. What are Carlsbad's future plans regarding desegregation? (Are there specific plans to desegregate other schools in the future - at what date? - or is it dependent on how the present program of desegregation works out, etc.?)

* See footnote

IV. The transition to integration.

1. What kinds of problems did the community face in making the transition?

Adult prejudice

a. What steps did the community take to meet these problems?

* See footnote

IV. 2. What role did the following play in making the transition to integration?

a. The state department of education. Cooperation

b. The governor. Blessing

c. The state education association. Approval

3. What was your part as the superintendent of schools in bringing about integration?

Initiating it.

a. What was the attitude of the local school board?

Excellent; outstanding courage

b. Attitude of the principals and teachers at the schools involved?

Good.

c. Attitude of the parents and students and their role in bringing about integration?

Good *

d. Role of the PTA and similar organizations?

Good *

e. Role of businessmen, clergymen, leaders of civic organizations?

General public approval.

f. Role of the press and radio?

Reporting and approving editorials.

4. What difficulties were encountered after integration?

NONE

a. General tone of letters, phone calls, office visits?

Good

IV. 4. b. Difficulties encountered in the school room or on the playground (e. g., teacher partiality, parent interference, students segregating themselves on the playground, etc.)

NONE

c. Other incidents.

None

5. If the change to integration was peaceful and orderly, why was this? Or if violent, why so?

Peaceful *

6. Did the community attempt to change school districts to make integration impossible? Or were changes made to increase the possibilities of integration?

Changes were made to increase the possibilities of integration.

V. The situation since integration.

1. Describe briefly how integration has worked out in the community and what lessons other communities could learn from this experience.

Other communities could learn from this experience.

One person plan.
All cooperate.
Proceed orderly.
Anticipate success.

2. Comment if, to your knowledge, segregation practices have decreased in restaurants, movies, etc. because of integration in the schools.

Yes

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL INTEGRATION

IN

BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES

by

John J. O'Connor

Georgetown University

Washington 7, D. C.

(August 13 ----------September 9)

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CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL INTEGRATION

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WHAT THE CATHOLIC SURVEY SHOWS

1. WASHINGTON, D. C.
   Integration on all levels

2. CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
   Integration from 1887-1919; exclusion from 1919-36; integration from 1936 to date.

3. ALABAMA
   No educational integration
   An interracial convent of cloistered nuns at Marbury
   Spring Hill College excludes Negroes except summer school nuns

4. ARIZONA
   No educational segregation

5. ARKANSAS
   There is no parochial school integration
   Two seminaries admit Negro applicants

6. DELAWARE
   Integration on primary and high school levels

7. FLORIDA
   Educational segregation prevails in the State

8. GEORGIA
   Educational segregation
   Trappist monastery at Conyers welcomes mixed groups of visitors

9. KANSAS
   Seven colleges accept Negroes
   One Sisters' Community accepts Negroes
   Integration on high school level

10. KENTUCKY
    Interracial monastic school at South Union
    Nursing schools integrated
    Seminaries favor integration
    Seven colleges are open to Negroes

11. LOUISIANA
    No integration in Alexandria Diocese. New Catholic interracial Friendship House in Shreveport.
    Integration is general in Lafayette Diocese, but schools are not integrated. One interracial feligious community of women. One Negro priest ordained in 1953.
    In the Archdiocese of New Orleans, both major and minor seminaries accept Negroes. One Negro priest ordained in 1953 for service in the Arlchdiocese. One Sister's Community accepts Negroes. Integration on the university level. Very slight integration on primary and high school levels. Integration in Catholic organizations genera.

12. MARYLAND
    Loyola College accepts Negroes
    Mt. St. Mary's College unopposed to accepting Negroes
    College of the Notre Dame of Maryland accepts Negro students
    Four seminaries accept Negroes
    Two Sisters' Communities accept Negroes
    Segregation on primary and high school levels

13. MISSISSIPPI
    Integration in St. Augustine's Seminary
    Segregation elsewhere

14. MISSOURI
    Integration on all levels
    Seven seminaries accept Negroes
    One Sisters' Community accepts Negroes
    Three Brothers' Communities accept Negroes

15. NORTH CAROLINA
    Segregation on all levels of education
    No segregation in churches

16. OKLAHOMA
    Segregation on all educational levels

17. SOUTH CAROLINA
    Segregation on all levels. Young people show readiness to change.

18. TENNESSEE
    Segregation on all levels. Two interracial centers.

19. TEXAS
    Integration in two high schools in Amarillo
    In Dallas Diocese, cultural and sports integration
    In Houston Diocese, no segregation inchurches
    In Archdiocese of San Antonio, integration on college level. One seminary open to colored applicants. One Negro integrated on high school level.
    Beginning of integration on both primary and high school levels.

20. VIRGINIA
    Segregation on all levels but ready to change
    No segregation in churches
    Interracial faculty at St. Emma's Military Academy

21. WEST VIRGINIA
    Jesuits planning new college at Wheeling. Schools of nursing integrated.
    Beginning of integration on high school and parochial school levels.

General Considerations

Before surveying present-day conditions in the individual States, it would seem appropriate to state the following general considerations that have a bearing on the segregation problem:

1. In a letter to the American Hierarchy in 1939, Pope Pius XII declared: "We confess that we feel a special paternal affection, which is certainly inspired by heaven, for the Negro people dwelling among you; for in the field of religion and education we know they need special care and comfort and are very deserving of it...We pray fruitful success for those whose generous zeal is devoted to their welfare."

2. In 1920 the Hierarchy of the United States, including Catholic Bishops in the South, asserted that "in the name of justice and charity we deprecate most earnestly all attempts at stirring up racial hatreds; for this, while it hinders the progress of all our people in the sphere of temporal welfare, places serious obstacles to the advance of religion among men."

3. In 1943 the Bishops of the United States, including Catholic Bishops in the South, had this to say: "We owe to our Negro fellowcitizens to see that they have in fact the rights which are given them in our Constitution. This means not only political equality, but also fair economic and educational opportunities, a just share in public welfare projects, good housing without exploitation, and a full chance for the social advancement of their race."

4. At the conclusion of the 1953 convention of the Catholic Committee of the South, held in Richmond, Va., the Bishops of the South issued a statement regarding the moral, social and economic problems of the Southland:

They said in part:

"There is no denying that there are certain practices, and behavior patterns in the South, as in other parts of the country, which are alien to Christian principles and ideals. The eradication of these practices and patterns was, and is to be the task that must be undertaken before it is too late.

"Your commission on Race Relations has built itself a national reputation as a champion of interracial justice. We encourage you not to lose heart despite the difficulties. Because our Divine Lord taught the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God, the Church should lead the way in these matters. It has fostered the formation of interracial groups throughout the South. It has deplored the practice of racial segregation and the injustices that flow from it. It is not always easy to effect the application of these principles. We are grateful that you have been willing to face difficulties in the cause of justice.

"We sincerely hope that the day will come when the ideal of Christian brotherhood will displace from our Southern scene all traces of the blight of racism. Let us Catholics, true to our convictions, set the pattern."

5. In recent years, the following Catholic prelates in the South and border areas have been outspoken on the race question:

Archbishop O'Boyle of Washington
Archbishop Byrne of Santa Fe
Archbishop Robert Lucy of San Antonio
Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans
Archbishop Ritter of St. Louis
Bishop Malloy of Covington
Bishop Waters of Raleigh

The evidence indicates that the Catholic position on the race question has been made perfectly clear to everybody in the South and border areas.

6. Of unique significance was the visit of Bishop Joseph Kiwanuka of Uganda, British Africa, to many parts of the South in 1950. This was the first time that many Americans, North or South, had ever seen a Negro Catholic Bishop. Bishop Kiwanuka made an unusual contribution to the improvement of race relations wherever he went.

Of similar importance was the consecration at Bay St. Louis, Miss., on April 22, 1953, of a Negro bishop, the Most Rev. Joseph Oliver Bowers, S.V.D. His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman officiated at the ceremony. Bishop Richard O. Gerow of Natchez, Miss., and Bishop A. A. Noser, S.V.D., Vicar Apostolic of Eastern New Guinea, were co-consecrators. This is the second time that a Negro has been elevated to the episcopacy in the United States. The late Bishop of Portland, Me., the Most Rev. James A Healy, was the first.

7. A new development in the Catholic Church in recent years has been the increasing number of Negro Catholic priests. During the past century there have been 61 native American Negro priests and seven additional Negroes who came from the West Indies for ecclesiastical study in the United States.

It is probably true that the majority of Negro priests today are working in Negro parishes. But in the North, a few Negro priests are working with white priests. The ministry of these Negro priests is by no means confined to Negroes. Negro priests are accepted by white Catholics.

In at least one State in the South, a Negro priest has been accepted by white people who esteem him highly. According to one correspondent, "there has been no obj ction to him eating at a white cafe with his white pastor. The other priests of the diocese are very cordial to him. Recently he went with them on a retreat at a large white hotel. He occupied a double room with one of the white priests and had his meals with the other priests. Nothing untoward was done to him."

The Bishops of the following Southern dioceses accept Negro candidates for the priesthood as a policy:

Raleigh, N. C.
Wheeling, W. V.
New Orleans, La.
Lafayette, La.
Alexandria, La.

Other Negro candidates for the religious life are being trained in other parts of the country.

8 8. The attitude of the clergy on segregation is an important consideration.

In earlier times, some missionaries in the South were Irish. Having scarcely seen a Negro in their native land, they adopted a very reactionary attitude on the race question, while in the South, and became even more adamant in their defense of segregation than many native-born Southerners. Although the number of these foreign-born Irish priests was not large, they were very vocal and did an immense amount of harm.

By way of contrast, many priests today, especially those who have been active in the Negro apostolate in recent years, feel very strongly that the condoning of what amounts to a second-class citizenship for the Negro will have to come to an end very shortly and that the Church will be called upon to lead the way, despite long-standing evil traditions and unjust laws.

These young anti-segregationists who have been sent South, or have volunteered for work in the South, are members of various religious societies and congregations--Jesuits, Josephites, Holy Ghost Fathers, Passionists, Society of the Divine Word Fathers. Southern Catholics who favor the status quo refer to them derogatorily as "Yankee priests."

The present-day role of these "Yankee priests," in relation to the Bishops, is one of pressing for more concessions, more integration. Practically all the Negro parishes in some Southern States (Virginia and South Carolina for examples0) are in charge of these "Yankee priests." With some exceptions, the priests who have lived in the North, and are now working in the South, are far more progressive than many Southerners. They want a reformation of the old social order in Dixie--and they want it now.

The younger native clergy, with some exceptions, share the viewpoint of the "Yankee priests." However, they are guided and strongly influenced by the racial policy established by the Bishop of the diocese and by the attitudes of their older pastors. Furthermore, they feel that they should not go contrary to the wishes of white parents in race matters. They, too, are ready for change.

The older native clergy, with some exceptions, are not progressive in race matters and share the viewpoint of many white Catholic parents who are, in general, strong advocates of the complete separation of the races.

The attitude of the older native clergy is well expressed in the following letter:

"I believe that the emotional attitude of the vast majority of the white population of the Southeast is so strongly opposed to the social mingling of the races at the present time that it will take more than a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to change this attitude. The change will undoubtedly come, but it will come, not as a result of legislation, but of education, and particularly as a result of Christian education. The mores of a people, formed over a long period of time, and by a long series of circumstances and events, cannot be changed overnight by the fiat of legislation and decree.

"Like many priests who take the Faith and our calling seriously, I am much troubled about the future. It is a time for much soul-searching, and work, and prayer. I must say that I feel strongly that the efforts of some of our priests in this area to force the social intermingling of the races, against the better feelings and judgment of both races, leave me cold. I think it is unwise, and that it will do more harm than good.

"I believe that if we would just stick to the fundamentals for the time being, and exert all the influence we have in order to obtain for our colored brethren justice in the courts, equal pay for equal work, and equalized educational opportunities, the social angle will eventually take care of itself."

9. Lay organizations are playing their part in the struggle for integration.

One of the most successful of these organizations of recent years is Catholic Scholarships for Negroes, Inc. (216 Central Street, Spring field, Mass.). It was founded by Mrs. Roger L. Putnam, who now serves as President and Treasurer, under the patronage of the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston.

Mrs.Putnam has a Scholarship Committee consisting of Dr. Roy J. Deferrari, Secretary-General of the Catholic University of America; Dr. Francis M. Hammond, distinguished Negro educator of South Orange, N. J.; and Mother Eleanor M. O'Byrne, RSCJ, President of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, Purchase, N. Y. This committee judges the scholastic qualifications of Negro applicatns for scholarship aid; Mrs. Putnam begs the money necessary for their tuition.

This organization has an unusual record for matriculating the first Negro students to attend various Catholic white colleges. Every year Mrs. Putnam sends out between five and six thousand begging letters and is now giving either complete or partial scholarship aid to approximately 100 young Negro men and women in a number of Catholic colleges throughout the country.

More specifically, she has made it possible for 68 Negro students from the South to attend Northern and Border States (Maryland, Washington, D. C., Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia) colleges; 23 Negro students from the Border States to attend Northern colleges; and 57 Negro students from the South and Border States to attend Border State and Northern colleges--a total of 148 Negro students.

She is matriculating six new students from Southern and Border States in Northern Colleges in September, 1953.

Mrs. Putnam asserts that "there has been no question of the successful integration of these students at college. But this leads me to one of the fundamental problems of Catholic Scholarships for Negroes, and that is the very inadequate secondary education of Southern Negroes. I think that if we can raise the level of their preparation for college, we will also do a great deal toward solving the problem of integration, since there is a definite psychological hazard connected with scholastic failure that may give impetus to a latent sense of racial difference.

"Five Southern students that we have aided in Northern and Western colleges have had very fine records of integration, being elected to 'Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges,' and to officer positions among their student activities.

"Our happiest comments, though, have been from the Dean of one Western college and the President of one Northern college, both of whom made the statement that the presence of their first Negro students had constituted a blessing on the institution.

"I am happy to report that, as regards seminaries, our experience has been all good. We are assisting two of our former graduates who are attending the seminary of the Society of the Atonement at Mountour Falls, New York, and just two weeks ago I attended the Solemn Profession when a very wonderful young man from Southern Maryland was received into the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, and has gone out to Cleveland to continue his studies for the priesthood. We have also entered the first Negro candidate for the priesthood to attend St. Thomas' Seminary in the Hartford (Conn.) diocese. This young man is not a Southerner, but a 'first' for that seminary.

"Integration is working successfully and Catholics have taken a major part in leadership in this matter.

"The problem that confronts the South in its public education I think can be solved if the States would divide their primary and secondary education along the lines of sexes. I have always felt that there would be no difficulty whatever if it was handled in this way, and that it would be a very real step toward true integration."

10. Another organization that is doing effective work in the South is the Catholic Committee of the South, with headquarters at Rock Hill, South Carolina.

The Committee was conceived by a group of Southern bishops, clergy and laity who were attending a meeting called by the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1939. The new organization was dedicated to the difficult task of interpreting and applying Christian principles as they related to the various aspects of Southern life.

To facilitate the conducting of its program, the Committee created six subsidiary departments. They were the Departments of the Southern Apostolate; of Rural Life; of Education; of Industrial Relations; of Race Relations; and of Youth. All six departments still

exist, each with its own chairman, and are still working to change the South in their specific fields of interests.

The Department of Race Relations has concerned itself with bridging the chasm existing between whites and Negroes in the South. Mindful that racism is heresy, the Department has stressed the oneness of all Catholics in the Mystical Body of Christ, and it has worked consistently to remind the South that there are such things as individual human dignity and rights.

The Committee sees that the Social-Economic patterns in the South militate against this dignity and these rights. These rights can be understood and fostered if Christians pray, think, and work together, fortified with grace and the teachings of Christ.

Hence the Committee has sponsored and encouraged small but frequent meetings of Catholics of both races. It has urged the development of Catholic Interracial Councils wherever possible. Voting Leagues have been encouraged to assist the Negro to use his right to vote. Large-scale meetings, many of these interracial, designed not only to combat unchristian conditions, but to spread practical Christian thinking, have been held.

11. The Catholic Interracial Council movement, founded in New York in 1934 to apply the Christian solution to the race problem is now functioning in the following 20 cities--eight of them in the South or border areas:

Baltimore, Md.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio
Detroit, Mich.
Greensboro, N. C.
Hartford, Conn.
Indianapolis, Ind.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Rock Hill, S. C.
New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Providence, R. I.
San Antonio, Tex.
St. Louis, Mo.
Saginaw, Mich.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Washington, D. C.
Wilmington, Del.

12. The Friendship House movement was founded by Baroness Catherine de Hueck in New York's Harlem in 1936. Her idea was to counteract Communist influence upon Negro youth through the establishment of a center conducted under Christian auspices.

The New York project gave birth to similar Friendship Houses in Chicago, Portland, Ore., and Washington, D. C. (St. Peter Claver Cen-

ter. At the invitation of Bishop Greco, a new Friendship House will be opened at Shreveport, La., in October 1953.

13. While it is dangerous to generalize, it would seem that Catholic young people in the South are more Catholic than Southern in their approach to the race problem. This would seem to be due to many interrelated factors--more Catholic education than their parents, the example of Catholic students in other parts of the country, the world-wide experience of many young people in the Armed Forces and government service, the national attention devoted to the race problem in recent years, and the whole trend of Catholic and world affairs.

The older generation of Catholic lay people are more Southern than Catholic on race questions--if they are native to the South and have grown up in a strictly segregated environment. In many parts of the South there is deep feeling on the subject and some bitterness is engendered by efforts to change or reform the socio-economic pattern of Southern life.

The most extreme example of resistance to change occurred at the Communion rail in a Southern Catholic church.

A white woman was about to receive Communion, which Catholic believe to be the Body and Blood of Christ, when she noticed a Catholic Negro kneeling beside her. She felt that Negroes, as was the old custom, should wait until white people had received Communion before approaching the alter rail. Rather than accept the new order of things, the white woman left the alter rail, without receiving Communion, and walked out of the church.

Conflicts are frequent between Southern Catholic parents and their children over the race question. Northern parents who have migrated to the South have a more tolerant attitude. So do Northern young people who go to school in the South.

Catholic racial attitudes in many parts of the South are frequently determined by the size of the Protestant majority in a given community and by the number of Negroes in relation to white people.

Catholic men in the South, like Southern men generally, are less prejudiced than women.

14. There is evidence of poor communication among Catholics in the South. One white pastor asserted that "so far as I know, segregation of the races exists 100 percent in all Catholic schools and colleges in the entire South."

Catholics themselves are more or less unaware of the progress other Catholics are making in the field of race relations in their own State, in other parts of the South, and in the Border States. This may be because such progress is not widely publicized. But the fact remains that interracial progress would be greatly accelerated throughout the entire South and Border States if the communication system could be improved.

15. There is great confusion among Catholics everywhere in the South and Border States concerning racist State laws and racist city ordinances.

The first wonfusion is legal in nature. Do such laws and ordinances affect private Catholic institutions--churches, schools, colleges, convents, seminaries, hospitals, charity homes and similar institutions?

In some instances the law or ordinance would seem to be quite specific. In other instances the law could be interpreted in a variety of ways. In still other instances assumptions are made which would appear to be invalid and hence, in fact, integration could take place tomorrow without actually violating any existing law or ordinance.

The second confusion is moral in character. One white layman asserted that standard Catholic theological texts are based on European authorit ies for whom the race problem, as we Americans understand it, never aros.

This moral problem still has to be thrashed out in the United States by competent American theologians, subject to final decision by the Holy See.

So far as Catholics are concerned, is a racist law or city ordinance, which contradicts Christian principles of brotherhood, binding in conscience?

If such a law or ordinance is not binding in conscience, should it be obeyed?

If such a law or ordinance should not be obyed, should it be actively or passively resisted under the circumstances which prevail in the South today?

Many Catholics in the South and Border States would like to know the answers to these legal and moral questions.

16. There is a conflict of opinion on the question whether white Catholic schools are superior or inferior to Negro Catholic schools. It is probable that the situation will vary from State to State, and from one part of a State to another part of the same State.

One observer declared that, although some of the white schools are poorly equipped, small, with two or three grades together, the condition is far worse in the Negro schools.

"I think," he declared, "that the Negro children are definitely being neglected in the South. While the white Catholic schools have a 50, 60 or 70 percent white Protestant enrollment, the Negro Catholic children go to public schools.

"It is objected that the white children are also suffering from a lack of schools. This is true, but it doesn't alter the fact that where facilities can be built, white children can get a Catholic education, but Negro children do not. If a Negro school is started,

it is frequently most inadequate."

This observer might have added that, where a Negro Catholic school is started, it will probably have a 50, 60 or 70 percent non-Catholic Negro enrollment -- just like the white Catholic schools. Thus it would appear that, under a segregated system, only 30, 40 or 50 percent of the seats in Catholic schools, Negro and white, are occupied by Catholic pupils.

Another qualified observer, in contrast to the first, expresses his belief that a survey would show up quite an oddity in the fact that the physical facilities for the Negro Catholic schools in the past 20 years surpass the facilities for white Catholic students, "due probably to the fact that mission activity among the Negro people has been better supported from the outside than mission activity among the white population."

In support of this position, reference may be made to a monthly magazine called OUR COLORED MISSIONS (154 Nassau Street, New York 38 N. Y.). It is the publication of "The Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored People" -- a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Tennessee by charter granted May 12, 1907.

The magazine has a national monthly circulation of 24,000 copies.

At present the Catholic Board is aiding 141 Catholic Negro Missions and supporting 434 Catholic teaching Sisters (mostly white) in Southern Catholic Negro schools, thereby making possible a Catholic education for 25,000 Negro children. Approximately $10,000 a month is contributed by Catholics in all parts of the country for this educational purpose.

17. There is a Catholic element in the South today, especially among the clergy, that sees the hopelessness of a segregated school system when the Catholic Church would still find it financially difficult to maintain one school system that would take care of both white and Negro students.

18. There is general agreeement that the present adult Catholic population in the South is not the product of a Catholic educational system, and has not been imbued with the true policy of the Catholic Church in this matter. In other words, many present-day Catholics in the South are adult converts to Catholicism who have had no contact, or very little contact, with the Catholic educational system.

19. Catholics in Southern and Border States are, with the exception of a few localities, weverywhere in the minority. In some states, such as South Carolina, they constitute only one percent of the total pupulation in that State. This is one weighty reason why Catholics have not gone all-out in breaking down the segregation policy in their own schools. Negro Catholics in the South, of course, are a small minority within the Catholic minority.

20. There is a widespread Catholic feeling in the South that the majority Protestants are responsible for segregation, "since segregation springs from the Protestant mentality, not being a problem

in Catholic countries, and deriving violence in the South from the KKK. It is therefore aruged that Protestants have the primary obligation to put an end to segregation in the South and Border States.

Those Catholics who uphold and defend segregation are said to have a Protestant mentality in this regards

20. Where violations of racist laws, ordinances and customs occur, as frequently happens today, and such violations are ignored, condoned or winked at, Catholics make a comparison with the penal laws against them in England.

The laws remained on the statute books, but about the time of the American Revolution they became more and more a dead letter. By a sort of general popular consent, they were no longer enforced against Catholics. The English sense of fair play and sportsmanship took control of an ugly situation.

Southern Catholics say that the same thing is happening in many parts of the South and Border States today.

As a consequence, Catholic Bishops would seem to be alert to new opportunities and are moving ahead in the direction of integration as fast as they think their clergy and people, and the South and Border States generally, will permit them.

21. A 1951 Jesuit survey showed that there were more than one thousand Negro students in 26 Jesuit colleges in various parts of the country. The figure for Negroes in 21 Jesuit high schools was 64 in the same year. The conclusion was that the upward trend in Negro enrollment in white schools would seem tobe permanent (Jesuit Educational Quarterly, Vo. XIII, No. 4, March, 1951, pp. 223-228).

21.m The classic Catholic study on Catholic college education and the segregation issue is CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND THE NEGRO STUDENT, by the Rev. Richard J. Roche, O.M.I., a doctoral dissertation published by the Catholic University of America in 1948. Since that time Father Roche has "kept in little contact with race relations in education,"

Father Roche's study showed an almost even split between the Catholic colleges and universities which had Negro students enrolled and those which had not had Negro students. The colleges which had or had had Negro students was 76; the number of colleges which had not had Negro students was 77. The reply from one college could not be interpreted. The total number of colleges reporting was 154.

Father Roche remarked that out of a total of 154 institutions replying, a known actual minimum of 22 colleges totally excluded Negro students. This left 132 colleges of which 111 were previously revealed as having no policy restricting the admission of Negroes, and of which seven others (as a definite minimum) had partial acceptance of Negro students. The status of the remaining 14 institutions could not be determined. Thus, out of a possible maximum of 132 colleges and universities which would accept Negro students in some manner, no less than 76 had had such students at the time the poll was taken.

Of the 13 Catholic colleges in the South which replied to Father Roche's questionnaire, none had ever had any Negro students in regular attendance. All but one of the replying colleges admitted having policies against Negro admission. The one remaining college said it had no policy in regard to the admission of Negro students since the situation could not arise due to the State law which demands separate educational facilities for whites and Negroes.

Nineteen Catholic colleges from the Border States replied to Father Roche's questionnaire. Ten of these colleges admitted having at some time restrictions on the admission of Negro students. Three had to be placed in the "no-answer, confusing-reply" group. All of which left only six colleges which claimed never to have placed any restrictions on the admission of Negro students.

22. The general attitude of Negro Catholics regarding the segregation issue is well illustrated by a series of incidents that occurred in New Orleans, La.

A few years ago there was a tremendous uproar about using City Park Stadium for the annual Holy Name rally and procession. The Holy Name Society is a national religious society for men. The City Park Board refused to allow racial mingling and insisted that seats had to be segregated. The Negroes were not happy about it and the rally was arranged with a procession along the main streets, concluding with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the open air in a public square.

Catholic leaders in New Orleans thought they had straightened matters out. But the Archbishop went off on a Holy Year visit to Rome and the Park Board changed its mind. When he returned home, Archbishop Rummel faced the same situation he had encountered the year before, with the rally scheduled for the next day. He called the whole thing off.

The Holy Name Society had a street procession in 1951 and then tried again to work out a solution with stadium officials. The compromise was for the Negro parish units to march alphabetically (in accordance with the names of their respective parishes, including white parishes) but to take separate seats in the stadium. The Negroes marched to the stadium, entered the stadium, and kept on marching out of the stadium. Once again there was a lot of unhappiness and a great deal of talk.

1953 will again see the integrated Holy Name Society marching down the main streets of segregated New Orleans.

So far as the Catholic Negro attitude on segregation in education is concerned, the least emotional view is that there must be eventual equality in education -- no matter what happens.

Should the Supreme Court decide to put an end to segregation in the schools, it is probable that

a. State colleges for whites and Negroes would carry on

with very little change. A few Negroes might enroll in a white State college and a few whites might enroll in a Negro State college.

b. The same thing would happen on the secondary and primary school level. A few Negro children might ask to be enrolled in a former all-white school. No white children would ask to be enrolled in a former all-Negro school. This would be the case if no definite school districts were established. If this happened, then all children would have to go to the school for their district.

A priest in a Southern State had this to say:

"In all this matter of integration, I am of the opinion that if it were made purely voluntary, the colored, with some exceptions of course, would still live together and go to school together. What they find most objectionable is the compulsory nature of imposed or involuntary segregation.

"Negroes are not anxious to marry white people, but the prohibition against interracial marriage on the law books casts a reflection on the Negro race, and so they want it removed.

"The same with education.

"If schools were equal, and Negroes could go to a white school if they so desired, or rather send their children to a white school, they would be satisfied -- and would proceed to send their children, for the most part, to a school with mostly colored children.

"So far as Catholic integration is concerned, let's look at it this way.

"Let's make Negro parishes completely voluntary. In that event, I think the colored would be satisfied. Then they could belong to a white parish, if they so wanted, or else voluntarily associate themselves with a colored parish.

"But let's return to the school situation.

"With new and better facilities, as good as white school facilities, there would be a measure of satisfaction. However, I know the Negro will never be completely satisfied with anything less than complete freedom to act as a citizen and, quite simply, as other Americans."

23. In the Northern part of the country, the Catholic protest against racial segregation and discrimination is continuous, as evidenced by resolutions adopted at two recent conventions.

Representatives of more than 100 religious Orders and Congregations in the UnitedStates strongly condemned racial discrimination on the part of some communities. They passed a resolution in New York City in August 1953, declaring that "there is no reason under God" why any person should be "refused" by any seminary or religious community on the grounds of race or color.

The resolution was voted unanimously at a closed session that included Provincial Superiors, college and high school presidents, and other Superiors, in conjunction with the third annual Institute on Religious and Sacerdotal Vocations at Fordham University.

In the same month, on August 30, 1953, a strong stand against racial segregation and discrimination was taken in Cincinnati, Ohio on a resolution adopted at the closing session of the six-day convention of the National Federation of Catholic College students.

Speaking as the avowed "voice of Catholic college youth," the organization called racial segregation "inimical to justice and charity" and incompatible with Christian teaching.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Archdiocese of Washington comprises the Federal jurisdiction of Washington, D. C., two Maryland counties to the north of the city --Prince George and Montgomery--and three counties in Southern Maryland--Calvert, Charles and St. Mary.

The total Catholic population is 203,252. The area is 2,104 square miles.

The Pope's representative in the United States is a resident of the city. The Most Reverend Amleto Giovanni Cicognani has his headquarters at the Apostolic Delegation, 3339 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Ever since his appointment to his present post in 1933, Archbishop Cicognani has always manifested a keen interest in interracial justice.

Upon at least two occasions he invited members of the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington to his residence. He said Mass for them in his private chapel, preached a sermon, greeted each member of the Council personally, and gave each member a momento of the visit.

National publicity was given to his remarks to Council members at the Delegation on December 15, 1946:

"In every word and act of your program I see a manifestation of Christian love. Love is the most beautiful word in the language of Christianity; love is the most powerful force and the fairest child of every apostolate. Your work is carried out in the field of the charity of Christ."

The most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle is Archbishop of Washington. He was consecrated Archbishop of Washington on January 14, 1948, at which time the new Archdiocese was established with its present boundaries. Long identified with social and charitable work, Monsignor O'Boyle was head of the National Catholic Welfare Conference's War Relief Services, with headquarters in New York City, at the time of his elevation to the episcopacy and his appointment to Washington.

There is one Auxiliary Bishop.

The Auxiliary to the Archbishop and Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Washington is the Most Reverend John M. McNamara. Bishop McNamara is also pastor of St. Gabriel's Church--an interracial parish.

In the Archdiocese of Washington there are six interracial colleges and universities, admitting qualified candidates regardless of race. Practically all the races are represented at these institutions:

Catholic University of America
Georgetown University
Trinity College
Dumbarton College of Holy Cross
Georgetown Visitation Convent
Immaculate Junior College

There are 12 interracial parochial high schools and 16 private interracial high schools--all under Catholic auspices.

Sixty-one parochial elementary schools admit children of all races, including Negroes, if they reside within the geographical limits of the parish in which the school is located.

Ten private elementary schools under Catholic auspices admit children of all races, including Negroes.

The total number of youths under Catholic instruction in the Archdiocese is 50,498. The total number of teachers is 2,319.

It is now possible, for the first time, to describe in some detail the integration process in the Archdiocese from 1948 to date.

The following factors are of major importance:

1. The personality of the Archbishop.

Whatever anyone may think of his interracial policy, it is very difficult to dislike the Archbishop personally--as a man. He is modest, deeply spiritual, a first-class administrator, pleasant and democratic in manner. He has the human touch, He understands and loves people--all the people, particularly the poor, in his Archdiocese. He knows every part of his Archdiocese thoroughly. He is a master of tactful, patient, persistent persuasion

2. No publicity.

Throughout the period of integration there has been no publicity --neither advance, concurrent nor subsequent publicity. If no new policy is publicly announced, opponents of integration have no visible target to attack. Every effort has been made not to antagonize the opponents of integration. These people have never been put on the defensive and forced by circumstances to rationalize their opposition.

3. Forward together.

To ilnsure an effective implementation of policy set by the Archbishop, the Director of Education in the Archdiocese, the Very Reverend Monsignor John S. Spence, called a meeting of all principals of all high schools and explained the new policy. They accepted it and one principal stated the mind of all when she said: "Let there be no island of refuge in the schools and we shall have no trouble."

4. Actions speak louder than words.

Archbishop O'Boyle came to a community that was largely Southern

in its social attitudes and institutional organization. The public school system was, and still is, segregated. In Catholic circles, segregation was no longer practiced in churches. With the exception of the Catholic University of America and Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, operated by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, however, segregation was still in force in the Catholic educational system.

The Archbishop quickly made known his own position on the race questin--in action.

a. When the clergy of the Archdiocese gave him a welcoming purse of $50,000, to be under his discretion, on the occasion of the conferring of the Pallium, Archbishop O'Boyle added at least $20,000 to this amount and bought two houses at 2415-17 First Street, N. W., which he remodeled and completely furnished as a Newman Club center for Catholic students attending Howard University--largest Negro university in the United States.

b. He attended a reception in his honor given by the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington on April 25, 1948, and personally greeted each member.

c. He welcomed into his Archdiocese a branch of the Friendship House movement which was founded to work in the interracial field. St. Peter Claver Center, a Catholic interracial friendship center, carries on a well-organized program of public education and social work in a mixed neighborhood at 814 Seventh Street, S. W.

d. He purchased large new quarters and remodeled them for Fides House, a Catholic interracial settlement house at 219 Eye St. N. W. He then furnished the house completely.

e. He took a keen interest in and aided the work of Llewellyn J. Scott, a Negro Government employee, who established Blessed Martin de Porres Hospice as a House of Hospitality (food and lodging) for ill and homeless men at 38 Eye Street, N. E.

f. He founded THE CATHOLIC STANDARD, a weekly newspaper for the Archdiocese. Under the capable editorship of the Chancellor of the Archdiocese, Monsignor Philip M. Hannan, the paper has carried on a valuable campaign of public interracial education in all departments--news, photographs and editorials.

g. When new societies were founded, they were organized interracially. The John Carroll Society, for example, is a cultural society for men. It has Negro members and Dr. Eugene A. Clark, a distinguished Negro Educator, was, and still is, on its Board of Governors.

h. Archbishop O'Boyle joined with Bishop McNamara in contributing $7,000 to a Negro housing project at Morganza, Maryland. The project is under the capable direction of the Reverend Merle V. Baldwin, S.J.

i. He preached a memorable and eloquent sermon on interracial

justice in St. Matthew's Cathedral on March 12, 1950. On this occasion he said: "For anyone who sincerely wishes the blessing of God upon this beloved country of ours, I can think of no better way of invoking upon our land the smile of divine favor, than for each one of us to manifest a deep, abiding and active spiritual charity for our Negro people." This sermon was printed as a pamphlet and widely distributed by the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington.

5. Firm leadership.

From the moment the decision was taken to integrate the Catholic school system, Archbishop O'Boyle was positive and unwavering. There was no hesitancy, no turning back, no compromise and no postponement. His policy was clear and unambiguous. He had the unquestioned right to determine policy and the right to receive the fullest cooperation from his clergy and people.

6. Voluntary cooperation works wonders.

It is essential to note that Archbishop did not order or command integration everywhere and at the same time. He exerted himself to the utmost to win the cooperation of pastors and heads of teaching religious communities.

While some pastors were afraid that integration would result in a flight of white people from their respective parishes and some school heads were afraid that, if integration occurred, white pupils would boycott their schools, yet all readily and freely accepted the policy of the Archdiocese. Circumstances were different in different parishes and in different schools. Pastors and school heads had to devise solutions to their immediate educational problems.

Thus it happened that educational integration did not occur simultaneously in all schools in all parts of the Archdiocese. There was no authoritarian regimentation of anybody.

7. New policy adopted.

Integration was inaugurated in the lowest grades of primary schools and the first year of high schools. The theory was that, inc ourse of time, Negro pupils would advance through the various grades so that, eventually, Negroes would be repfesented in every grade or year in both primary and secondary schools.

The number of Negro students enrolled, at the beginning of the transition period, was small. This was due to five principal factors:

a. Existing overcrowding in Catholic schools, both primary and secondary.

b. Tuition charges.

c. Necessity of residence within parish geographical boundaries, except for private schools.

d. The relatively small number of Negro Catholics.

e. some reluctance to change on the part of some pastors and school administrators.

8. Teacher attitude.

Teachers taught their classes in a routine manner, emphasizing the attitude that change to an integrated system was perfectly natural and normal, and in complete harmony with Catholic principles. "It was the Catholic thing to do." Those who took part in the integration process felt pride in their achievement and communicated this pride, confidence and optimism to the less venturesome.

9. Minor opposition.

A small, a very small degree of opposition manifested itself in the following typical ways:

a. The circulation of wild rumors: "Negroes are taking over our school system.

b. Groups of irate parents waited on their pastors. They were told courteously that the policy had been established by the Archbishop.

c. Some white parents tried to recruit as many white pupils as possible for parochial schools, in order to fill up school capacity, "otherwise our schools will be flooded with Negroes."

d. A small number of white parents withdrew their children from integrated schools.

e. There was a definite migration out of Washington to nearby counties in Maryland and Virginia. This may have been part of the national post-war movement out to suburbs. The migration, so far as Washington is concerned, was definitely stimulated by the Supreme Court decision on restrictive housing covenants and the advent of Negroes into forserly all-white neighborhoods. It is impossible to say exactly to what extent the new Catholic educational policy influenced the out-of-Washington migration.

10. John Carroll High School.

The new two-million-dollar Archdiocesan high school for boys was opened to Freshman registration only in September 1951. Money for the school was contributed by all parishes, Negro and white. Nothing was said publicly about the racial policy of the new school.

Since the applications for enrollment exceeded school capacity, it was decided to establish a quota system for all parishes, Negro and white. Thus it happened that Negroes entered the first class at John Carroll High.

The success of integration in the school is indicated by a press report (Evening Star, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1953) that Bernie Johnson, "a big fast Negro," appears to have an edge on one of the tackle positions on the 1953 football team.

The integration of John Carroll High, without incident of any kind, accelerated integration in other schools in the Archdiocese. People began to accept integration as a matter of course and, with some exceptions, declined to become alarmed about it.

11. The Situation Today.

Some schools will continue to be predominantly white schools because the neighborhoods are predominantly white. This is particularly true in the suburbs.

Some schools will continue to be predominantly Negro because they are located in predominantly Negro neighborhoods.

Some neighborhoods have changed racially in recent years -- and so have parishes and schools in proportion to the change.

Whatever the Supreme Court may decide to do regarding the five civil rights cases now before it, there will be no change in educational policy in the Archdiocese of Washington.

Experience has demonstrated that school integration has been more rapid in the city of Washington than in the Maryland counties that are a part of the Archdiocese.

There has been a steady increase in the number of Negro students accepted in the Archdiocesan school system since the beginning of the integration process. Although the number of Negroes in Washington is large (more than 50 percent of students in the District of Columbia public school system are Negroes), the number of Catholic Negroes (locally and nationally) is small. The national figure is about 350,000 out of a total Negro population of 15,000,000.

The Catholic experience in the Washington area is that the interracial education of Catholics who have grown up in a segregated community is a mighty slow process. This education should be carried on by utilizing all available Catholic resources and by constantly emphasizing the fact that the race question is primarily a moral issue which Catholics must learn to solve, not in terms of community custom and mores, but in accordance with basic Christian principles.

It is now clear in this border area that there is no substitute for the concrete experience of interracial education and similar

face-to-face interracial contacts on a basis of equality. Nothing else is quite so effective in destroying racial myths and stereotypes, and in lessening racial prejudice.

Catholic acceptance of integration can be aided by general community acceptance of integration in such fields as housing (private and public), recreation, public accomodations, and employment; by court decision; and by the example of Federal and local government.

But in the Washington area, Catholics are in many instances active pioneers in social change and well in advance of community action on the race problem.

This has been due, in large measure, to the prudent leadership of Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle. The vast majority of Catholics in the Archdiocese are now willing to concede that, on the race issue, "our Archbishop was right."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

The Catholic University of America is the most important single influence in the field of Catholic education in the United States. There are approximately 70 seminaries, motherhouses and houses of study for men and women in the Archdiocese of Washington that are affiliated with the Catholic University. In addition, the universety trains both the laity and religious (candidates for the priesthood, priests, Sisters, Brothers) from every part of the country. Many graduates are now school adminigtrators, teachers, pastors, bishops and leaders in the various Staf s.

The Catholic University experience in integration is of special importaned for the following three reasons:

1. The University pioneered Catholic interracial education in the Archdiocese of Washington.

2. It exdrted a strong influence throughout the South and Border States as its admissions policy varied from accepting Negroes (1887-1919), excluding Negroes (1919-1936), and again accepting Negroes (1936 to date). Many Catholic educators in the South today received their training at the University during the period when Negroes were excluded. As a consequence, they have had no first-hand experience of interracial education and, so it is reported, are slow to adopt more progressive attitudes.

3. The University/s experience may serve as a valuable object lesson for those colleges and universities which may acdept Negroes in the not too distant future.

The material for this section of the survey was obtained from university officials and is also based on an authoritative article, "The Catholic University Story," by the Rev. Albert S. Foley, S.J., which was publised in the Interracial Review (20 Vesey Street, New York 7, N. Y.) in September, 1950.

Negroes were always admitted to the Catholic University of America from the day of its foundation in 1887 until 1919.

Upon the occasion of a visit from President McKinley, In june, 1900, the rector ofthe university, Monsignor Thomas J. Conaty, expressed the non-segregation policy of hhe institution in these clear terms:

> "The aim and purpose of the University are fixed by the aims and purposes of the Catholic Church in education and like the Catholic Church, with its message of knowledge to the world, it knows no race line and no color line, while its doors are open to non-Catholics who may desire to receive instruction at its hands. We recognize no aristocracy here but the aristocracy of education, and we strive to build that as the source of strength in our national life."

Just how Negroes came to be refused admission to the university in 1919 is not a matter of public record. The most widely accepted opinion is that a minority of Southerners on the faculty, allegedly under the leadership of the late Monsignor Edward A. Pace, head of the Faculty of Philosophy, exerted pressure on the rector, the late Bishop Thomas J. Shahan and secured the inauguration of a policy of exclusionism.

As there were still some colored students in the graduate school, these were allowed to finish their courses and were given their degrees privately, without participation in the public commencement exercises.

As soon as it became known, the new policy was attacked from within the Church and from outside.

On One occasion Dr. Eugene Clark, former president of Miner's Teachers College in Washington, appealed in person to the successor of Bishop Shahan, Monsignor J. H. Ryan, asking him to open the graduate classes to colored students. His request was evaded on the grounds that the time was not opportune. Dr. Clark countered with the assertion that after eight years of Catholic grammar school, four of Catholic high school, and four in a Catholic college, a Catholic graduate student could by rights be expected to meet his fellow Catholics in graduate classes without friction or prejudice. However, no action was taken at the time.

In 1933 the colored Oblate Sisters of Providence, whose motherhouse is in Baltimore, requested admission to the Catholic University. At the insistence of Archbishop Michael J. Curley of Baltimore, they were admitted to the Sisters' College. Archbishop Curley had written that "the few white nuns who will object are unworthy of their calling." The Oblates continued to attend the university during the summer sessions in subsequent years.

Efforts on the part of the new dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Roy J. Deferrari, were ineffective in securing the admission of Negro lay students in 1930. Bishop James H. Ryan, then rector of the university, refused absolutely to change the policy. He even instructed the dean to reject the applicants in his name.

In 1936, with the appointment of Monsignor Joseph M. Corrigan of Philadelphia as the new rector of the university, Dean Deferrari made another attempt to secure a change of policy. Faced with the question of admitting a Negro graduate student, the rector saw no objections and initiated his approval in almost routine fashion. Father John Campbell, dean of the undergraduate college, in consulting with Dean Deferrari, asked if this were a change of policy in reference to his department. It was agreed that the admission of the graduate student meant that the exclusion policy was nullified. Within a few days, a large number of Negro students had enrolled at the University.

Bishop Corrigan presented the Board of Trustees with an accomplished fact, and it took no adverse action.

There was, of course, a great deal of commotion and hullabaloo when the ban was lifted. Dean Deferrari received a great many telephone calls and communications of all kinds from parents and so-called friends of the university, protesting vehemently. The undergraduates did not complain at all. So far as university officials can recall, there was not a single case of an undergraduate protest. A few of the graduate students kicked up quite a fuss and several of them resigned. There were a few minor difficulties, such as in the dining rooms, and a few unfortunate incidents, all of which could have been avoided if one individual had taken a strong stand, once the colored students had been admitted. But these incidents were very minor.

Negro students were admitted on an absolutely equal basis and the university authorities proceeded, in that way, to care for them. They were admitted to the dormitories, the dining room, and to all social functions. The admission of Negroes tothe dormitories was a little slow; that is, it did not occur until several years later. By this is not meant that they could not have been admitted earlier, but there were actually no applications for admittance. Apparently Negroes assumed that they would not admitted to the dormitories. This was not the case, however, in connection with the dining halls.

During the first year under the new policy, there were about 100 sutdents in the regular session and a few more in the summer session. There have nevere been a great many Negro students at the university, probably because the tuition fee is rather high. Today there are approximately 150 Negro students enrolled at the university. The total student enrollment is about 4,000.

In the course of the years, student acceptance of their fellow colored students has penetrated all phases of college life. The Little Theater was one of the first institutions on the campus to cater to a mixed clientele on both sides of the footlights, and for a period, one of the Negro graduate students was a director of some of the productions of the troupe.

Negro students have been admitted to the social clubs, the language Clubs, and into the honor societies. Joint participation in the religious associations and in religious worship has become a standing tradition.

Interracial acdivities on the campus have been pioneered by the Sociology Department, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Paul Hanley Furfey. The on-campus activities originally sponsored by the Sociology Department as daring experiments (such as interracial teas and socials) have become, in the course of time, accepted as commonplace and routine functions.

Other departments and schools at the university have also been outstanding in taking the lead toward the betterment of interracial relations. The School of Social Work (amalgamated with the National Catholic School of Social Service) has had colored students in residence at its former location and still enrolls colored students. The School of Nursing Education has integrated the colored into its program,

and was instrumental, together with Father Martin Jennings, S. A., in securing the admission of colored student nurses into Providence Hospital in Washington. The corporate college-seminaries on campus have also, mainly from the missionary approach, engaged in extensive interracial work with the students at Howard University, with the colored at Freedman's Hospital, and with juvenile delinquents at the National Training School.

The Alumni and Alumnae Associations have, after a preliminary period of intransigeance, fully accepted the Negro graduates into their ranks. Unfortunately, Bishop Corrigan was one of the first to insist on exclusion of the colored from the traditional Alumnae teas. In the more recent past, however, Negroes have been invited to alumnae reunions, have shared equally in the graduates' banquets and have participated in the projects launched by the groups.

There are no Negroes on the regular faculty. In 1951 Dr. Paul Hanley Furfey selected Professor Ira Gibbons of Howard University as a staff member for the summer Workshop in Intergroup Education which he founded. This policy has been followed since then by Dr. John J. O'Connor, the Workshop's present director.

University officials have expressed the wish that there were Negroes on the regular faculty. Whenever Negroes have applied for teaching positions, which has been seldom, they have been given due consideration. No applicant has been refused employment because of his race or color.

ALABAMA

A priest in Alabama writes as follows:

"As far as I know there is not, in Alabama and Northwest Florida, any movement towards racial integration in our Catholic school system.

"Neither am I familiar with any comrete attempt to prepare for or be ready for integration.

"As far as I know, nothing definite has yet come from anyone in authority."

The Diocese of Mobile includes the State of Alabama and some counties in Florida.

A notable adventure in the Negro mission field was the purchase of the Larry Hunter Plantation of 1,200 acres just outside Montgomery by Reverend J. Loftus in 1928 for an apostolate of priests under the direction of the Bishop of Mobile (Most Rev. T. J. Toolen)for work among the Negroes. Father Loftus died soon after the purchase of the property. In 1934, however, the direction of the apostolate was taken over by Father Harold Purcell.

A medical clinic was first organized under the capable direction of two zealous registered nurses who volunteered their services. In 1936, the permanent site of what is now called the City of St. Jude was secured, consisting of 40 acres ideally situated on U. S. Highway 31. A beautiful church, an adaptation of the famous Churchof Santa Maria in Cosmedin in Rome, was next built. A primary and high school were also established, and a multi-million dollar hospital was erected. Today the City of St. Jude is one of the largest Negro Catholic centers in the South.

Near the City of St. Jude, in a little community named Marbury, is the interracial Dominican Cloister of St. Jude. Mother Mary Dominic, O/P., is the founder and superior of the Cloister, the home of the Dominican Nuns of Perpetual Rosary and Adoration.

With the same indomitable faith and courage which moved her to make this foundation, Mother Dominic has started construction of the permanent cloister. With reluctance she has limited herself to the present erection of only one wing of what she has planned as an imposing building.

Mother Dominic has been in Alabama since 1944. She came to start what was to be the very first interracial religious community for women in the United States. Patrons of the cloister were Bishop Toolen and the late Father Harold Purcell. Her community was to be interracial, admitting and seeking nuns of all races. And her community was to be established in the very heart of the Southland with its antipathies towards the mingling of races.

Today in Marbury one finds nuns of the Negro, white and Chinese races, but as far as these nuns are concerned no such racial distinctions exist. They are all one in their love of God and in His service through constant prayer and penance.

The vast majority of the colored students attending a school conducted by the Passionist Fathers in Birmingham are non-Catholic. According to Chief Brown of the Birmingham Police Department, "during the time the Passionists have worked among the colored in this district (that is, since 1938), crime in this district, among the colored, has fallen off 80%."

A layman in Mobile writes: "There are four colored high school graduates working the Diocesan office, three as clerks and one as a photograph developer. A priest gave a retreat at a white church for the Ladies of Charity (white), and the ladies invited several colored women to the retreat. Another woman has just formed an interracial religious study club that meets weekly.

"Now for the other side of the picture. The parade of Christ the King remains segregated, with the white parishes in front and the colored in the rear. The Cathedral church ushers segregate the colored. The colored schools (Catholic) at all levels show a much greater disparity than there is in the white and colored public schools, physically."

There are four colored high school graduates working in the library of Spring Hill College, a Jesuit institution.

It was also reported that three colored nuns attended the summer school at Spring Hill College, located at Spring Hill, Ala., in 1952 and were accepted by all the white people there without any difficulty whatever.

ARIZONA

There is not and never has been any racial segregation in Catholic schools in the Diocese of Tucson. The Diocese includes the whole State, except the extreme North, which is in the Diocese of Flagstaff. The Tucson Diocese includes Phoenix, largest city and State capital, a considerable area north thereof, and the whole southern area of Arizona. This means it includes all of the principal and largest communities. This applies to all levels of Catholic schools -- primary and secondary. At the present time there is no Catholic college in the State and no seminary.

In Tucson there is one parish in a neighborhood largely Negro, Blessed Martin de Porres by name. There is a school for the children of the parish, and therefore its enrollment is largely Negro. But this is not due to segregation. In other parishes, Negro children attend grammar school with white children.

There is one Catholic high school, Salpointe, which graduated its first Senior class in June 1953. No segregation there. The same holds true in the Catholic high school at Phoenix.

There is no published material on the segregation matter as it applies to Catholic schools, for the reason that there has been no reason to publish anything about the matter, since the problem does not exist and never did exist.

ARKANSAS

Seminaries which are reported as open to Negro applicants are:

New Subiaco Abbey, Subiaco
St. Benedict's Seminary, Atchison

There is no parochial school integration in the State.

DELAWARE

The Rev. T. A. Lawless, O.S.F.S., Director of Salesianum School for Boys, a private Catholic high school, attempted unsuccessfully to integrate his school in 1946. He actually registered three colored boys but was prevented from carrying out his plan.

In November 1950, he got five colored boys, took them to five different class rooms, and told them to go to work. He took this action without consulting anybody. Neither the parents nor the students were informed about what was happening.

What Father Lawless achieved was a little "coup d'etat." It was a blitz integration. Integration was achieved immediately and at once became a "fait accompli."

The results of this bold move were as follows:

1. Among the students, not a ripple of negative reaction. There is no native prejudice among young people, according to Father Lawless. Prejudice is indoctrinated into them by their elders.

2. Parents made only minor protests that did not last the traditional seven days. Some parents made no complaint at all. There were a few threats about removing white boys from the school. But in a few days all was quiet again. No one white boy actuzlly left the school.

3. The public reaction was surprisingly favorable, in spite of the fact that a number of Southerners live in Delaware. The public press was most sympathetic. Father Lawless received letters of congratulation from <u>all</u> public and private school authorities.

4. All private schools in the area declared for integration. All Catholic schools, beginning in 1952, are now integrated. Public

school authorities seem to be seriously in favor of integration, but are having legislative difficulty. However, two public schools have actually accepted Negroes.

Salesianum does not just pretend about integration. It extends all the way -- even to the fancy Senior Prom at the Gold Ball Room of Wilmington's Hotel Dupont.

According to a press report issued by the Catholic Interracial Council News Service (20 Vesey Street, New York 7, New York), dated September 17, 1952, "Catholic primary schools in Wilmington went interracial with the opening of the Fall term. The move, carried out without public announcement or fanfare on the part of parochial school authorities became known as Negro children who applied for admission to three previously all-white parish schools were accepted without question,

"Children are being accepted in their parish schools without reference to their race as long as classroom space is available. In one instance, several Negro Protestant children have been accepted.

"The action does not represent a new policy. Interracial classes had previously been instituted at two elementary schools of the Diocese of Wilmington, located in Maryland, at Elkton and Salisbury. The Salesianum, a privatd Catholic high school, and St. Elizabeth's Diocesan High School have been interracial for the past two years.

"The Salesianum was the first institution in the State to admit Negro pupils where previously only white children had been enrolled."

According to one close observer of the situation, Father Lawless, director of Salesianum high school, was very smart to inaugurate integration in the middle of a school year (November), rather than at the beginning of a school year. By starting his new policy in November, he made it very difficult for white parents to take their children out of Salesianum and register them at other schools.

Integration on the parochial school level was an uneventful experience. There were a few protests, and then the whole incident was forgotten.

There is good integration in parochial schools. The children play together. There was only one unfortunate experience. Negro children were given a day off because the parochial school could not take a mixed group to a New Jersey entertainment park on a class picnic.

Integration into parish life is slower. Negroes may go to a predominantly white parish school but do not attend religious services in the nearby parish church. Negroes still go across the city to predominantly Negro churches or missions on Sundays.

Scholarship aid for Negroes is important on the high school level for economic reasons. It is not important on the primary school level.

The Wilmington experience would seem to indicate that parochial school integration is easier in a mixed or interracial neighborhood where the children are already well acquainted.

The proportion of Negroes in predominantly white schools is thus far small. The estimates for the 1952-53 school year are as follows:

Salesianum High School	10
St. Elizabeth's High School	3 or 4
St. Mary's Parochial school	15
St. Peter's parochial school	3
Sacred Heart parochial school	2

All of these schools have approximately 200 to 300 pupils.

One lay comment was as follows:

"The leadership of the Catholic schools, as pointed out in the press editorially, did much to enhance the Church in this locality in certain eyes. Made one sort of proud that action, as well as words, could be demonstrated. And the fact that a religious group did it, kept off much criticism and lent emphasis to the growing movement that schools in general could achieve the same results."

A Catholic Interracial Council is functioning in Wilmington and accomplished a great deal in preparing the way for parochial school integration (P. O. Box 341).

FLORIDA

Educstional segregation prevails in the State.

GEORGIA

There is a State law in Georgia which prohibits the mixing of white and colored people in any institution.

The Catholic sisters who operate the Free Hospitals for Incurable Cancer have never made any segregation in their hospitals and declared they would not do so in Atlanta. However, they were forced to do so or betake themselves elsewhere.

During the ten years since the foundation of the Trappist-Cistercian Abbey of Our Lady of the Holy Ghost at Conyers, the monks have had only two colored boys apply for admission. For their own sake and to prevent any possible difficulty that might have brought undue repercussions on the monastery until it was firmly established, the monks thought it best to comply with the State law and referred the boys to the monastery's Motherhouse, Our Lady of Gethsemani, in Kentucky, where the question is not so bitter as in the South and where there are several colored boys living the religious life as Trappists.

However, as regards visitors, the Trappists at Conyers make no distinction whatever. On August 23, 1953, for example, a group of 23 colored men and women visited the monastery at 8:30 a.m. and spent the day making a retreat. The attended the High Mass from the balcony, together with other white people.

A Negro student is attending a parochial school. He is as black as he could possibly be, yet for some reason or other the people in the locality think that he is not colored but a Jamaican and there has been no trouble about it whatsoever.

Edgar L. Matthews of Augusta, outstanding Negro layman, received formal presentation of the "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" medal in 1952 from the Most Rev. Francis E.Hyland, Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Savannah-Atlanta. The honor was conferred by Pope Pius XII for Mr. Matthews' services to the Church in several Catholic laymen's group s.

KANSAS

The following colleges accept Negro students:

Marymount College in Salina
Mt. St. Scholastica College in Atchison
Rockhurst College in Kansas City
Sacred Heart Junior College in Wichita
St. Benedict's College in Atchison
St. Mary's College in Xavier
Ursuline Sisters College in Paola

A Sisters' Community which accepts Negro candidates is:

Benedictine Sisters
St. Mary's Convent
Xavier

A news item in the Denver (Colo.) Register (December 18, 1949) quotes an editorial entitled "Catholics Do It Again," which appeared in the Dallas (Tex.) Express, one of a chain of Southern newspapers.

The Express editorial lauded Catholic efforts in behalf of interracial justice in these words:

"A dispatch recently from Kansas City said that the Catholic Church in that city has abolished the segregated high school facilities formerly maintained for Negroes. Hereafter, the dispatch stated, Negro high school students will be admitted to Catholic high schools in Kansas City on a non-segregated basis. This is important because Kansas City still maintains segregated public schools for its Negro citizens. Thus the Catholics do it again. They have done it from the kindergarten to the university in St. Louis and now they are at it in Kansas City..."

KENTUCKY

Negroes and whites live, study, work and worship together in an unusual Benedictine monastery at South Union, in the Southern part of the State, with complete disregard for the color of their skin.

The Prior of St. Maur is the only institution of its kind in Kentucky.

According to Joe Creason, writing in the Courier-Journal Magazine on December 14, 1952, the St. Maur monastic family is composed of 15 men and boys. Eight are white, seven are Negroes. Six of the 15 are students, four of whom are Negroes. The remaining nine include three priests, three professed Brothers, and three candidates.

Students attend classes taught by the priests. It is possible for a boy to take four years of high school and the freshman year of college. After that, he is transferred to St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn., to finish his education.

All members of the group share the work on the fifty-acre farm that is part of the Priory.

Father Alexander Korte, O.S.B., started a small monastery at St. Denis, a mission church near Fancy Farm, Ky., in 1948. In August 1949 the Benedictines made the move from St. Denis to South Union.

At first a few traces of resentment cropped up. There was a feeling that the interracial monastery was intended as the pivotal point for a big Catholic missionary operation. That feeling seems to have disappeared now, and the monks apparently are welcomed newcomers to the community.

The Trappist Monastery of Our Lady of Gethsemani at Gethsemani, Ky., began admitting Negroes in 1928. There are two Negroes in the monastery in 1953. The monastery makes no distinction on racial grounds and is open to men of all races who may desire to study for the priesthood or to become Brothers.

The Sacred Heart Retreat in Louisville, conducted by the Passionist Fathers, is a small House of Studies for a few students in Philosophy and Theology. There is one Negro student and his relations with other students and faculty are very friendly. Another Negro is beginning training as a Lay Brother.

St. Thomas Seminary in Louisville is not opposed to the admission of Negroes but is uncertain about State law regarding a private school of this character (probably a preparatory seminary for young boys).

St. Rose Priory and Novitiate at Springfield, Ky., boasts of the fact that it has been open to Negroes since its foundation in 1806. There are, however, no Negroes in the present class of students for the priesthood.

St. Mary's College at St. Mary's Ky., conducted by the Resurrectionist Fathers, is an ecclesiastical institution. It has never had any Negro students. A few have applied. They expressed a desire to become students for the diocesan priesthood and were told they should make application through their pastors and the Chancery Office. There would be no objection to integration on the part of either faculty or students.

St. Joseph's Infirmary in Louisville, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Ky., accepted Negro students for the first time as members of the entering class of its school of nursing in September 1952. This was allegedly the first time that Negro students were accepted by any nursing school in the State of Kentucky.

However, this was not the first occasion that St. Joseph Infirmary and the Sisters of Charity have distinguished themselves for courageous leadership in the cause of racial justice. For severl years the Infirmary has been accepting Negro patients. Negro students have been enrolled in the Infirmary's school of medical technology.

Three Negroes were admitted to the Infirmary's school of nursing in 1952. Three more Negroes will be admitted in September 1953 -- a total of seven. Both faculty and students favor integration and Negroes have been accepted by white students.

St. Anthony's Hospital in Louisville will admit five Negro students for nursing training for the first time in September 1953. Both faculty and students favor integration.

In 1950, officials of three Catholic colleges in Louisville -- Bellarmine, Ursuline and Nazareth -- accepted applications from Negro students for the Fall term.

Applications from Negro students started immediately after the 1950 General Assembly amended the Day law to permit mixed classes in institutions of higher learning. At that time, three students were accepted by Bellarmine, one was already attending summer classes at Ursuline, and 25 were admitted by Nazareth.

In 1953 it is estimated that the following number of Negro students are enrolled:

Bellarmine	Two Negroes out of 250 students
Ursuline	Five Negroes out of 200 students
Nazareth	Forty Negroes out of 600 students

In all three colleges there were no objections whatever on the part of students. There was minor parental objection. There were never any restrictions on Negro students.

One colored girl, a boarding student at Ursuline, was reported unhappy because of social segregation, not on the Ursuline campus, but in the city of Louisville.

For the last two years a Negro gilr has directed the Nazareth

College Choral Club at the Commencement exercises.

The President of Bellarmine, the Rev. Alfred F. Horrigan, has this to say:

"We are happy that we have had Negro students enrolled at Bellarmine from the day the college opened in 1950. There have been just 3 or 4 Negro students with us each year, the reason for the small number, I think, being simply the result of the small Catholic population in the city and the rather obvious economic difficulties. About half the Negro students enrolled up to this time have been on scholarship.

"During the past three years there has been no 'incident' or difficulty of any kind. The Negro students have been accepted under all circumstances. The only real problem has been a mild prejudice on the part of other schools here in Kentucky towards a Negro basketball player who was one of the outstanding members of our squad last year. The other members of our own team were extremely loyal to him, and resented very much any unfavorable attitude shown by opponents or spectators."

In addition to the three Catholic colleges that integrated just as soon as State law made it possible, other Catholic institutions should be mentioned.

St. Helena's Commercial College in Louisville accepted two Negro students in 1950 and had 25 enrolled during the last schoolyear. Negroes are accepted by white students and participate in student clubs and organizations. There was no difficulty about integration from the beginning.

Nazareth College at Nazareth, Ky., is reported as being open to Negro enrollment.

Villa Madonna College in Covington is reported as beginning an integration policy. Two colored students have been enrolled. They attend Saturday classes and are seen only at thos class periods.

Brescia College in Owensboro began accepting Negro students in January 1952. Two Negroes were initially enrolled; today ten Negroes are enrolled. Negroes participate in student clubs and organizations and are generally accepted by white students. Opposition was anticipated in 1952, but there was none on the part of the students.

The general attitude of Catholic educators in Kentucky is well illustrated by an action taken by the Catholic School Board, urging the repeal of what is left of the Day law in the 1952 legislature. Though the Board's hopes were not realized, it intends to call for repeal again in 1954, unless the Supreme Court declares the whole business of segregation unconstitutional before then.

According to State law,it is forbidden for members of the two races to share a common classroom in grade or high schools.

At such time as the law is repealed, Catholics are reported to be prepared to start integrating all their parochial schools. In some country districts, they feel they could go ahead immediately. In a few city schools, they believe it would take a few months to educate and prepare the parents. The children evidently favor the change immediately, but not all the parents are so liberal (See Changing Patterns in a Border State" by Priscilla Robertson in the New South for May 1952, Vol. 7, No. 5, published by the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta 3, Ga.).

At St. Rose's school in Springfield, an interesting situation has developed. In the parochial school there are over 230 pupils -- and no colored children.

But a colored mission is connected with the parish. There is a parochial school for colored in the basement of the church. About 75 colored children attend. Since this school is in a more convenient location for the colored, they attend it.

School officials say they would not bar colored children if they should attempt to attend St. Rose school. Children of both schools ride on the same bus. There was but one direct complaint from the father of two white children, but he was easily satisfied.

The team from the colored mission play in the Catholic league; the colored basketball team practices and plays in St. Rose's hall. There has been but little resentment expressed.

One year ago, in September 1952, a Civics Club was started in the seventh grade of St. Rita School in Okolona, Ky. With their teacher and moderator, Sister Clarice, an Ursuline nun, the 36 students devoted themselves to a detailed study of race prejudice. Among other things, they made factual reports on the Negro race, slavery, suffrage rights, and segregation. They read and studied appropriate books, stories and poems. And there were long discussions among the children themselves.

In Washington, D. C., there is the Commission on American Citizenship of the Catholic University of America. The Commission awarded the St. Rita Civics Club a National Good Citizenship Award for 1953. The St. Rita group is one of only eleven elementary student groups to win an award in 1953. These awards are made by the Commission to recognize units who have done "outstanding service in community betterment."

Thus the attack on race prejudice has now reached the primary school level in Kentucky.

So far as adult education is concerned, preliminary meetings have been held to plan for the establishment of a Catholic Interracial Council in Louisville.

LOUISIANA

Included in the State are the Diocese of Alexandria, the Diocese of Lafayette, and the Archdiocese of New Orleans. Catholics are numerically weak in the first and strong in the other two. As a consequence, there are few signs of integration in the Diocese of Alexandria whereas there are many signs of integration in the Diocese of Lafayette and the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

Considered in the abstract, the problem of integration in the Diocese of Alexandria should not be difficult because the number of Catholics is small and the number of Negro Catholics is very small.

In one part of the Diocese, certain white missions were converted to Negro use. The white people no longer wanted them. Now that conversion has taken place, the Negroes will not use the missions precisely because they are white discards. Negroes feel that what was not good enough for white folks is certainly not good enough for them.

The moral would seem to be to build new churches and schools for Negroes.

In another part of the Diocese this has been done. Yet the number of Catholic Negroes continues to be small. When school opens in September 1953, there will be exactly four Catholic Negro children and three teaching Sisters. The paradox is explained by the fact that the vast majority of the pupils in the Catholic Negro school will be non-Catholic,

In the same locality where the beautiful new Negro school is situated, there is a small Catholic white population. The whites also have expensive buildings -- including a white school. But the white school is short of teaching Sisters. An effort is now being made to hire a lay teacher at $150 a month, plus room and board. One wit in the area remarked that the white Catholic school will indeed be fortunate to obtain the services of even a white Protestant teacher.

Thus the struggle to maintain the segregated status quo goes on. But some people in the Diocese of Alexandria are getting mighty tired of it.

There are not enough teaching Sisters available to staff existing segregated white and colored schools in the South today. The problem is destined to become more, rather than less, acute with each passing year. As the Catholic population increases and as new schools are built, lay teachers will have to be hired. The extra expense will mean another heavy financial burden on the already financially strained Catholic school system in Dixie.

The Diocese of Alexandria accepts Negro candidates for the priesthood as a matter of policy.

In the northern part of the State, some success has been achieved in integrating members of the Christian Family movement and this has done a great deal to change Catholic opinion. The movement brings together white and Negro parents to discuss how to increase Christian influences and practices in family life and to talk over parent-child problems.

For the past few years, the Rev. Joseph Gremillion and a number of Catholic families have been actively engaged in interracial work in Shreveport and have taken part in numerous meetings, outings and meals on an interracial basis.

A new Catholic interracial center, another branch of the Friendship House movement, is scheduled to open with several staff workers in Shreveport in October 1953.

Bishop Greco sent the director of the Friendship House movement, Miss Betty Schneider, a very encouraging letter.

"We will be happy," he wrote, "in fact privileged, to have you inaugurate your program in our diocese, and it is most reassuring to know that the decision was unanimous for the establishment of 'Friendship House' in Shreveport."

At the same time, Bishop Greco sent his blessing upon Friendship House work and particularly upon the new establishment in Shreveport.

In April 1953, an interracial committee of 200 Shreveport citizens issued a 33,000-word report -- the result of a three-year survey of Shreveport's Negro community. More than 1,000 Negro and white workers took part in the venture at one time or another during the three years.

One of the best results of the survey is that it brought about the creation of a permanent interracial committee to function continuously in seeking solutions to the problems revealed. In the large program the committee has set for itself, Friendship House hopes to work in a small but effective way, as it is now doing in Washington, D. C., New York, Chicago and Portland, Ore.

The Diocese of Lafayette accepts Negro candidates for the priesthood as a matter of policy. Catholics are numerous and integration is well advanced, as indicated by the following developments:

1. A recent poll among the students attending Southwestern Louisiana Institute, a State institution at Lafayette which has a strong Catholic Center for Catholic students, showed that 79 percent of the student body was completely ready for integration; some were doubtful; only a few opposed the idea.

2. The Catholic Diocesan Sodality Union (religious society for lay people) meets every month. The meetings are completely interracial.

3. Negro Catholic schools participated for the first time in the

annual oratorical contest.

4. In a Social Action Week-end Institute, held at Lafayette in connection with a State-wide Knights of Columbus program, Negro speakers were on the various panels and in the audience.

5. On numerous occasions Negro priests have spoken at Newman Club meetings.

6. A Canadian Religious Community of women, the Missionaries of Jesus and Mary, have settled in the diocese. The community is interracial.

7. Dominican French Sisters have also settled in the diocese and have started an interracial novitiate at Grosse Tete.

8. The Growers Union, Local #312, is interracial. Colored and white members meet together, vote together, serve on the same Board of Directors. Most meetings are held in a Catholic Negro parish hall. Sugar cane unions are likewise interracial and usually meet in Catholic parish halls.

9. In Lafayette there is a cultural group called a "Think Group." The membership. largely composed of professional men, has one Negro.

10. A small group of priests meets weekly to discuss and plan spiritual action programs. The group is composed of four white and two Negro priests.

11. For Catholic religious events, hotels and restaurants took this position: "If you want to eat with them (Negroes), that's your business. We'll feed everybody." Ten years ago this was impossible and it was necessary to hold celebrations, involving the serving of meals to mixed groups, at a Catholic institution.

12. Negroes are voting in all parishes, some last year for the first time in 100 years. Negroes are also serving on grand juries and, in that capacity, are now eating together.

13. Ceremonies insolving the distribution of Papal honors and awards now have Negroes as recipients as well as in the audience.

14. Catholic Negro organizations united to present Bishop Jeanmard with a fine plaque on the occasion of his recent jubilee. The presentation was made at a public reception in honor of the prelate.

15. The Diocese of Lafayette had one Negro priest ordained in 1953.

16. Softball contests between Negro and white Catholic teams are a common occurrence.

17 The view of one resident of the diocese is that integration is coming--and fast. The "bandwagon" plays a liberal tune. In most rural areas, of course, integration will be more difficult. But the

feeling is that a bold, well-prepared step is now almost certain of success.

The Catholic clergy, with some exceptions, is ready for change. So are Catholic colleges, secondary and primary schools. The more cosmopolitan laity are also ready for change. Much more has been accomplished in the field of race relations during the past ten years than in the previous 100 years. Young people, quite generally in this part of Louisiana, are ready for integration.

The Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans accepts Negro candidates for the priesthood as a matter of policy.

Negro students are enrolled in both the Major and Minor seminaries. Both faculties and both ecclesiastical student bodies say that there is no known case of any white student leaving because of the enrollment of Negroes.

One Negro priest was ordained in 1953 for service in the Archdiocese.

A Sisters' Community which accepts Negro candidates is:

Sisters of the Holy Family
St. Mary's Convent
717 Orleans Street
New Orleans

Indicative of the climate of opinion in Catholic educational circles is the fact that, in 1952, students of five Catholic colleges and universities, as well as students from seventeen Catholic high schools, participated in an Interracial Day observance (March 9) on the campus of Xavier University (Negro) in New Orleans.

On this occasion, Archbishop Rummel said: "Students should be apostles of interracial justice to their own families, if necessary. There must be no compromise, no whittling down of Christian principles. Exasperation, oratory, impatience, name-calling will accomplish nothing. Wean people away from the prejudice in which they grow up in our section. Propaganda is needed -- intelligent, patient, prudent, spiritualized by prayer."

Interracial Day started with Mass celebrated by the Rev. Joseph Francis, S.V.D., a young Negro priest from St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Of the five Catholic colleges and universities represented at the Interracial Day observance, Ursuline College, which used to accept Negro students, ceased to function as a college in 1953.

Neither the Dominican College nor the Sacred Heart College at Grand Coteau have any Negro students, although the latter college recently held a summer course for nuns of all races.

Loyola University accepted a few Negro students in its Law School

and a larger number in a special course sponsored by the Catholic Committee of the South. Negroes will be enrolled as Freshmen for the 1953-54 academic year. The most recent press release from the university indicates a record Freshman enrollment.

A few white students are attending classes at Xavier University, largest Negro Catholic institution of higher learning in the United States. The faculty is interracial.

In the Catholic school system of the Archdiocese, the proportion of Negroes and whites, on a segregated basis, is roughly one Negro pupil to five whites. Considered on an integrated basis, the proportion of Negroes in white schools is said to be too lsmall for consideration.

In one instance, a Negro child (quite generally known to be such) has been attending a white parochial school for some years. She is accepted by all students in her school. In 1952 she made the team in one of the sports of the school--perhaps basketball. When her team entered the Parochial School Athletic League competition, one of the neighboring schools on the schedule raised objections to her. The head of the school (a nun) adhered to principle, the Negro girl continued on the team, and a full schedule of games was played.

Negroes have adjusted very well, both academically and socially, wherever integration has been tried in the schools.

More people in the Archdiocese are realizing the injustices of segregation. The Catholic effort is being directed towards helping Catholics to form a right conscience in racial matters--usually a slow process. If educational segregation is outlawed by the Supreme Court, there would be much dissatisfaction among Catholics of all alevels in the New Orleans area.

One clerical student of the problem had this to say:

"In my opinion, the only way to end segregation is by making it unconstitutional for all schools--public and non-public--and for all American institutions.

"If only public schools are put on an integrated basis, public schools will be practically emptied in some areas and their children will flock to non-public schools. In this area, I fear very much that, if only parochial or Catholic schools were integrated, then there would be an exodus from these schools into other schools, public or otherwise.

"We are trying to prepare our people for the day when segregation will be abolished in the schools. The decision of the Supreme Court ending segregation is, I believe, as inevitable as the Emancipation Proclamation. Segregatory statutes, etc., will, in a few decades, appear as ridiculous and as shameful as the Black Code and other legislation of slavery days.

"Segregation has been outlawed in Catholic churches, church organizations and societies, etc. For at least five years now, monthly

Catholic School Music Guild programs and Annual Catholic School Music Festivals have been totally integrated, with the Negro children usually getting the loudest applause.

"All meetings connected with Catholic education in the Archdiocese have long been on an integrated basis. These include: School Lunch Program Personnel meetings (with over a hundred white and Negro schools represented), Principals' meetings, Teachers' Institutes, etc. There must be some 150 Negro teachers in Catholic schools. Perhaps half of these are lay persons -- all of them accepted on an equal basis by their fellow teachers. The Archdiocesan School Board has two Negro lay persons."

The most outstanding and most vocal foe of segregation in Southern Louisiana is the MostREverend Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans.

In a pastoral letter which was read in all churches of the Archdiocese on March 15, 1953, Archbishop Rummel called upon his people to aid the cause of justice and charity by making segregation disappear in Catholic church life.

The pastoral letter said in part:

"We have already made notable progress by the removal of offensive signs that limited the use of certain pews and by the aggregation of Colored units with the Metropolitan, Deanery and Diocesan Unions of the Holy Name Society, the Sodality, and the Councils of Catholic Men and Women.

"But there still persists in some churches the practice of expecting the Colored to occupy a certain section of pews and to wait at the end of the line for Holy Communion. There may be other practices that cause humiliation and embarrassment, which should be foreign to our religious life and considered unworthy of a true spiritual understanding of our Catholic faith."

The Archbishop therefore decreed: "Let there be no further discrimination or segregation in the pews, at the Communion rail, at the confessional and in parish meetings, just as there will be no segregation in the kingdom of heaven.

"Our Colored Catholics are encouraged and urged to retain their loyalty and membership in their special congregations, but they should not be harassed when they attend services in any parish church or mission, or when they apply for membership in parish organizations."

Colored churches in the Archdiocese are designated as such, though whites may and do attend. The other churches are designated as white and are open to white and colored.

The State Council of the Knights of Columbis passed a resolution in 1951, after two hours' discussion, admitting responsibility for the Negro and the need to extend a helping hand to colored people.

At the annual Christ the King rally at Grand Coteau, sponsored

by the Knights of Columbus, people walk according to the alphabetical order of parishes, regardless of race. In recent years there has usually been a Negro priest taking part in the religious services.

Some hotds in New Orleans allow Negro priests and lay persons at meetings or dinners, deliberately looking the other way. For major gatherings, however, where people eat together, it is still necessary to find a Catholic hall.

MARYLAND

There are five Catholic colleges in the State: Loyola College, Baltimore; Mount St. Agens College, Baltimore; College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore; Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg; and St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburgh.

Loyola College has accepted Negro students for some years. Mount St. Mary's College is reported to be unopposed to the admission of Negroes. So also is the College of Notre Dame of Maryland.

The first Negro was enrolled at Loyola College in 1943. Since that time, both the day school and the night school have admitted Negroes. Out of a total enrollment of approximately one thousand students, 86 Negroes were enrolled in the 1949-50 academic year and 63 in the 1950-51 school year.

Today about one-fifth of the graduate students are Negroes, with fewer in the evening undergraduate school and only one or two in the undergraduate day school.

Loyola is a day-hop college. There are no dormitory facilities. There is a cafeteria on the campus which is open to all students.

A Jesuit who was thoroughly familiar with the transition period at Loyola, when Negroes were first being accepted, has this to say:

"The night school had the first applications. The day school, at the same time, had the policy of accepting Negroes. In the practical application of this policy, the important condition was that only the very well qualified Negroes would be accepted.

"The reason for this stipulation was that we wanted to be certain that they would be able to complete the course satisfactorily and win the respect for their ability from the other students. We felt that any Negro student who would fail and be forced to leave the school would harm the cause seriously.

"During my time at Loyola, in the day school, only one Negro applicant was received and he was a very poor student. In the night school, however, more applications were received because we had a wider potential.

"Another reason why we emphasized the 'very well qualified student' is this; some of the high schools were somewhat weak.

"There was considerable comment when the number of Negroes grew rather large in the evening division--not from the students, as I understand it, but from the people in the neighborhood."

One very recent and significant achievement of Loyola College in the field of race relations was the inauguration of a one-semester community-survey course entitled "The Baltimore Community Study Program." Starting in February 1953, the course focused attention on community activities and problems.

One session was devoted to the Negro. A mass of evidence was presented by experts which demonstrated the second-class status of the Negro who constituted almost 24 percent of the city's population.

It was shown that the median annual family income of non-whites was $1,722 whereas the median income of all families was $2,817.

Additional information was presented to show that Negroes occupy 78 percent of the blighted area dwelling units and that 47 percent of Negro dwellings are without bath or toilet. Thirty-nine percent of the infant mortality is among Negroes. Only 12 percent of the city's hospital beds are available to Negroes.

The community self-survey, as demonstrated in other parts of the country, is a valuable technique in changing or modifying social injustices, in education and in other aspects of community life.

The girls' colleges in the Baltimre area do not admit Negro students. Neither do Catholic high schools. Catholic primary schools are still segregated.

However, Catholic elementary schools in Elkton, Md., and Salisbury, Md., have been integrated. Although located in Md., these schools are a part of, and are administered by, the Catholic diocese of Wilmington, Delaware.

Catholic seminaries which are k nown to admit Negroes are:

Holy Trinity Missional Cenacle, Silver Spring
St. Mary's College, Illchester
St. Charles Preparatory Seminary, Catonsville
St. Mary's Major Seminary, Baltimore

Sisters' Communities which are known to admit Negro applicants are:

Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore
Oblate Sisters of Providence, Baltimore

A Catholic Interracial Council functions at 644 George Street, Baltimore. The Council sponsored a two-week summer vacation school in 1952 at the Cathedral School on Mulberry Street near Charles. Thirty-seven white and colored children were enrolled for religous instruction. The teaching staff was mixed. There was no tension and the school was considered a success.

Excerpt from John O'Connor letter 9/19/53:

I am reliably informed that Mt. St. Agnes College in Baltimore, Md., has at least one Negro student. Furthermore, "you might like to know, too, that this year (September 1953) the 'ice' has been broken in one Catholic high school (in Baltimore), that conducted by the Franciscan Sisters and titled 'Catholic High.' A news item mentions that two Negro students have been awarded four year scholarships, marking the first time that Negroes have been admitted to the school (apparently a girls' school). Unfortunately, nothing has yet been done for colored boys -- although four boys were sent to Wilmington, Del., last year to obtain a Catholic education. This year (1953) seven are going (on scholarships) but the fare is tremendous. No official will give the word -- so colored boys are still excluded."

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi's total population is 2,178,914.

According to Bishop R. O. Gerow of Natchez, white and Negro Catholics total 52,190. Approximately one out of every 50 Mississippians is a Catholic.

The state has two Catholic orphanages and three Catholic hospitals. There are no Catholic charitable institutions, no Catholic colleges or monasteries.

The number of white Catholics is 46,202. The number of Negro Catholics is 5,988.

The Catholic Church is poorly established in Mississippi. Of the 82 counties comprising the state, 49 counties are without a resident priest, 27 counties are without a Catholic church, and 63 counties are without Cath9lic educational facilities.

There are 43 Catholic schools for white students and 29 for Negroes. These are staffed by 292 Sisters of 18 communities and 44 Brothers of two communities, with a total enrollment of 11,000 students.

One significant fact about Negro Cathlic education in this State is that, of the approximately 5,000 students, 60 percent are non-Catholic. Nothing is known about the proportion of non-Catholic white shildren attending white Catholic schools, but the proportion is probably high.

Bishop Gerow has this to say:

"The work among the Colored people presents its own peculiar difficulties. Under present social conditions little progress is made unless parishes and schools are established expressly for the Colored. Outside of th4 16 parishes devoted expressly to Colored work, Mississippi can count only 94 Negro Catholics."

Negro and white young Catholics are working together interracially at Natchez under the guidance of a local priest. Some young women have been sent for further leadership training to Grailville, Loveland, Ohio, noted training center for religiously-motivated young women.

At St. Peter's Church in Jackson, a Catholic Action rally was held in 1952. Negro and white young people were invited. Intermingling at the meeting was a success.

White Ursuline Sisters, when they taught at Sacred Heart Mission (Negro) at Camden, were shunned by the white Catholic people in nearby Jackson to the extent that no aid of any kind was given them for the colored Mission. Four years later, the Ursuline Sisters opened

a school at Jackson for the children of well-to-do white parents. During the summer months, these same Sisters conducted a vacation School at Camden. Because of white Catholic interest in the SisteRs, help was given by the parishoners of St. Mary's Church in Jackson. Today the white Catholics have become inteeested in helping not only the Sisters but also the colored people.

In Bay St. Louis, the Most Reverend Joseph O. Bowers, S.V.D., was consecrated a bishop in 1953. He is the second Negro priest to be elevated to the episcopacy in the United States.

Bishop Bowers ordained two colored seminarians to the priesthood at St. Augustine's Seminary in Bay St. Louis in 1953. It was the first time in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States that Negro prelate ordained Negro priests. The two priests were the Rev. Hubert Singleton, S.V.D., a native of Lake Charles, La., and the Rev. Vance Thorne, S.V.D., a native of Bath, N. C.

St. Augustine's Seminary is operated by the Society of the Divine Word primarily for the training of Negro candidates for the priesthood. The faculty is interracial, and in recent years, the seminary has accepted white students.

Negro priests are accepted by white and colored people in the South. They are highly effective in lessening race prejudice-- and their number is increasing.

For example, as reported in the Catholic Interracialist for December 1951, when the Rev. John N. La Bauve, S.V.D., celebrated his first solemn High Mass on July 15, 1951, at OUr Lady of Lourdes, Church in Abbeville, La., it was a day of many "firsts."

Father La Bauve is the first Negro priest of Vermillion Parish, of which Abbeville is the parish seat.

For the first time in Abbeville, white and colored sat indiscriminantely in a Catholic church.

For the first time in Abbeville did a Negro priest walk in procession under a guard of honor of the Knights of Columbus.

For the first time in the South did an all-white choir sing for the Mass of a Negro priest in a Negro Catholic church.

Father La Bauve was presented with a chalice by a white child (daughter of a white friend) and with a paten by his own little nephew.

The climax of "Interracial Day" in Abbeville was the banquet and reception held for Father La Bauve at the parish hall where white and colored gathered to receive the young priests first blessing and exchange old memories.

In charge of the banquet and cooking in the kitchen was a white friend at whose dinner table Father La Bauve himself had waited as a

boy.

Father La Bauve returned to St. Augustine's Seminary in Bay St. Louis to complete a final year of study befofe beginning his priestly career as a Society of the Divine Word missionary.

MISSOURI

One of the earliest and most effective Catholic groups in the United States that successfully prepared the way for educational integration was the Clergy Conference on Negro Welfare, an informal group of Catholic priests of various dioceses and Religious Orders which has been meeting in different States since November 1933.

The Clergy Conference has been able to promote a wide program of publicity among American Catholic priestx and has always made a strong plea for interracial justice.

The clerical Conference in the St. Louis area initated the movement toward complete educational integration prior to Archbishop Soseph E. Ritter's decree in 1947 that the Catholic schools of the Archdiocese of St. Louis would be open to all Catholics, regardless of race.

One of the outstanding leaders of the Clerical Conference in the St. Louis area was the Rev. Patrick J. Molloy. He was one of the guiding spirits in initiating a change in the pattern of segregation then prevailing.

After preliminary arrangements had been made, three classes from St. Bernadette's colored school were moved to Visitation School, an all-white school.

The technique employed by Father Molloy was to convince the children themselves, rather than the parents, of the propriety and necessity of the change. He explained the social significance of the Sacrament of Baptism to the children by drawing a diagram on the board with the Christian symbol XP in the center. He then drew lines out to Tojo (in Japan), Hans (in Germany), Johnny (in America), and Marvin (one of the Negro lads). He explained that all were brothers of Christ and of each other.

Several other schools were integrated previous to the Archbishop's mandate--St. Joseph's, St. Catherine's and St. Peter's in ~~xxxxxx~~ Kirkwood.

All Negro children desiring to enter integrated elementary and high schools made application to the pastor of Visitation Church who appointed the applicants to the integrated schools nearest their homes.

When Archbishop Ritter issued his directive in 1947, opening all schools to Negroes, some Catholic parents hastily formed the Catholic Parents' Association and sought, by legal action. to prevent the Archbishop from carrying ot his intention.

Archbishop Ritter, in his official ecclesiastical capacity as Archbishop, had legal title to all Church property in the Archdiocese of St. Louis. Any legal attempt to enjoin him would have been equivalent to saying that he could not bring certain people into his own home.

Furthermore, in addition to this purely legal argument against Catholic parental opposition, the Catholic Church has attached the penalty of excommunication for an act of opposition to an official episcopal pronouncement committed in spite of warning and performed without going through authorized channels.

Despite a warning from the Archbishop, some parents did appeal to the Apostolic Delegate, the Pope's representative in Washington, who advised them to accept the Archbishop's ruling. Organized opposition to the episcopal integration program ceased abruptly.

At the present time, St. Joseph's High School, St. Elizabeth, St. Bernard, and St. Clement Negro schools have all been closed and the former students in these institutions have been integrated into such formerly allwite shcools as Rosati-Kain and McBride high schools.

Previous to the dissolution of St. Joseph's Negro high school, it was accepted as a member of the Catholic Youth Council in St. Louis which, in turn, joined the Missouri Athletic Association.

Colored public high schools enter one sports event--track--with all-white public high schools at the State level, but do not compete in any field with white teams in the St. Louis area.

White public schools do, however, play integrated Catholic schools in St. Louis. To produce effective integration in the St. Louis public schools the initial action would have to come from the local school Board.

St. Louis University was among the first educational institutions in former slave states to admit Negroes. Tehy were accepted in the university prior to Archbishop Ritter's order. Today St. Louis University has an integrated faculty and one of the largest Negro enrollments -- more than 300 -- of any Catholic institution of higher learning in the country.

Educational integration in the Archdiocese of St. Louis is complete at all levels. There is no oppositinn -- only a few diehards.

Fontbonne College in St. Louis and Webster College in Webster Groves are integrated.

The following seminaries admit Negro applicants:

Passionist Preparatory Seminary in Normandy
Kenrick Seminary in St. ~~Louis~~ Louis
St. Louis Preparatory Seminary in Webster Groves
Conception Abbey in Conception
Maryhurst Scholasticate in Kirkwood
St. Joseph's Preparatory College in Kirkwood
St. Stanislaus Seminary in Florissant

The following Sisters' Community accepts colored applicants:

St. Mary's Infirmary in St. Louis.

The following Brothers' Communities accept Negro applicants:

St. Joseph Hill Infirmary in Eureka
La Salle Institute in Glencoe
Maryhurst Postulate in Kirkwood.

NORTH CAROLINA

In a letter published in the March 1953 issue of the Catholic Interracialist (4233 S. Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.), a Catholic resident of Charlotte, Dale Francis, asserted that there were nine lay jobs associated with the Catholic Church in Raleigh and nearby, and that three of these jobs were held by Negroes.

He pointed out that three Negroes are studying for the priesthood for the Diocese of Raleigh and that a Negro priest served for a year in one North Carolina city, on loan from another diocese. He might have added that the Diocese of Raleigh accepts Negro candidates for the priesthood as a policy.

"The best thing about interracial relationships among Catholics here," Mr. Francis worte, "seems to me the casual manner in which it is taken. Last April at the State convention of the North Carolina Catholic Laymen's Association, there were almost as many colored people as white at some of the sessions and yet no one seemed aware of it. There was none of this patting yourself on the back, saying, 'Look at us! We're being interracial!' Catholics were Catholics and that was it.

"In the Laymen's Association there has always been at least one colored person in an elective office--not beca use a position is allotted but because that's the way it happened to come out...

"The situation among Catholics here is a healthy one. Its health is best shown by the fact that the Catholics down here don't think much about it. It is what they expect simply because to be a Catholic is to know that the color of skin is unimportant."

In contrast to these progressive remarks is the comment of a priest in North Carolina:

"There has been no integration whatsoever of the Negro with the white in North Carolina. North Carolina is Protestant and segregation-minded."

Yet Catholics, numerically weak, are making vigorous efforts to become better known in the State. Newsweek (July 20, 1953) carried a photograph of a street scene at the Infant of Prague Mission in Jacksonville where Father John A. O Brien spends his vacation street-preaching. The University of Notre Dame professor explains Catholicism to many country people -- the audiences are mixed -- who have never seen a Catholic priest.

The Diocese of Raleigh assigns a number of priests to do trailer chapel work during the summer months. The priests drive from one community to another and preach to outdoor mixed audiences. The headquarters of the Missionary Fathers are in North Wilkesboro.

The Most Reverend Vincent S. Waters, Bishop of Raleigh, has long been active in the Catholic Committee of the South and is well known in the South as an ardent foe of segregatinn. For example, in a

pastoral letter issued in March 1951, Bishop Waters declared that:

"To believe that one race or nation is superior to another in the Church, or before God, is heresy and should be condemned.

"Equal rights are accorded, therefore, to every race and every nationality in any Catholic church, and within the church building itself everyone is given the privilege to sit or kneel wherever he desires and to approach the Sacraments without any regard to race or nationality.

"Pastors are responsible for the observance of this practice."

Apparently very little was done to implement this episcopal directive in such rural areas as Newton Grove.

In the summer of 1953, more than two years after the publication of his 1951 pastoral letter, Bishop Waters ordered the integration of a Negro Catholic parish and a nearby white parish in Newton Grove.

The bishop himself was on hand when the announcement was made at the Sunday Mass in Holy Redeemer (white) church. When some parishoners gathered to protest afterward, the bishop interviewed the group two by two. The integration was going through, he said.

Newton Grove Catholics heretofore had been served by three Redemptorist priests, two for the Holy Redeemer congregation of 300 and one for the 90 St. Benedict Negroes. Six Sisters of Mercy taught in the town's two Catholic schools; four in Holy Redeemer school with 71 pupils and two in the Negro school of 36 children.

Shortly after the announcement and the interviews, Bishop Waters issued another pastoral letter. It was read in all Catholic churches in North Carolina on June 28, 1953, and abolished segregation in all churches under his jurisdiction.

"Equal rights are accorded to every race and nationality as is proper in any Catholic church," he declared, "and within the church building itself everyone is given the privilege to sit or kneel wherever he desires and to approach the Sacraments without any regard for race or antionality."

Bishop Waters said that he revolted against the practice of infecting children with the virus of prejudice when men and women of good will everywhere can preserve them from it.

"The virus will not die out of itself," he asserted. "It has to be killed by being exposed to the light of Faith. The Church does not propose tolerance, which is negative, but love, which is positive."

The Southern prelate emphasized the Christian duty not only to love Negroes but to serve them, to help them.

"We need to help them get better educational facilities," he said, "better opportunities for culture, better living conditions, better jobs, better pay, better homes and families, better civic representation and better friendliness in the community--and all this presupposes the right to worship God freely with us in the church anywhere."

The almost unanimous consensus of opinion among Southern white Catholics who are not segregationists is that Bishop Waters did the right thing in the wrong way.

Here is a typical comment:

"I think Bishop Waters did the correct thing in Newton Grove. But I think he could have closed up the colored parish with a little more finesse, a little more courtesy and consideration for the white people. He was sharp with them and actually discourteous. A great part of the bitterness there was due not to closing the colored church but to the sharp manners of the bishop. There would have been opposition and protests anyway, but it would not have reached the proportions it did if the bishop had been a little suave and benign."

Regardless of the bishop's lack of diplomacy, it was the duty of the Catholic laity to accept his decision not to rebuild an antiquated Negro church and thus perpetuate segregation indefinitely. During the summer of 1953, most white families boycotted their church at Newton Grove.

Integration might have been started in Bishop Waters' own episcopal city of Raleigh or in some other urban community. The very worst place to inaugurate a change from long-standing custom was a rural community. Although Catholicism had been long established in Newton Grove, segregation had been the unvarying practice. In the conflict between Catholicism and Southern racism, the latter scored an almost complete victory.

Newton Grove is the exception to the general rule that where Catholics are numerous, there is less race prejudice. The people at Newton Grove would be said to have a Protestant mentality on the race question--that is, they selected those parts of Catholic doctrine they would affirm, without realizing that Catholicism does not offer a choice of doctrines that may or may not be accepted. With Catholicism it is all or nothing. And the "all" includes a belief in the basic equality of all men, regardless of race, creed or nationality, in the sight of God.

If Nat D. Williams' column in the Pittsburg Courier (July 11, 1953) is any indication, the Southern Negro reaction to Bishop Waters' pronouncement was altogether favorable. Writing from Memphis, Tenn., Mr. Williams asserted that "the Catholic Church is making a definitely deeper impression on Beale Street."

One of the most constructive influences in the Diocese of Raleigh is Belmont Abbey, Benedictine educational center at Belmont.

In 1951 the Rev. Cuthbert E. Allen, O.S.B., dean of Belmont Abbey college, declared (New World, Chicago, Ill, September 28) that traditional anti-Negro prejudices are being supplanted by a new attitude of interracial justice among college students in the South.

"In 25 years," he predicted, "so racial a change will have taken place in the South, the present situation will be a matter of history."

He expressed the view that prejudice against Negroes is composed of the same factors as prejudice against Catholics.

He added that racial equality is one of the major questims in the minds of the South's Catholic educators and said Catholic students are strongly behind it. He observed that improvements in the attitude among students reflect a strong sentiment for the ending of racial discrimination.

The noted Benedictine educator said there is a progressive change among both Catholic and non-Catholic students at Belmong Abbey college regarding the situation. He declared that in September many arrive at the college with preconceived ideas of bias based on ignorance or inherited prejudices. In June these same students leave the college with a new understanding of interracial justice.

"We have never had a student whose attitude did not improve," Father Allen said. "Given the opportunity, many are ready to go out and do something about it."

A Catholic Interracial Council is functioning at 1414 Gorrell Street, Greensboro.

OKLAHOMA

A~~s~~ resident of Oklahoma reports as follows:

"I do not know of any Catholic school in Oklahoma that admits Negros with the whites.

"I shoudl say that most Protestants are in favor of segregation and want it continued. This is the case with the older people. The young ones of college are and under are indifferent. But not their parents.

"Most Catholics in Oklahoma are from the North. A large majority of these want segregation discontinued. Catholics who came from the South -- and there ase not many -- are in favor of segregation.

"I believe that lifting segregatian in schools and elsewhere would not present too great a problem, except in the grade schools and possibly some high schools. After all, Negroes do attend the University of Oklahoma at Norman. No disturbance has resulted. With the exception of the first announcement, no clamor has arised to have the experiment discontinued.

"When the law permits, you may be sure that the Catholic schools of Oklahoma will be the first in line to admit the Colored race to all its schools."

The substance of this communication was confirmed by Monsignor Gavan P. Monaghan, Superintendent of Schools and pastor of Holy Name Church, Chickasha, Okla., who said that there was absolute segregation betwen Negroes and whitesin all schools, public and private.

SOUTH CAROLINA

In the Diocese of Charleston, which is coterminous with the State of South Carolina, there are nine elementary schools and one high school for Negro children.

There is no integration of whites and Negroes in any schools, either public or private, in any part of the State. However, there is no segregation in any Catholic church in the State. Whites and Negroes attend Mass in any church and sit where they wish.

Since Catholics in the State are only one percent of the population, their part in Christianizing the mores of the people will be slower than in areas where Catholics are more numerous.

According to newspaper reports, there will be more Negro pupils than white pupils in the public schools of Charleston in September 1953. This is cited as an indication of the vastness of the race problem "which cannot be solved overnight." There is said to be a friendliness between Negroes and whites, and an absence of hatred and bitterness.

Any bringing together of the races was most unusual not many years ago. Yet in 1952 Bishop John J. Russell of Charleston had a joint Confirmation ceremony for all adult converts in the Charleston area.

In religious, spiritual and cultural affairs there may be mixing of the races, but this practice does not apply to social affairs.

Integration in the diocese is noticeable only on the diocesan and deanery level. A deanery is a group of parishes precided over by a rural dean. Negro parishes belong to the diocesan and deanery organizations of men and youth.

One Negro is vice-president of a deanery. He was elected to this post by the white and Negro members of the deanery.

In two of the youth deanery groups there are Negro officers. A girl from the Immacualte Conception high school in Charleston was elected to office. There was a small protest meeting among a small group of parents connected with Bishop England High School as a result of this election of a Negro girl. Nothing came of the protest. The white parents were assured that the present policy does not extend to any mingling on a strictly social level. The parents were apparently satisfied.

Two organizations are exerting a progressive influence.

The first is a Catholic Interracial Council at Rock Hill, organized a few years ago by the Fathers of the Oratory who conduct both a white and a Negro parish there. The Superior of the Oratory is the Rev. Maurice Shean, C. O. He is a labor and interracial expert, and one of the outstanding leaders of the Catholic Committee

of the South. Trained by the Fathers of the Oratory, Catholic Interracial Council members are active in the Catholic life of the State and their influence is exerted in diocesan and deanery meetings of laymen.

The second strong influence is that exercised by the Newman Clubs. These clubs are composed of Catholic students who are enrolled in non-Catholic colleges. Some of these young people are from the North; others are native Southerners.

A recent Newman Club regional convention was attended for the first time by Catholic Negro students attending Negro colleges. At this convention were delegates from North Carolina, SouthCarolina, Georgia and Florida.

This is how it happened.

Catholic students at Winthrop College in Rock Hill invited Catholic Negro students from the State College at Orangeburg to a meeting held at Belmont, N. C., of the Newman Clubs of North Carolina and South Carolina. While at Belmont it was voted to invite and welcome Catholic Negro students to the regional convention which was scheduled to be held at The Citadel (The Military College of South Carolina) in Charleston.

Some progressive-minded students at The Citadel made the necessary arrangements and the regional convention was a success. The State College of South Carolina group (Negro) received the award for the largest group in attendance. However, the Negro students had their meals in a separate dining room at The Citadel and did not attend the banquet and dance held at the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston.

An interesting study in group process involved a decision by a group of Catholic white men in the Diocese to make a religious retreat (period of prayer and seclusion from the world) to which Catholic Negro men were not invited.

The subject was mentioned at adeanery meeting and the majority of the men present were in favor of inviting Negroes in 1954. One objection was that the hotel which had been selected would not accept Negro guests. The objection was answered by a suggestion that the retreat be made at Belmont Abbey, N. C., which would welcome white and Negro laymen.

The current prediction is that Negroes will not be invited to make a retreat in 1954 but that they are almost certain to receive an invitation in 1955.

At the Diocesan meeting of Catholic men, held in Yemasee last year, whites and Negroes sat at table together. This year's meeting had no tables, but the men were mixed in the cafeteria line. They held their plates on their laps as they ate.

In Columbia, as in other cities in the South, the Knights of Columbus, a fraternal organization for white men, are generous in

permitting the use of their club facilities by racially mixed groups of men.

TENNESSEE

T There is a Catholic interracial center, Blessed Martin House of Hospitality, at 4th and Pontotock Streets in south Memphis. It is directed by a young colored woman, Helen Caldwell Day, an ardent foe of segregation and author of "Color Ebony" (Sheed & Ward).

Mrs. Day rented a store in an interracial section of Memphis near a "white" church. Priests of the parish helped her to get started. She cares for the small children of working mothers. White children occasionally drop in.

Every Thursday night an interracial group, mainly young married people, college students and a few priests, meet to discuss Christian principles and how to put them into practice.

Students from Siena College (Dominican college for girls) and Memphis State College, which has a Catholic Newman Club, have helped the center. Neither Siena College nor the Christian Brothers College for boys admit Negro students.

On the high schoo l level, the following news account from the Tennessee Register (Catholic weekly) of January 25, 1953, is significant:

"The Memphis city-wide Catholic Students Mission Crusade was entertained by an outstanding St. Augustine's high school band at the bi-monthly meeting on Jan. 15 in St. Augustine's school on Walker Avenue.

"This outstanding Catholic institution has long had the best Catholic football team in the city and may be on its way to having the best Catholic band. The band is directed by Sister Anne Sebastian.

"This was a history-making meeting, in view of the fact that it marked the first meeting of the city-wide Catholic Students Mission Crusade to be held in a Catholic Colored high school in Memphis. The two Catholic Colored schools were admitted to the city-wide group last year after a unanimous vote of all member schools."

Writing from Memphis in the Pittsburg Courier for July 11, 1953, Nat D. Williams, Negro columnist reporting Negro opinion, remarked that Negroes have been going to Catholic churches in Memphis all along without any untoward incidents; that of all the white religious outfits in Memphis, the Catholics exhibit the least prejudice; and that kids who attend the Catholic schools in Memphis seem to have better manners than public school kids...at least on the surface.

Abother Catholic interracial center, called Maryhill Center, is located at 1204 Hawkins Street, Nashville. It is a small house in a colored neighborhood, operated by Mary. St. Onge, who is white.

TEXAS

The first Catholic school of practical nursing in Texas was founded in 1952 and is open regardless of race, color or creed. The first students at Holy Cross School of Practical Nursing in Austin included Negroes, whites, and girls from families of Latin American origin.

During the 1952-53 academic year, six Negroes were enrolled in a parish school in a small city. Their entrance caused a bit of excitement at first, and the withdrawal of one white student was traced to the presence of Negroes. But later on, the Negro students were accepted, pretty much as a matter of course.

In certain parts of Texas it is still considered newsworthy that a Negro has been accepted into a Catholic religious organization for laymen--The Holy Name Society.

An example is hte following press report from Texas City:

"Joseph Alvin Malveaux, local young barber, was accepted into the Holy Name Society of St. Mary Catholic Church. Mr. Malveaux is married and has a son, J. Alvin, Jr., has his own shop, and is an outstanding Catholic. He is also a Knight of St. Peter Claver. He is the first member of his race to become a member of the Holy Name Society in Texas City."

A Sister's Community which receives Negro applicants is the Monastery of the Infant Jesus (cloistered), R. F. D. 4, Box 460, Lufkin.

A West Texas resident writes as follows:

"I can very quickly give you the picture of racial integration in the Catholic schools of the Diocese of Amarillo, since they are limited.

"To my knowledge, no parochial grade school in the diocese has ever admitted a Colored student. The reason for this, I am certain, is not discrimination, but simply that the majority of our grade schools are in rural or small-town areas where there simply are no Colored Catholics. Where we do have Colored Catholics, as in Amarillo, there is a special school for them at Blessed Martin Mission.

"This is interesting: In the summer of 1952, for the first time, a Catholic Colored girl applied for admission to St. Mary's Academy, our only Catholic high school for girls in Amarillo. At the same time two Catholic Colored boys applied for admission to Price College (high school) for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers, but owned by the diocese. On the advice of our Bishop, Bishop Laurence J. Fitzsimon, the three students were admitted into the schools--without any publicity or fanfare. It was a month or two before many of the Catholic whites realized that there were Colored students in their schools. To my knowledge there was a protest from only one Catholic mother, and it was soon forgotten. The other students ac-

cepted the Colored students in a matter-of-fact way. The freshman class at St. Mary's named the Colored girl to a class office.

"It is my understanding that this Fall several other Colored students will be in the freshman classes at both schools.

"The upshot of this seems to be that the tension, etc., predicted by several priests and people failed completely to materialize. This is all the more interesting in view of the fact that in civil and social life the Colored here in Amarillo have a sorry time of it. A clear line is drawn for them. There are no riots, etc., but segregation is an accepted fact."

In the Diocese of Dallas, in June 1952, Bishop Gorman held the graduation exercises of all the Dallas Catholic secondary students in the Cathedral. According to one account, it was a thrilling thing to behold. Several hundred graduates in cap and gown half-filled the Cathedral which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Negroes and Mexicans were not relegated to the rear but were seated even before many white graduates. First the Jesuit pupils got diplomas and then the colored. Nearer the end were the Mexican graduates.

In the Dallas Diocese there is no segregation when a meeting takes place of several parish branches of a religious society called the Legion of Mary. At one such meeting, one large group present was colored. No distinction was made, not even when it came to refreshments. This is also the attitude of other Texas Catholic organizations. Negro delegates to organizational meetings "have been treated like all the others."

In Dallas, and similar to other experiences in other parts of the South, a poll was taken among white high school boys on the subject of integration. Out of more than 300 students in the school, only one student said that he would object to going to classes with Negro students.

The white pastor of a Negro school in the Dallas Diocese stated that "it is my conviction that the teen-agers of today are quite ready to admit colored pupils. Here in our city, our baseball team and basketball teams have played white teams without incidents. Our girls' debating team is allied with the debating teams of other secondary schools. They have debated with white girls of another Catholic secondary school. Two of our girls in the 1952-53 academic year were officers of the general debating group."

In the Houston area, Bishop W. J. Nold hsas directed that there be no segregation in churches throughout his diocese.

The Most Reverend Robert Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio, has been for many years a fearless and outspoken champion of interracial justice.

In an address to the Catholic women of San Antonio in November 1949, His Excellency declared:

"The sin of segregation hurts (the white man"s) conscience be-

cause he remembers that what you do to the least of the brethren you do to Christ, and the idea of a segregated Christ seems like a blasphemy to him.

"In the Divine plan of redemption, does the color of a child's skin make any difference? When Christ referred to the least of his brethren as representing Him, did He exclude the colored child and the Latin American?

"Is it not Catholic doctrine that when a brother is excluded, rejected, segregated, it is Christ who is insulted and humiliated?"

The San Antonio Archdiocesan Committee on Interracial Relations had this to say:

"

"Segregation, as now practiced, involves discrimination; discrimination in educational opportunity, in economic life, in housing and in scores of other areas. It arises from a sense of racial superiority, and results in injsutice -- a constant grinding down of the aspirations of individuals for no other reason than racial origin.

"Is segregation ever morally justified? In the bastract a state of affairs can be imagined where two races live in the same communitiy, are segregated in school with equal facilities for all groups, have equal access to the same kind of jobs or professions, the same economic returns, the same lwel of living conditions, and so on, yet not moving in the same social circles and not intermarrying. But this is only an abstract picture. In Practice, segregation does not exist without discrimination, and discrimination does not exist without injustice."

The three colleges in the Archdiocese of San Antonio -- Our Lady of the Lake College, St. Mary's University, and Incarnate Word College -- have had Negro students attending graduate courses and also undergraduate courses on a part-time basis. Several of them were among the 1953 May graduates and accepted their diplomas along with the other students.

In 1952 Miss Odilia Jacques, a student of Our Lady of the Lake College, as reported in the Negro press, was declared the winner of a South-wide contest for the best editorial on racial segregation in education to appear in a college newspaper.

One Negro student was enrolled in a San Antonio high school for boys.

One or two Negroes have been enrolled at the Society of Mary Schaolsticate which is affiliated with St. Mary's University in San Antonio. At the present time,however, there are said to be no Negro students in the theological seminaries of the Archdiocese of San Antonio.

It is expected that a number of additional schools will enroll Negro students for the 1953-54 academic year in the Archdiocese.

A priest working among the colored in San Antonio writes as follows:

"Well, as I see it from this point (Texas, expecially San Antonio), the movement is on to integrate.

"For the first time, our children will be admitted to the nearest white school to their homes. They no longer will be forced to bypass two or three white Catholic schools in order to attend our colored Catholic schools. This 'edict' came from the Archbishopto the people when he was administering the Sacrament of Confirmation in one of the churches here--St. Peter Claver's. This edict applies to grammar as well as high school.

"It seems to me things are getting better. Progress is being definitely made in the 'right direction.' It is and will be slow. Why? I don't know. The main point at hand is...our boys and girls are being admitted to the Catholic schools and colleges here. Thanks be to God."

Some eight or ten years ago, there existed an interracial club among Catholic high school students of Negro and white schools. This aroused rather serious repercussions on the part of some white parents, and it was considered best to abandon the idea at the time. However, the overall program of trying to integrate Negro and white students in the Catholic school system of San Antonio has not been abandoned. On the contrary, the project seems to be gradually gaining some ground.

The Knights of Columbus in San Antonio are reported to have three Negro members. According to one source, in some way three Negroes filed applications and were voted favorably. Then it was learned that they were Negroes. Some of the startled Knights took earnest counsel with Archbishop Lucey. The prelate told them: "Initiate them. You voted to accept them." And so the three Negroes were admitted to the formerly all-white Knights of Columbus.

COPY

Chancery Office
230 Dwyer Avenue
San Antonio 5, Texas

September 8, 1953

Dr. John J. O'Connor
School of Foreign Service
Georgetown University
37th and O Streets, N. W.
Wassington 7, D. C.

Dear Doctor O'Connor:

Returning from California I have your letter of August 20. The archdiocese of San Antonio has a major and a minor seminary in this city and the doors of both are wide open to Colored candidates for the priesthood. The Oblates of Mary Immaculate maintain also a major and minor seminary in this city and there is no segregation in either of them.

St. Mary's University, maintained by the Society of Mary, in San Antonion, has accepted numerous Colored students on the graduate level and on the college level. Our Lady of the Lake College for women and Incarnate Word College in the same category have accepted a large number of Colored students. Previous to this present fall semester the Colored Students in the two colleges for women have been on the graduate level but this year I understand that both colleges are accepting a Colored student in the college department.

We have a dozen or so high schools in this archdiocese maintained by religious communities. Most of them are academies for girls; two are high schools for boys only, maintained by the Society of Mary, and a few are co-educational. For about six months I have been working on the problem of persuading the communities of Sisters and Brothers who own and operate these high schools to accept Colored students. Recently my efforts were crowned with success in the sense that in this fall term all of these privately owned Catholic high schools will accept one or two Colored students as a start and wehn our Texas people become accustomed to the shock I shall persuade them to accept additional Colored students. Of course, the high schools belonging to the archdiocese are forbidden to reject any Catholic student because of race, color or poverty. All parish schools are open to Colored Catholic children and one of them has admitted as many as seven of these Colored children.

Colored Catholic students are not a great problem here because we do not have many Colored citizens and only a few of them are Catholic. We have a segregated co-educational high school for Colored children and three segregated co-educational grammar schools. About ninety per cent of the students are not Catholic.

As regards the general climate of Catholic opinion on this issue I must confess that some priests and Sisters favor segregation as do

many of our Catholic laity. It is, of course, an old tradition here in the South and yet when we get Colored children into our schools the reaction is not too bad. Some of the White mothers sputter for a while but so far as I know no Catholic parent has gone so far as to take his child out of a Catholic school because of the presence there of a Colored student. One non-Catholic parent took his child out of one of our schools but we were not greatly worried. White children being good Christians offer no objectin at all to the presence of Colored children in their schools. To sum up this particular question I would say that many of our Catholic white people in this archdiocese do not like the unsegregated school but they know it is inevitable and they will not make an issue about it and after sputtering for a few days they go along.

I have not heard that any other Bishop in Texas has discontinued the segregated school or, to put it more accureately, has decreed that all Catholic schools must accept Colored children. As mentioned above we still have three segregated schools here but the Catholics in thos schools may go to a so-called white school if they choose. Because of their natural fear we have had some difficulty in persuading Colored children to enroll in any other than a segregated school.

As regards a Supreme Court decision outlawing educational segregation our Catholic people in this diocese would go along because I have already effected that in our Catholic schools. In other dioceses of Texas I presume there would be a good deal of growling but I do not think that it would be very dangerous. The ease with which we have killed segregation here is astounding. On the other hand, if the Supreme Court upholds segregation there are, I fear, a good many Catholics in this archdiocese who would not be very indignant. Segregation is an evil, old tradition and the die-hards still cling to it. On the other hand, when a Bishop puts his foot down the vast majority of the laity will go along.

Greetings,

Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, S.T.D.
Archbishop of San Antionio

VIRGINIA

The following report was received from the Reverend J. Louis Flaherty, Superintendent of Schools in the Diocese of Richmond and President of the Catholic Committee of the South:

"Here in the Diocese of Richmond, we had last year 18,851 children in 52 schools. Of that number, there were 1,809 colored children in 8 schools operated exclusively for colored children. At present, we have no schools in which there are both colored and white children.

"So much for the facts of the case.

"I feel that a Supreme Court decision, abolishing segregation for the public schools, would not cause any terrific problem for our Catholic schools because the number of Catholic Negro children is, unfortunately, very small. Although the Ordinary of the Diocese (Bishop Ireton) will make the decision, I shall recommend to His Excellency that Catholic Negro children be admitted to our two Diocesan high schools, and that they be admitted to the parochial elementary and high schools in which they live, should segregation be abolished. The small number entering each school would create no insurmountable problem from an administrative point of view.

"Likewise, the smallness in numbers would tend to lessen emotional and social tension. Although perhaps 95 percent of the parents -- and I mean Catholic parents-- would regret this change in the status quo, I honestly believe the children on the elementary school level would adjust very quickly and easily to the presence of Negro children in the classrooms. On the high school level, the problem would be much more complex due to the co-curricular activity program with its social and recreational aspects. However, this would not be an insurmountable problem-- just a difficult one in the beginning.

"My own view on the matter--not as a lawyer, of course, but as a priest and an educational administrator-- is that the Court should declare segregation unconstitutional, but give the States a minimum of five years to conform to its decision. This period will enable the school systems and other agencies to condition the school children and the adult community for the acceptance of the inevitable, and more importantly, allow time and opportunity to make the necessary administrative changes implicit in a wholesale reshuffling of the school population. This is most necessary for the public school system in that different school districts must be apportioned, new buildings constructed, provisions for colored teachers made, etc.

"It would be helpful for the Catholic school systems, too, since it might involve the creation of new parishes in view of the fact that now the colored parishes with their annexed schools are city-wide, along the lines of national parishes.

"Since most of our schools are in cities, I do not believe the reaction of the rural folk of Newton Grove, N. C. to be indicative of what we might expect here in Virginia.

"Since this letter contains my honest views, you are at liberty to quote me directly."

The Diocese of Richmond embraces the greater part of the State of Virginia and spills over into a few counties in West Virginia.

St. Peter Claver Center, the Catholic Interracial Friendship House in Washington, D. C., operates an interracial retreat and study center at Burnley.

Interracial Days of Recollection are held periodically in Catholic institutions in Northern Virginia.

In Virginia, as in many other parts of the South, white people are to be found in Negro churches on Sunday mornings. The decisive factor, in most instances, is convenience -- the nearness of the Negro church to the white Catholic.

In Newport News a number of white people regularly attend Sunday Mass in St. Alphonsus' Church. A similar situation prevails at Hampden.

In Roanoke a priest refused membership in the Knights of Columbus because this organization did not admit Negroes. However, in this same city, a Day of Recollection was held in Knights of Columbus rooms. Negroes attended, ate with the white men, and listened to all the conferences.

Paul D. Williams, prominent Catholic layman of Richmond and former President of the Southern Regional Council, received a Papal decoration a few years ago from Bishop Ireton for his achievements in the field of race relations. The morning ceremony in the Cathedral in Richmond was unsegregated and was attended by Negroes and whites alike, but the luncheon at a hotel was for whites only.

Ath the 1953 convention of the Catholic Committee of the South in Richmond, interracial meetings were held ina downtown hotel. The interracial luncheon was held in Knights of Columbus quarters in the City.

At this convention, the Committee's Department of Race Relations presented the following concrete suggestions on how to go about the task of preparing for integration in Virginia and in other Southern and Border States. The program emphasizes the role of Catholic teachers in influencing family attitudes on racial justice:

I. For those directly and immediately engaged in the Apostolate to the Negro:

A. Effort must be characterized by a sense of working <u>with</u> the Negro--not <u>for</u> him.

B. Trained Negro leaders must be encouraged to reamin in the South.

1) A sense of sacrifice must be engrained in Negro students.

C. Earnestly endeavor to have Negroes break down their own prejudices -- both to whites and among themselves.

D. Encourage Negroes to courteously but firmly present their grievances to proper authorities with due respect for authority.

1) The "Uncle Tom" idea must be uprooted.

E. Impress upon the Negro the great importance of the ballot by urging him to register and vote.

F. Suggest to the Negroes the great value in self-betterment and community good-will which will result in his participation in civic affairs wherever possible.

G. Actively promote self-expression by training in the art of debate and other forensic activities, as well as in the field of journalism, by training in essay contests, compositions, school newspaper activities and the like.

H. Demonstrate the Negroes' interest in the community by promoting and helping to maintain projects for civic cleanliness.

II. For those not directly engaged in the Apostolate:

A. With regard to students in the classroom:

1) Give the Negro his proper place in:

a) History--Columbus' navigator; early settlers, early teachers and poets; some heroes of the Revolutionary War; the World War I draft record; Negro regiments in Korea.

b) Science-- Men like Carver, Dr. D. H. Williams, Booker T. Washington, Ernest Just and Dr. Charles Drew.

c) Religion-St. Moses, St. Benedict the Moor, St. ElesO baan, Blessed Martin de Porres, Blessed Chebre-Michael, the three Negro Popes, St. Victor I, St. Melchiades, St. Gelasius, and the twenty-two martyrs of Uganda.

d) In all fields of endeavor, with some research. Music--the Arts--Business--Education--Diplomacy.

2) In elementary classes usepamphlets and books especially designed for children.

3) In intermediate classes encourage short plays, compositions and the like on famous Negro Catholics or on Catholics who have given their lives for Negroes.

a) The Saints listed above in part 1, section c.

b) Men like St. Peter Claver, Frederick Ozanam, and various others engaged in this work.

4) In advanced classes have students prepare essays on various phases of interracialjustice. Advanced classes should also:

a) Use study club techniques, under the teacher.

b) Prepare posters on the brotherhood of man.

c) Have presented to them films on prejudice and bigotry (can be obtained through the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Anti-Defamation League of B;Nai B;Rith).

5) On a schoolwide basis:

a) Invite Negro priests to address students in school assemblies.

b) Prepare and carry through a "Catholic Interracial Week" (~~fmx~~ information availabel from Catholic college group-SERINCO, Box 694, New Orleans, La.).

c) Engage in debate with Negro schools.

d) Foster athletic contests with Negro Catholic schools.

e) Develop a well-rounded Sodality program, giving the racial justice committee its proper important place.

f) invite speakers from the Department of Race Relations of the Catholic Committee of the South to address individual classes or whole assemblies.

B. With regard to the parents of students:

1) Parents should be approached prudently:

a) "Divide and Conquer." First sound out parents who are somewhat favorably disposed. Then work on others. Usually pick the younger and more intelligent parents 1st.

2) When parents make complaints:

a) Be courteous, but be firm--do not vascilate. Above all, be loyal to Christ, to the Holy Father, and your Ordinary.

b) Do not attempt to debate parents who are bull-headed or bigoted. (We are attempting to change attitudesof mind--not show how smart we are).

3) The nun must bear in mind her great influence on the Ca-

tholic mother. Therefore:

a) Never use derogatory references (i.e., "nigger")

b) Employ courtesy titles of "Mr." or "Mrs." or "Miss" when speaking to Negroes.

c) Be well-informed on matters in the field of race relations:

i) From Sacred Scripture
ii) In the Papal Encyclicals
iii) Statements and Pastorals of the American Bishops.
iv) Current events and progress.

It is predicted that a Catholic Interracial Council will be established in Richmond in October 1953.

There was an integrated Kindergarten in Martinsville for a period of about two years.

In 1952 there was an interracial May procession at St. John's Church in Orange.

St. Emma's Military Academy for Negro boys at Belmead is directed by the Holy Ghost Fathers. The priests and Brothers of the Holy Ghost Order are white, but the remainder of the staff is made up of whites and Negroes, Catholics and non-Catholics.

"This was the plan of the founders," says Father Lachowsky, director of the Academy, "and we, too, want the best for the boys. So we make no distinction of race, color or creed as faras the staff is concerned.

WEST VIRGINIA

The Jesuits are planning to open a new college at Wheeling.

When inquiries were made concerning the racial policy of the new institution the following reply was received:

"The racial policy will be determined by the corporation of the institution after it is incorporated."

In May, 1951, a significant incident occurred in Charleston. St. Francis Hospital in that city refused to discharge three Negro nurses despite the demands of 20 white nurses. The white nurses warned Sister Helen Clare, Hospital Superintendent, that they would walk out unless the Negro nurese were dismissed.

Sister Helen Clare refused to accede to the demands and the 20 white nurses marched out.

But there was no weakening on the part of the Hospital, although it became necessary to have substitute nurses flown in from other communities to take up the works of mercy the 20 strikers had abandoned.

The Sisters announed: "As a Catholic institution it will continue to uphold Christian principles of charity and justice as well as the spirit of the United States Constitution."

The incident received national publicity. The Hospital received many hundreds of letters and telegrams. The Catholic Interracial Council of New York prepared an attractive leaflet on the incident which was sent to all hospitals throughout the country. The pamphlet made an eloquent plea for the employment of duly qualified nurses. It called for the opening up of the nursing profession by admitting Negro girls to schools of nursing.

While it is impossible to prove any causal relationship, it is significant that the first Negro girl, Patricia Brauer, was admitted in residence at the Georgetown University School of Nursing, Washington 7, D. C., for the four-year training course.

Miss Brauer is attractive and popular, has adjusted very well, and thus far has a very good scholastic record.

Significant changes have occurred in recent years in the whole Catholic educational system as attested in the following communication from the Rev. Daniel M. Kirwin, Superintendent of Schools in the Diocese of Wheeling:

"West Virginia law requires the segregation of whites and Negroes in the public schools. This law is strictly followd in the elementary and secondary levels. However, the State University does admit Negro students, who presumably are interested in courses not given at the State's institutions of higher education for members of their race.

"Up until recent years, private educational institutions have adhered to the State law. Several years ago, however, a ruling by the Attorney General of the State declared that the law did not obligate schools of nursing. Our presumption since that time has been that the law is to be interpreted strictly, i.e., affecting only the public schools.

"For a few years now Catholic schools of nursing in West Virginia have been admitting Negro students. We also have accepted Negro students in one of our Catholic high schols and have one Negro girl in an orphan home conducted by s religious community.

"A recently adopted policy in the diocese is to admit Catholic Negro boys and girls to our parochial schools upon application.

"None of the religious communities with motherhouses in this diocese has any Negro members. As far as I know, no Negroes have requested such membership. It is likely, though, that in the near future the religious communities will receive Negro postulants.

##########

OFFICE DIAL 4-4637
RES. DIAL 4-8556

ALLIED ARTS BUILDING
36 CENTER AVE., N. W.

DR. H. T. PENN
Surgeon - Dentist
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

January 3. 1956

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

My delay in replying to your request was caused by my attempt to obtain from the manager of our local bus company a positive statement relative to whether or not Roanoke has desegregated it's buses.

After waiting three day for him to return to the City, I found it impossible to obtain any type of statement, relative to segregated or desegregated buses in our City. He did say the company did not desire any publicity at all, with respect to the policy.

We did learn some time ago that the bus driver's in Roanoke were instructed not to attempt to seat any passenger, white or colored, and as a rule Negroe's have obtained seats in any part of the bus they desired.

This action was not inspired by any individual or group but by the officials of the company. It is not uncommon to see Negroe's sitting in the rear seats of the buses.

We have not heard any unfavorable comment from any one in Roanoke about this change.

May I wish you a pleasant and profitable New Year.

Sincerely,

Harry T. Penn

Harry T. Penn D. D. S.

HTP/cb

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

January 7, 1956

Mr. Paul Anthony
Information Service
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

This letter is in reply to your request for information regarding the segregation of public buses in Lynchburg.

I have ridden the buses infrequently over the past three years and have observed closely during these trips. Over the past week, I have talked with ten to fifteen frequent users of the buses, both white and Negro. The information from these sources, admittedly limited, boils down to these generalizations:

(1) A little over a year ago the city decided not to try to fight to maintain segregation and instructed bus drivers to ignore where passengers sat.

(2) The vast majority of Negro passengers sit at the rear of the bus, especially during the rush hours. Thus, for the most part, "voluntary" segregation seems to be followed.

(3) Beginning this fall, a few Negroes began taking the first seats available, including those in the "white" sections. This is ordinarily done when there is no crowding and seats are readily available. However, so far as I can determine from Negro leaders, there has been no direct, concerted effort to encourage Negroes to sit toward the front of the buses. Apparently it has been the decision of individuals or of groups of two to sit in formerly all-white seats.

(4) This incipient break-down of segregation on the buses evidently does not cause overt concern on the part of white citizens. One or two to whom I talked do not like it and predict "trouble" if most of the Negroes sit in the "white" sections.

(5) I have been unable to find any incident in which a Negro and white sat together, side by side, on the same seat. At least on one bus, the whites preferred to stand rather than sit in the only available seat beside a Negro, who was seated in the forward section of the car.

In conclusion, Lynchburg is following voluntary segregation, which gradually seems to be breaking down, as Negro passengers (and a few whites) sit anywhere seats are available.

Sincerely yours, J. Kenneth Morland

J. Kenneth Morland, Chm'n.

Florida

Miami - Segregation is not rigidly enforced on city buses in that Negroes and whites sometimes sit side by side if buses are crowded.

N. Y. Times 6/4/56

Arkansas

Following U. S. Supreme Court ruling in Flemming case, Citizens Coach Company , Little Rock, announced that the company "expects to comply with the law." Mixed seating began ~~to~~ on April 25, 1956.

Arkansas Gazette 4/26/56

Citizens Coach Company reports integration on buses works satisfactorily.

Arkansas Gazette 5/9/56

Oklahoma

Tulsa desegregates city buses after U. S. Supreme Court ruling in Fleming case.

Afro-American 5/5/56

Texas

Cities desegregating city buses since the April ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court are Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso and Beaumont, Texas.

Afro-American 5/5/56

Virginia

Virginia Transit Company annouces discontinuance of city bus segregation in Richmond and Norfolk on April 25, 1956 and said the #### Portsmouth Transit Company would adopt the same policy.

Atlanta Journal 4/25/56

The Afro-American of May 5, 1956 reported that reporters had made spot checks in Richmond and Norfold and found integrated seating.

Afro-American 5/5/56

Kentucky

Louisville desegregates city buses after U. S. Supreme Court ruling in Flem#ing case.

Afro-American 5/5/56

Kansas

W#itchita Falls desegregates city buses after U. S. Supreme Court ruling in Fleming case.

Afro-American 5/5/56

Texas

Houston - Houston Transit Company removes "colored section" signs.

Texas Observer 5/2/56

Texas

San Antonio - Police chief instructs officers not to enforce segregated bus seating.

Texas Observer 5/2/56

Alabama

Florence. Manager Tom Bolen of the Shoals Transit Inc., serving Florence, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia, announced that drivers stopped segregating passengers in late April. However, there had been no pronounced change in seating.

Chattanooga Times 5/2/56

North Carolina

Raleigh - Signs requiring segregated seating on city buses removed.

State# Times
4/26/56

Virginia

Petersburg. The Petersburg Transit Company andthe Petersburt-Hopewell Bus lines announced that they would end enforced segregation of passengers on buses. Maitland Bros. Bus Line, ~~operating between U. S. 60 and Ferndale in Dinwiddie County,~~ said it would continue its present unsegregated seating on runs between U. S. 60 and Ferndale in Dinwiddie County.

Virginian-Pilot
4/26/56

Virginia

Bus companies in Roanoke, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, and Fredericksburg report operation of buses on ~~on~~ non-segregated basis.

Washington Post
4/26/56

Transportation

Chicago, Illinois
B. F. Franklin, vice president of National City Lines of National City Lines of Chicago, parent company of Montgomery City Lines, said the company would not attempt to enforce segregation in areas where it operated buses. The company operates lines in Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, Jackson, Miss; Tampa, Fla; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Beaumont Wichita Falls, and El Paso, Texas.

City officials at Tampa, Jackson, Mobile, and Montgomery said segregation would be enforced despite the company statement.

Atlanta Journal 4/25/56

North Carolina

Durham and Greensboro - Duke Power Company officials said it was complying with the U. S. Supreme Court decision ~~relating~~ in the Fleming case, but did not expect any great change in bus operations in Durham and Greensboro.

Atlanta Journal 4/25/56

Texas

Dallas - Police Chief Hanson ordered officers to ~~refra~~ refrain from enforcing segregation on city buses.

Atlanta Daily World 4/25/56

~~Hearing for~~ Suit to segregate city bus riders was filed Sept 21, 1956. Hearing set for Oct 10, 1956.

Tennessee

Knoxville Transit Lines announce desegregation of city bus lines.

Atlanta Journal 4/25/56

North Carolina

Winston-Salem - City Coach Lines, Inc. removed signs directing Negroes to ##### seat themselves from rear of bus and said it had not enforced segregation since July 1955. Most passengers continued to seat themselves according to segregated pattern.

Twin City Lines and Forsyth Transit Lines said they had not forced passengers to sit in any # area for some time, but most passengers followed established custom in seating themselves.

Sentinel 4/24/56

Winston Salem
from John Costello

$$
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Spartanburg, S. C.

Changes.

Mrs Spearman: "After the I.C.C. ruling the Spartanburg buses were painted & signs were erected which directed (Negro) patrons to segregated seating areas. There was no abrupt change in seating practices, but gradually more & more Negroes are adopting the new practice."

June 1956,

Nashville

Chattanooga

All Texas -

NCF

December 27, 1956

Integration In City Transportation

The bus companies or city officials announced the end of bus segregation in the cities listed below shortly after the United States Supreme Court ruled on the Fleming case. John Constable reported integrated seating in Winston-Salem, N. C. in November, and a summer news clipping from Arkansas reported continued integrated seating in Little Rock. We have no authoritative and recent reports on present pattern of seating in the other cities listed.

Alabama

Florence
Montgomery
Sheffield
Tuscumbia
Mobile

Kansas

Wichita Falls

Arkansas

✓ Little Rock (Grisnold)

Kentucky

✓ Louisville (CH Parrish)

North Carolina

✓ Durham
✓ Greensboro
✓ Raleigh
✓ ✓ Winston-Salem

Oklahoma

✓ Tulsa

Tennessee

✓ Knoxville
? Nashville - (buses running on the "Fisk" line)

✓ **Texas** - Ed Klopper

Beaumont
Dallas
El Paso
Fort Worth
Houston
San Antonio

Virginia

Charlottesville
Fredericksburg
Lynchburg
Norfolk
Petersburg
Portsmouth
✓ Richmond
Roanoke

Florida

? Miami (occasionally during rush hours)

× **Washington D.C.**

Maryland

× Baltimore

Verifiers for Desegregation of Buses

Alabama -

Tri-city area - Walter Brown
Montgomery - M. L. King Jr.
Mobile - Fr. A. Foley

Arkansas

Little Rock - Nat Griswold

Kentucky

Louisville - C H Parrish

North Carolina

Durham - J. H. Wheeler
Greensboro - Tarh Bell
Raleigh - John Larkins
Winston-Salem - John Constable

Washington DC - Mary Alice Ballinger

Florida

Miami - Dr. G. Hawkins or Rev Ed. Graham
or Mrs. Mayme (chas) Williams

Baltimore Mrs. Terry King -

Tennessee

Knoxville - Mrs. John Wilcox
Nashville - John Hayes II

Texas

Beaumont -
Dallas - Ken Holbert
El Paso -
Ft. Worth - Ken Holbert
Houston - Carter Wesley - Mrs. Jas. Crate
San Antonio - Mr. DQ. Hurdle

Virginia

Charlottesville - Patty Boyle
Fdksberg -
Lynchburg - Belle Boone sweetbrier - Beard
Norfolk - Pilot & Guide
Petersburg
Portsmouth Pilot & Guide
→ Richmond Jack Marion
Roanoke

Harris "quote" —
All "Achilles Heel"
of seg in Ga.

December 28, 1956

MEMO TO: Harold C. Fleming

FROM: Paul Anthony

SUBJECT: Bus Desegregation

The following information has been obtained by phone from the sources listed.

Virginia:

Richmond: Dr. John Marion reports the Virginia Transit Company has stopped enforcing the old segregation laws which are considered to have been thrown out by the U.S. Supreme Court. City officials have made no comments on the matter. The great majority of Negro passengers continue using a voluntary segregation pattern though there are frequent exceptions to this. It is Dr. Marion's opinion that desegregation can continue without incident.

Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News: Mr. Thomas Young reports bus desegregation in these three cities. There remains considerable voluntary segregation, but a portion of the Negro passengers consistently sit in an integrated pattern. Bus company and city officials make no protest. The white populations of these cities have accepted the bus desegregation as an accomplished fact.

Efforts are being made to secure, by mail, information on the conditions in Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Petersburg, and Roanoke.

Tennessee:

Knoxville: Mrs. Jack Wilcox reports that Knoxville Transit Lines desegregated their buses on April 24, 1956. This was carried out without incident or undue publicity. Complete bus desegregation is now in effect.

Texas:

Dallas: Rev. Ed. Kloppe reports bus desegregation in effect in Dallas without opposition from city officials. Other Texas cities, including Beaumont, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio, are to be checked and reported on by mail.

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Dallas: Rev. Ed. Kloppe reports bus desegregation in effect in Dallas without opposition from city officials. Other Texas cities, including Beaumont, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio, are to be checked and reported on by mail.

Durham, North Carolina

Talked with John Wheeler who said segregated seating was not enforced on any routes in Durham. Negro domestics, in the main, continue to sit in the rear of the bus. There are approximately 8000 Negroes working in the tobacco factories in Durham and they sit in all sections of the bus. There have been no reports of violence or incidents, but most white and Negroes feel that these Negro# factory workers would become belligerent if anyone ~~mentioned~~ objected to their taking front seats or asked them to move. These people are unionized and accustomed to "fighting" for their rights. The pattern of integrated seating developed

(over)

after the ruling in the Flemming case.

Mr. Wheeler said his daughter commuted to Raleigh daily and there was integrated seating in this inter-city travel (Trailway bus). This began after April. Many whites objected at first, but the bus drivers usually said there was nothing they could do. Few objections are raised now.

Mr. Wheeler says he thinks there is little or no integrated seating in Raleigh. He attributes this to the lack of industrial employment of Negroes, economic dependency, and poor leadership.

FBI 12/28/56

Raleigh, North Carolina

Talked with Vivian Irving who reported that a bus on which she rode a week before Christmas retained the segregation sign. She had not observed Negroes seated toward the front of the bus except in Negro neighborhoods or on buses filled with Negro passengers.

FBI
12/28/56

Charlotte, North Carolina

Talked with Kelly Alexander, state president of the NAACP. He said that the bus company had quietly instructed bus drivers not to enforce segregation, and Negroes sit in all section of buses. Integrated seating has been more in evidence since the ruling in the Flemming case, but bus drivers did not strictly enforce segregation before then. Negroes live in many sections of Charlotte and the mixed seating is found on all routes. However, there is still a tendency for many Negroes to sit toward the rear. Many Negroes now use the front door of a station from which buses go to suburban areas.

FBI 12/28/56

Greensboro, North Carolina

Called John Alexander who conferred with others in the AFSC office(some of whom are Negroes). He reported that integrated seating was in evidence on all bus routes, though more Negroes were seated in the rear of the bus than elsewhere.
One of the Negro employees at AFSC said a white woman recently asked her if she didn't belong in the back of the bus. She replied, "Not any more." The woman asked the bus driver to have the Negro passenger move, but he paid no attention to the request. No major incidents have been reported.

FBI 12/28/56

TRANSPORTATION

Chicago, Illinois:

B. F. Franklin, vice president of National City Lines of Chicago, parent company of Montgomery City Lines, said the company would not attempt to enforce segregation in areas where it operated buses. The company operates lines in Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama; Jackson, Miss.; Tampa, Fla.; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Beaumont, Wichita Falls, and El Paso, Texas.

City officials at Tampa, Jackson, Mobile, and Montgomery said segregation would be enforced despite the company statement.

Atlanta Journal 4/25/56

Alabama:

Florence. Manager Tom Bolen of the Shoals Transit, Inc., serving Florence, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia, announced that drivers stopped segregating passengers in late April. However, there has been no pronounced change in seating.

Chattanooga Times, 5/2/56

Arkansas:

Following U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Flemming case, Citizens Coach Company, Little Rock, announced that the company "expects to comply with the law." Mixed seating began on April 25, 1956.

Arkansas Gazette, 4/26/56

Citizens Coach Company reports integration on buses works satisfactorily.

Arkansas Gazette, 5/9/56

Florida:

Miami. Segregation is not rigidly enforced on city buses in that Negroes and whites sometimes sit side by side if buses are crowded.

N.Y. Times, 6/4/56

Kansas:

Witchita Falls desegregates city buses after U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Fleming case.

Afro-American, 5/5/56

Kentucky:

Louisville desegregates city buses after U.S. Supreme Court ruling in

Fleming case.

Afro-American, 5/5/56

North Carolina:

Winston-Salem - City Coach Lines, Inc., removed signs directing Negroes to seat themselves from rear of bus and said it had not enforced segregation since July, 1955. Most passengers continued to seat themselves according to segregated pattern.

Twin City Lines and Forsyth Transit Lines said they had not forced passengers to sit in any area for some time, but most passengers followed established custom in seating themselves.

Sentinel, 4/24/56

North Carolina:

Raleigh - Signs requiring segregated seating on city buses removed.

State Times, 4/26/56

North Carolina:

Durham and Greensboro - Duke Power Company officials said it was complying with the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Fleming case, but did not expect any great change in bus operations in Durham and Greensboro.

Atlanta Journal, 4/25/56

Oklahoma:

Tulsa desegregates city buses after U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Fleming case.

Afro-American, 5/5/56

Tennessee:

Knoxville transit Lines announces desegration of city bus lines.
Atlanta Journal 4/25/56

Texas:

Houston Transit Company removes "colored section" signs.
Texas Observer 5/2/56

Dallas Police Chief Hanson ordered officers to retrain from enforcing segregation on city buses.
Atlanta Daily World 4/25/56
(Suit to segregate city bus drivers was filed Sept. 21, 1956. Hearing set for Oct 10,56)

Cities desegrating city buses since April ruling of the U.S.Supreme Court are Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso and Beaumont
(Afro-American 5/5/56

San Antonio Police chief instructs officer not to enforce segregated bus seating. Texas Observer 5/2/56

Virginia:

Bus companies in Roanoke, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, and Fredericksburg report operation of buses on non-segregated Basis.
Washington Post 4/26/56

Virginia Transit Company announces discontinuance of city bus segregation in Richmond, and Norfolk on April 25, 1956 and said the Portsmouth Transit company would adopt the same policy.
Atlanta Journal 4/25/56

The Afro American of May 5, 1956 reported that reporters had made spot checks in Richmond and Nor folk and found integrated seating.

The Petersburg Transit Company and the Petersburg-Hopewell Bus Lines announces that they would end enforced segregation of passengers on buses. Maitland Bros. Bus Line said it would continue its present unsegregated seating on runs between U.S. 60 and Ferndale in Dinwiddie County.
Virginian-Pilot 4/26/56

Bus Desegration - Arkansas

From an Associated Press story in the Arkansas Gazette, 11/14/56

"Buses in most major Arkansas cities and towns already were integrated when the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision yesterday overturning state bus segregation laws.

"It was a sort of passive integration on Arkansas buses that grew out of the Supreme Court 's ruling last spring which merely dismissed an appeal from another decision overturning a South Carolina segregation law.

"Bus company officials at Little Rock, Hot Springs, Fort Smith and Pine Bluff sidestepped a possible controversy and, in effect, left the matter in the hands of their customers."

.....

Little Rock: "There are frequent cases of Negroes sitting at the front of the buses. No major trouble has beenreported."

Pine Bluff: "Negroes have been sitting in all sections of Pine Bluff buses several months."

Fort Smith: "The segregation signs are no longer on the buses at Fort Smith... but generally Negroes seat from the rear. When a Negro sits at the front of the bus, there is no trouble, company officials said."

Hot Springs: "There is no effort to force a Negro to sit at the rear of the bus. But, much like the situation at Fort Smith, the Negroes tend to sit together at the rear."

Memo ... FROM THE ~~DESK OF~~ ~~back pocket of~~

..... ~~FRANCES CARNES~~ Paul Anthony

January 4, 3:30 pm

Ed Kloppe called re bus desegregation:

In Houston & Dallas desegregation is "working fine."

His summary: "In virtually every Texas city that is large enough to have a bus system, desegregation has been completed or is beginning quietly and effectively. .....the transportation situation is in complete contradiction of all other trends concerning segregation."

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

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Austin
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco
Carter G. Wesley
Houston
Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

Dec. 28, 1956

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Attention: Mr. Anthony

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Your phone call came at a most appropriate time. I had been having lunch with Fred Schmidt, Exec.-Secretary of the State C.I.O. Council and we had been discussing the need of keeping abreast of the rapidly changing scene.

Right now I am writing while my wife is driving the family to a "retreat" of leaders in law, labor. From them I hope to get first hand information from Houston and other cities.

For over a year now the San Antonio Transit system has been "color blind". With swimming pools desegregated the bus situation is mild indeed. Corpus Christi has kept pace with San Tone in everything else and we can safely assume that the bus

situation is now past history in Corpus.

Dallas is most weird. The Dallas Morning News inveighs almost daily against the Supreme Court's school decision. But shortly after Brownell announced the meeting of Federal attorneys concerning the bus decision one D. M. N editorial writer gloats publicly: well, the Attorney-General isn't likely to find anything to criticize in what we did here in Dallas..... we simply took down the signs and we have had no incidents..... What needs to be added is that several years ago the Dallas Transit Co. was forced to pay over $3,000 in "Exemplary Damages" to a Negro lady because she was forced to move and since that time the Transit officials have instructed their drivers to "not see nothin'."

Austin has no problems —— and this in spite of the fact that the Transit people tossed the buck to the City Council and the City Council insisted that state laws were at fault. Meanwhile the people have come to solve the problem quietly and most effectively

I will send you information (by Wed., I hope) concerning other cities that may not have bothered to repeal segregation statutes —— —— but the people began to write new laws by simply acting democratically

Sincerely Ed Klopp

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia
December 31, 1956.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Information Service
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I called the bus office in Petersburg upon receiving your letter of the 29th in an effort to get the date of bus desegregation in Petersburg. The manager stated that while he could not recall the exact date, he knew that it was before July 6. He said that when the court handed down its decision, his company took the position that they would maintain the status quo since they were operating under state law, but would change when the law changed. However, the Virginia Transit Co. which operates buses in Richmond, Norfolk and Portsmouth announced an end to segregation, company enforced, on their buses. Taking cognizance of the Richmond action, the Petersburg company changed its position and went along with Richmond.

Going back to my clippings, I find that the Supreme Court's decision was made on April 23, Richmond's transit company made its decision to abandon segregation on Tuesday, April 24, and the Petersburg Transit Company made its announcement to desegregate on April 25. The local paper, the Progress Index, on April 25 p. 1 Col 1. states in part:

"Announcements by both the Petersburg Transit Company which operates buses in Petersburg and Colonial Heights and the Petersburg-Hopewell Bus Line, which operates between Petersburg, Hopewell and Fort Lee, in Hopewell and from this City to Matoaca and Ettrick, said the color line has been erased.

Virginia Railways and the Richmond Greyhound Lines, both of which serve Petersburg, eliminated segregation on intrastate as well as interstate buses last January.

Officials of Maitland Brothers Bus Lines had nothing to add to their statement yesterday when they said they would continue to operate on the present basis. They said they had not enforced segregation in the past to any great extent, inasmuch as their operation was more of an accommodation than a regular public service. This line operates a short distance between Route 460 and Ferndale Park in Dinwiddie County.

... Elsewhere in Virginia, some bus line operators indicated they intend to hold the color line while others said they haven't been enforcing it for some months.

Companies in Roanoke, Lynchburg, Charlottesville and Fredericksburg were operating on a non-segregated basis. Spokesmen for lines in Danville, Martinsville and Radford indicated they would continue segregated seating, at least for the immediate future.

... Neither Gov. Stanley nor other state officials have set down a policy regarding state enforcement of state laws involved.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said:

"It is obvious as a legal situation that the decision ... strikes down the state's statutes and municipal ordinances providing for separation of the races ... in intrastate transportation.

Bus riders rode their buses in Richmond and other cities in the state with no incidents or seating disputes reported."

Who prompted the move?

The Petersburg lines on their own initiative followed the lead of the Virginia Transit Company operating in Richmond. The Petersburg-Hopewell Bus Lines has taken over the Petersburg Transit Co. since then, so that there is one major transportation Company in the area.

I called the Maitland Brothers Bus Lines, reminding them of the position they took as reported in the paper on April 25 and the reply was that "we are operating as we always have". I asked him specifically what would his company do if persons disregarded the segregated pattern. His reply was that they (the Co.) would not bother anybody. In other words, the company is interested in operating the buses and will try to satisfy their customers.

The reaction of City Officials?
according to the bus official, they have been neutral.

The reaction of the bus Company?
From the above, it is obvious that the bus companies were willing to make the change. Only strong opposition from the public or officials would deter them.

Amount of voluntary segregation remaining?
According to the bus company official a large majority of the people out of habit follow the old pattern, but no problem is created by those who do not.

Incidents?
The bus company official has no complaints. The biggest problem that has come to his attention was at the beginning of the new policy, there was a complaint that some of the Negro children in Hopewell in trying to get on the bus may have shoved some adults and may have

thoughtlessly taken seats individually, thus allowing few seats for couples who boarded the buses. He said he spoke to the principal of the school and that problem was solved.

Thus, it appears that bus segregation outlawed by the courts decision was accepted locally without many significant difficulties, both groups apparently using discretion and understanding. I read the local paper and do not recall reading any statement in opposition to the call.

Please excuse my writing.

Best wishes of the New Year to you and the Staff

Very sincerely yours,

Dwight Roberts

(Va State College
Petersburg Va)

MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE
of the UNIVERSITY *of* VIRGINIA
FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

January 4, 1957

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Miss Foster was in Florida at the time your letter arrived here, so it was forwarded to her there. She is recuperating from surgery, so she sent your letter on to me for a reply.

Your information that bus desegregation had ended in Fredericksburg came as a surprise to me. I dare say your information came from a recent survey of various cities in the region in which this city was included. I am told that this bus company reported simply that they had no problem - an evasive, ambiguous answer which seemed to imply that segregation was not enforced. The matter of bus seating has not been an issue here, nor has the company made any public statement of policy. The president of the local NAACP tells me that no one to his knowledge has attempted to test the matter deliberately.

The real situation is this: the bus company here is a very small operation serving a handful of our population. In the eight years of my residence here, it has dropped service on several routes. Though I have no exact information on the subject, it appears that the company bearly survives. Quite a few of its regular passengers are Negro, and I conjecture that the company considers it expedient not to offend its Negro passengers if they sit to the front, as long as its white passengers voice no objection. The NAACP president, referred to above, says that several Negroes have told him that they sit where they please. He did say that one Negro, in recent weeks, reported that a driver had reminded him to sit where he was suppose to, with which he complied. In sum, the bus company being what it is, and the temper of the white community here being a somewhat tolerant one, I would say that desegregation on the buses is a real pattern in the process of developing, though not an explicit policy. Or to put it otherwise, were the matter brought to public attention most probably some bigot or other would scream, and the bus company in the interest of survival would reaffirm the Jim Crow patterns and consciously enforce them.

Sincerely,

L. Clyde Carter, Jr.

L. Clyde Carter, Jr.
Assistant Professor of Sociology

E. H. Klopp
504 W. 24th
Austin, Texas

RECEIVED JAN 2 1957

AUSTIN TEX. DEC 29 8 PM 1956

Mail

AIR MAIL 6¢ U.S. POSTAGE

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E
Atlanta 3, Ga.

HC7

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
JAckson 2-7963

For Release: Monday A.M. Newspapers, January 7, 1957

ATLANTA, GA. - A spot survey by the Southern Regional Council disclosed that 21 Southern cities have ended compulsory segregation on local buses without difficulty.

The cities are: Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs, Arkansas; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, and Winston Salem, North Carolina; Knoxville, Tennessee; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Texas; and Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke, Virginia. Spartanburg, S.C.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee.

In every case the desegregation took place without court action - usually by a change of policy on the part of the transit company involved. The changes caused no incidents of violence or organized protest.

The experience of these twenty-one cities contrasted sharply with recent developments in Montgomery, Birmingham, and Tallahassee. There, nonsegregated seating on local buses has been met by both official resistance and sporadic violence by lawless elements.

In most of the cities checked, the SRC found that many passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating. But passengers are free to sit where they wish, and some degree of mixed seating is found in each of the cities reported.

In most cases, desegregation of local buses dates back to April, 1956, when the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal from the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals which held the Columbia, S.C., bus segregation ordinance unconstitutional (S.C. Electric & Gas Co. vs. Sarah Mae Flemming). Although the ruling directly applied

only to Columbia, a number of transit companies operating elsewhere voluntarily revised their regulations.

Following is a brief city-by-city account of present bus practices:

Little Rock, Ark.: The bus system has been desegregated, with Negroes frequently sitting at the front of the buses.

Pine Bluff, Ark.: Negroes sit in all sections of the buses.

Fort Smith, Ark.: Segregation signs are no longer on the buses, but generally Negroes seat from the rear.

Hot Springs, Ark.: Although segregation is not enforced, Negroes tend to sit together at the rear of the buses. The situation is similar to that in Fort Smith.

Charlotte, N.C.: Integrated seating has been more in evidence since the ruling in the Flemming case, but separate seating was not strictly enforced prior to that time. Mixed seating is found on all routes.

Greensboro, N.C.: Mixed seating is in evidence on all routes though many Negroes continue to sit toward the rear of the buses.

Durham, N.C.: Similar to the situation in Greensboro.

Winston Salem, N.C.: All bus routes have been desegregated, in practice as well as in policy.

Knoxville, Tenn.: Segregation was ended by the bus company following the Flemming decision. All bus routes now have mixed seating.

San Antonio, Texas: The transit system has been desegregated for more than a year.

Corpus Christi, Texas: The same as San Antonio.

Dallas, Texas: Bus drivers do not enforce segregation though most Negroes sit toward the rear of the buses.

Richmond, Va.: On April 24, 1956, the Virginia Transit Company announced

it would no longer enforce bus segregation laws. Most Negroes continue in the customary segregated seating pattern.

Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News, Va.: Bus desegregation became effective shortly after the Flemming decision was announced. Some customary segregation remains.

Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke, Va.: Desegregation is now in effect on the buses of these cities. Mixed seating is regarded as normal, though some Negroes continue to sit at the rear of the bus.

Monday Jan 7-57 - Chattanooga
Bus Co. Paints out signs
relating to racial segregation.

Bus Desegration

(Efforts to end racial segregation on city transportation systems have met with difficulty in Montgomery, Birmingham, and Tallahassee. In other Southern cities desegration of local transportation facilities has taken place without difficulty. A listing of these cities may be of interest to you.)

Background: April 23, 1956: The U.S. Supreme Court barred racial segregation on public transportation within the borders of a state. The court upheld the decision of the 4th U.S.Circuit Court of appeals, (Columbia) South Carolina Electric & Gas Company vs. Sarah Mae Flemming. The plaintiff had been removed from a bus for refusing to move from an area assigned to white passengers. The case was heard by Federal District Court Judge George Bell Timmerman who ruled that the South Carolina segregation statute was constitutional. The Federal Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit reversed Judge Timmerman.

November 13, 1956: Hearing an appeal from lower courts the U.S. Supreme Court ~~ruled~~ held Montgomery and Alabama bus segregation laws invalid.

Several Southern cities had begun bus desegration prior to the above decisions. In most cities, however, desegration has taken place since that time. A survey of the Southern states reveals partial or complete desegration in the following states and cities.

North Carolina:

Charlotte: Negroes sit in all sections of buses. Integratedseating has been more in evidence since the Flemming case but segregation was not strictly enforded before that time. ~~Negroes live in many sec~~ Voluntary segregation on the part of many Negroes continues. No major incidents or protests ~~or violence~~ have been reported.

Durham: A pattern of integrated seating developed after the ruling in the Fleming case. Voluntary segregation on part of many domestics continues. No major incidents or protests ~~or violence~~ have been reported.

NASHVILLE: "No city ordinance or state law requiring bus segregation. Company discreetly ordered drivers to forget race in June. Scattered integration without incident."

Alabama Council Newsletter May,June,July, 1956

James E. Burke, president of Knoxville Transit Lines, on announcing an end of segregation with that company also announced that Tennessee Coach Co., of which he is president, will abandon segregation on its intrastate buses. The firm operates buses in Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia and West Virginia.

AP story, from Atlanta Journal 8/25/56

Virginia:

Charlottesville: Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle - 3-3018

Fredericksburg - miss Susy Peach Foster (VEHRBd. member)
methodist st. center. Wandridge St.
or.
Mrs. Hetta Simpson. (VEHRBd. mbr.)

Petersburg - Dr. Harry Roberts.
Va. State College

Lynchburg - Dr. J. Kenneth Morland
Randolph-Macon Womans College

Roanoke - Dr. Harry Penn
or
Mr. Mars Plunkette

Miss Susy Peach Foster
Methodist Student Center
Dandridge Street /1410/College/Avenue
Fredericksburg, Va.

Dr. J. Kenneth Morland
Randolph Macon Woman's College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dr. Harry Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Va.

Dr. H. T. Penn
36 Center Avenue N.W.
Roanoke 17, Va.

MONTGOMERY: In June the Federal Court voided bus race laws, issued injunction, suspended same pending direct appeal to Supreme Court. Supreme Court on vacation until October and will likely give "preferred" status with decision in November or December. Suspension may be appealed to a Justice left on duty but this action unlikely. Bus protest to continue until all legal barriers definitely down.

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA: Negroes and colored in May instituted a boycott against bus lines "patterned along the lines of the boycott in Montgomery, Alabama U.S.A."

Did You Know?

July 1, 1900: Montgomery Advertiser - City Council passed ordinance specifying two rear seats and standing only for Negroes, whites elsewhere on street cars.

Aug. 17, 1900: Nashville Banner - "The Negroes of Montgomery claim that they are not made but that they do not want to ride and have been advised by their ministers to walk and save their money . . . The president of the street car company reports that within the past three weeks his company has lost $1,400 and the usual income has been reduced by 25%." (This boycott lasted several months ending with Negroes being given more seating space).

Oct. 9, 1903: Street car boycott in Jacksonville, Florida

July 8, 1900: - Brooklyn Citizen - Mary Curtiss Lee, elderly daughter of General Robert E. Lee, arrested and fined for refusing to move from rear as directed when Washington - Alexandria, (Va.) street car reached middle of bridge over Potomac River where segregation began.

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Volume 35, Number 17 October 16, 1950

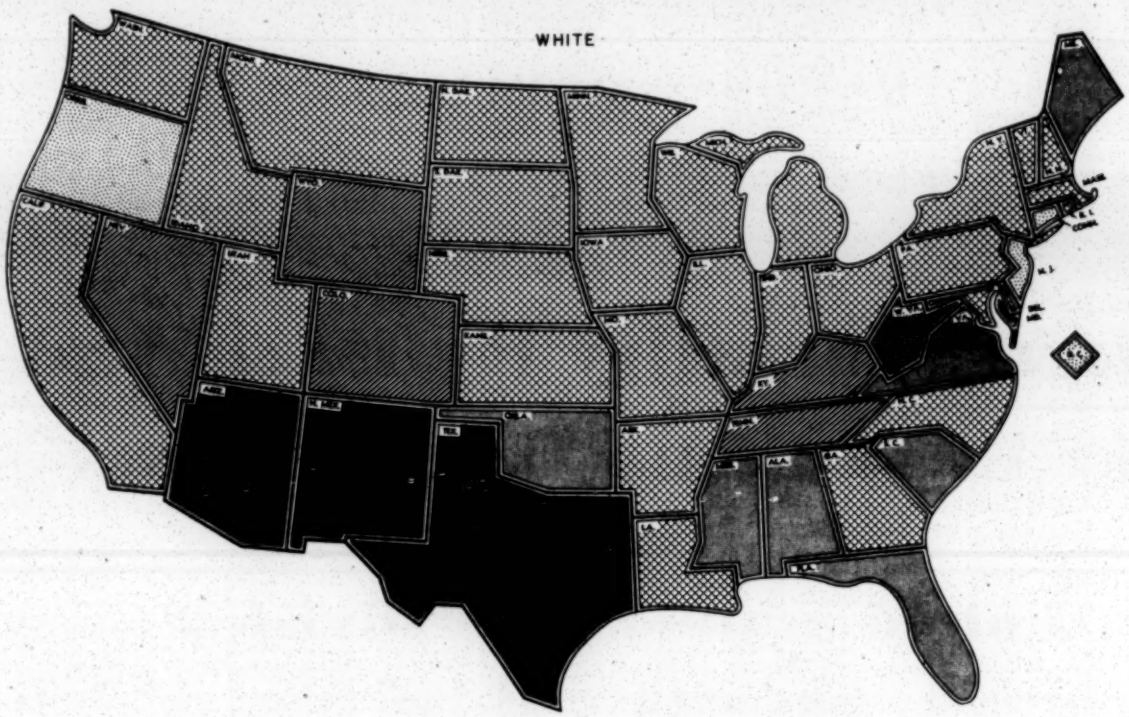
VITAL STATISTICS—SPECIAL REPORTS
NATIONAL SUMMARIES

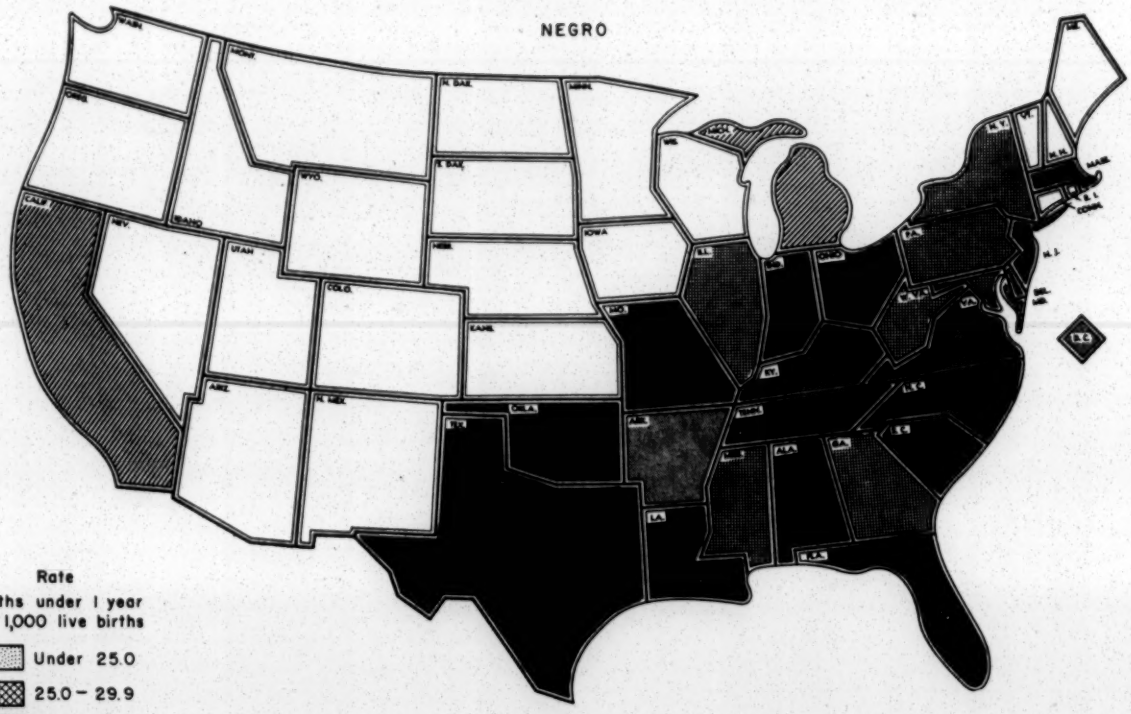
Infant Mortality By Race And By Urban And Rural Areas

United States, Each Division And State, 1948

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Public Health Service
National Office of Vital Statistics

INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE: EACH STATE, 1948





Rate
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births

- Under 25.0
- 25.0 – 29.9
- 30.0 – 34.9
- 35.0 – 39.9
- 40.0 – 44.9
- 45.0 and over

Note: Rates shown only for States that had more than 75 deaths of Negro infants in 1948.

Infant Mortality By Race And By Urban And Rural Areas: United States, Each Division And State, 1948

A total of 113,169 infants under 1 year of age died in the United States during 1948. This figure represents a rate of 32.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. While this rate is the lowest on record for the United States, it shows little change from the rate of 32.2 for 1947, and a 5.3 percent decrease from the rate of 33.8 for 1946.

However, there was a greater decline in the risk of mortality among infants than appears from these rates. These rates have been computed for infants deaths and live births in each specified year. They make no allowance for the fact that a considerable proportion of the infants dying under 1 year of age in each year are born during the preceding year. When the numbers of births are increasing, the infant mortality rate based on the annual number of births understates the mortality risk, and when the numbers of births are declining, overstates it.[1] When adjustment is made for the changing numbers of births, the rates for 1946, 1947, and 1948 become 34.6, 32.8, and 31.8, respectively, showing a greater decline than the unadjusted rates.

Infant mortality rates adjusted for the changing numbers of births, as well as unadjusted rates, are shown in table 1 for the United States and for each State for the years 1946 to 1948. The adjusted rates for the United States were obtained by allocating the infant deaths occurring in a given year to the year in which the infants were born and computing the rate in two parts; the deaths of infants born during a given year being related to the number of births for the same year, and the death of those born during the previous year being related to the number of births for that year. The two ratios were then added to obtain the adjusted rate. The adjusted rates for the individual States were computed by applying the allocation factors (proportions of infant deaths allocated to the current and preceding years) for the total infant deaths in the United States to the number of infant deaths for each State. Experience has shown that no serious error is involved in using the allocation factor for the United States in adjusting the infant mortality rates for the individual States, since the factor may vary somewhat without affecting the results. A description of the method of adjustment and computation of the allocation factors may be found in a previous report.[1] Infant mortality rates referred to in the remainder of this discussion and those presented in the text table and in tables 2 and 3 are not adjusted.

[1]Bureau of the Census, "Effect of Changing Birth Rates Upon Infant Mortality Rates," Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 19, No. 21, 1944.

Infant mortality by race

Mortality is considerably higher among nonwhite than among white infants. In 1948, the infant mortality rate for the white population was 29.9 per 1,000 live births, while that for the nonwhite was 46.5, or 56 percent higher. While both racial groups shared in the decline in infant mortality between 1947 and 1948, the improvement was somewhat greater for the nonwhite races. Between 1947 and 1948, the mortality rate for nonwhite infants decreased 4 percent, from 48.5 to 46.5, while the rate for white infants remained about the same (30.1 in 1947 and 29.9 in 1948).

Infant mortality by urban and rural areas

The text table shows infant mortality rates by race for residents of urban and rural areas for the United States in 1948. For both race groups, the infant mortality rate was slightly higher for rural areas than for urban places. Within the urban population, an inverse association is also apparent between the population size of the place and infant mortality. For all races, the infant mortality rate ranges from

INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY AGE, RACE, AND POPULATION-SIZE GROUPS: UNITED STATES, 1948

(By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 live births in each specified group)

AREA	UNDER 1 YEAR			UNDER 1 MONTH			1-11 MONTHS		
	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white
ALL AREAS	32.0	29.9	46.5	22.2	21.2	29.1	9.8	8.7	17.4
Urban	31.2	29.3	45.6	23.0	21.8	31.3	8.3	7.4	14.3
Places of 100,000 or more	28.9	26.6	41.6	21.9	20.3	30.3	7.0	6.3	11.3
Places of 25,000 to 100,000	31.4	29.4	48.9	22.9	21.7	33.1	8.5	7.7	15.8
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	32.6	30.9	49.7	23.7	23.0	31.5	8.9	7.9	18.3
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	36.0	34.3	56.3	25.4	24.7	33.4	10.6	9.6	22.9
Rural	33.1	30.8	47.6	21.0	20.1	26.4	12.1	10.6	21.2

a high of 36.0 per 1,000 live births for the small urban places of 2,500 to 10,000 population to a low of 28.9 for the large cities with populations of 100,000 or more.

The inverse association between city size and infant death rate is also found to hold for death rates of all races under 1 month of age, and at 1-11 months of age. For the latter group, the death rate for rural areas is even higher than that for small urban places. However, for neonatal deaths, the rate in rural areas is below that of any urban place. This difference may be the result of a relatively greater underregistration of deaths in the rural areas, rather than a true difference in mortality.

Infant mortality by State

The range of infant mortality rates for States differs considerably by race. For white infants, the rates range from 22.7 per 1,000 live births for residents of the District of Columbia, and 23.8 for Connecticut, to 63.2 for residents of New Mexico. The rates for the majority of the States (32) and the District of Columbia fall below the average of 29.9 for the United States. Maine is the only Northern State whose infant mortality rate is above the United States average. The highest rates in the country are found in New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. Not quite so high, but still above average were the infant mortality rates in 3 Mountain States, Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado; and in the Southern States, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Florida.

The infant mortality rate for the nonwhite population is higher in each State than that for the white population. When the rate for the nonwhite infants is subdivided into that for Negroes, and for "other nonwhite" races, it is found that, for the United States, the rate for Negroes is 45.7, and for the "other nonwhite" races, 63.1. The latter group forms such a small part of the total nonwhite infant deaths (6 percent) that the combined rate is 46.5, only slightly higher than the rate for Negroes alone.

However, in individual States having large "other nonwhite" populations, this group is of importance. In Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and California, there were more than 75 "other nonwhite" infant deaths in 1948. The rates for this group in the first 3 of these States were high, 159.3, 174.3, and 55.1, respectively. The "other nonwhite" population in these States is chiefly Indian, while in California, where it is mainly Chinese and Japanese, the infant mortality rate for this group was 24.3.

The infant mortality rates for Negroes for the 26 areas that had over 75 Negro infant deaths in 1948, range from 30.0 in the District of Columbia, and 33.5 in Arkansas to 56.9 for Oklahoma. The contrast between the rates for each State for white and Negro infants is shown in the two charts.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In making comparisons of infant mortality data presented in this report consideration must be given to the completeness of birth and infant death registration. Estimates of the completeness of birth registration, based on a test conducted in 1940, indicate that such registration is not complete and that the degree of completeness varies by State, is greater for the white race than for the nonwhite races, and greater for urban than rural areas.[2] Although no similar test of completeness of infant death registration has been made, indications are that it is roughly equivalent to the registration of births for the country as a whole; less complete than birth registration for infants dying within the first few days of life, the deficiency being greater for nonwhite than for white infants; and more complete than birth registration for infants dying at later ages.[3] There is also some indication that infant death registration may be more complete than birth registration in urban areas and less complete than birth registration in rural areas.

The comparability of infant mortality statistics is also affected by error in allocation of deaths to place of residence. Such errors probably have little effect on figures for States as a whole but are of importance for data classified by population size of place, resulting in an overstatement of resident deaths for cities and an understatement for surrounding rural areas. In the country as a whole, and in most States, the number of infant deaths among residents of small urban places is considerably smaller than for large cities and rural areas, so that the extent of such error is probably relatively greatest for small cities. It must also be considered that classification by population size is made according to the population of each area at the time of the last population census, April 1, 1940, and data for 1948 would undoubtedly change the population-size classification of a number of areas.

Since these considerations apply also to natality data, the error is more or less compensated in the infant mortality rate, which relates deaths to the number of live births in the corresponding group. However, it is unlikely that the proportions of error for both infant deaths and for births would be exactly the same, therefore, it may be assumed that the rates are affected to some extent.

All data in this report are by place of residence. The residence allocation of a birth or infant death is determined by the "usual place of residence" of the mother of the child as shown on the birth or death certificate. The rates shown are the numbers of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births to residents of the area.

Data on resident births by State, race, and urban and rural areas in the United States have been recently published.[4] The transcripts of births for Lynn, Massachusetts (2,381) were received in the National Office of Vital Statistics too late for inclusion in this report. The infant mortality rate for Massachusetts is therefore slightly overstated, since it is based on the number of births published in this report.

[2]National Office of Vital Statistics, "Estimated Completeness of Birth Registration: United States, 1935 to 1944," Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 23, No. 10, 1946.

[3]Greville, Thomas N. E., "United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1939-1941," Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1946.

[4]National Office of Vital Statistics, "Births by Race and by Urban and Rural Areas: United States, Each Division and State, 1948," Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 35, No. 2, 1950.

TABLE 1.—DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1946-48

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births)

AREA	NUMBER			RATE					
				Adjusted for changing numbers of births			Unadjusted		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
UNITED STATES	113,169	119,173	111,063	31.8	32.8	34.6	32.0	32.2	33.8
NEW ENGLAND	5,421	6,254	6,097	26.7	29.1	32.6	27.1	28.6	31.7
Maine	706	853	833	31.6	36.6	42.1	32.0	35.7	41.0
New Hampshire	361	399	348	28.8	30.9	32.7	29.1	30.1	31.4
Vermont	271	303	284	28.8	31.9	34.9	28.9	31.2	34.0
Massachusetts	2,613	3,027	2,984	26.5	28.7	32.6	26.8	28.1	31.6
Rhode Island	444	522	494	26.0	28.6	30.3	26.3	28.2	29.5
Connecticut	1,026	1,150	1,154	24.0	25.6	28.7	24.3	25.2	27.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	17,285	19,829	18,256	27.3	29.8	31.3	27.6	29.2	30.4
New York	8,258	9,123	8,345	27.1	28.7	30.0	27.3	28.2	29.1
New Jersey	2,585	2,965	2,715	26.2	28.4	29.4	26.5	27.9	28.5
Pennsylvania	6,442	7,741	7,196	28.0	31.8	34.0	28.4	31.1	33.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	20,363	21,994	20,123	28.9	30.5	32.3	29.1	29.9	31.2
Ohio	5,693	5,817	5,312	30.3	30.2	32.4	30.5	29.5	31.3
Indiana	2,760	2,949	2,697	29.6	31.2	32.5	29.8	30.6	31.5
Illinois	5,123	5,672	5,316	27.5	29.4	31.4	27.7	28.9	30.4
Michigan	4,639	5,080	4,552	29.8	32.2	33.7	30.0	31.5	32.7
Wisconsin	2,148	2,476	2,246	26.2	30.0	30.9	26.3	29.5	30.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	9,152	10,090	9,285	27.9	30.2	31.6	28.1	29.7	30.9
Minnesota	1,959	2,165	1,925	26.8	29.1	29.5	26.9	28.6	28.6
Iowa	1,610	1,817	1,681	26.4	29.0	30.9	26.6	28.5	29.9
Missouri	2,585	2,929	2,665	30.1	33.1	34.0	30.3	32.5	33.0
North Dakota	487	523	519	29.2	31.2	34.7	29.4	30.6	34.0
South Dakota	525	511	432	32.0	31.5	30.3	32.0	30.9	29.5
Nebraska	835	894	846	26.7	28.4	30.8	26.8	27.8	30.2
Kansas	1,151	1,251	1,217	26.8	28.6	31.3	26.9	28.1	30.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	19,014	19,783	18,775	35.3	36.3	38.7	35.5	35.7	38.0
Delaware	214	239	202	29.2	31.6	30.2	29.5	31.0	29.7
Maryland	1,537	1,794	1,713	28.5	32.2	34.8	28.8	31.6	34.0
District of Columbia	531	691	767	25.4	32.6	42.0	25.5	31.9	41.2
Virginia	3,163	3,142	2,935	38.3	37.3	39.3	38.5	36.6	38.7
West Virginia	2,108	2,091	1,990	39.9	38.7	42.2	40.2	38.0	40.9
North Carolina	3,858	3,938	3,742	35.1	35.5	37.9	35.3	34.9	37.2
South Carolina	2,331	2,352	2,235	40.2	40.1	41.9	40.4	39.5	41.4
Georgia	3,169	3,251	3,075	34.1	34.8	36.6	34.2	34.2	35.9
Florida	2,103	2,285	2,116	35.3	38.8	40.0	35.3	38.2	39.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	11,873	11,864	11,210	38.1	37.5	39.3	38.3	36.9	38.5
Kentucky	3,073	2,971	2,900	39.6	37.7	41.0	39.8	37.1	40.0
Tennessee	3,098	3,144	2,974	37.4	36.9	39.4	37.7	36.3	38.5
Alabama	3,228	3,301	3,025	37.6	38.0	38.5	37.8	37.5	37.9
Mississippi	2,474	2,448	2,311	37.8	37.2	38.1	37.9	36.8	37.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	15,004	14,112	13,039	40.5	38.0	38.5	40.6	37.5	37.7
Arkansas	1,363	1,445	1,283	28.3	29.8	28.9	28.4	29.5	28.3
Louisiana	2,779	2,773	2,553	37.8	37.6	38.1	37.9	37.2	37.2
Oklahoma	1,731	1,733	1,639	34.0	32.6	33.2	34.4	32.3	32.5
Texas	9,131	8,161	7,564	46.1	41.6	42.5	46.2	41.1	41.7
MOUNTAIN	5,738	5,476	5,006	42.2	40.9	43.4	42.3	40.0	42.3
Montana	461	484	448	30.6	32.9	35.8	30.7	32.1	34.8
Idaho	481	478	453	29.8	30.1	33.7	29.8	29.4	32.9
Wyoming	293	249	205	39.6	34.9	33.7	39.5	34.0	33.1
Colorado	1,267	1,234	1,180	38.4	38.1	41.3	38.4	37.5	40.0
New Mexico	1,438	1,379	1,415	70.2	69.1	80.1	70.1	67.9	78.2
Arizona	1,083	973	679	56.4	52.0	42.7	56.4	50.8	41.5
Utah	568	545	496	27.2	25.8	27.8	27.4	25.1	27.2
Nevada	147	134	130	39.3	34.2	40.4	39.8	33.2	39.6
PACIFIC	9,319	9,771	9,272	28.0	29.2	31.6	28.1	28.7	30.9
Washington	1,537	1,643	1,734	27.3	28.6	34.1	27.5	28.1	33.4
Oregon	897	895	833	25.4	25.4	28.6	25.5	24.7	27.7
California	6,885	7,233	6,705	28.5	29.9	31.4	28.6	29.4	30.7

TABLE 2.—DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1948

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births in each specified group)

AREA	NUMBER				RATE			
	All races	White	Negro	Other	All races	White	Negro	Other
UNITED STATES	113,169	92,034	19,836	1,299	32.0	29.9	45.7	63.1
NEW ENGLAND	5,421	5,258	153	10	27.1	26.8	41.0	44.2
Maine	706	703	-	3	32.0	31.9	0	166.7
New Hampshire	361	361	-	-	29.1	29.1	0	0
Vermont	271	271	-	-	28.9	28.9	0	0
Massachusetts	2,613	2,525	83	5	26.8	26.5	45.5	31.1
Rhode Island	444	429	14	1	26.3	26.1	35.0	62.5
Connecticut	1,026	969	56	1	24.3	23.8	37.8	38.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	17,285	15,128	2,111	46	27.6	26.2	43.6	34.2
New York	8,258	7,212	1,010	36	27.3	26.0	43.0	31.7
New Jersey	2,585	2,192	392	1	26.5	24.7	45.7	9.3
Pennsylvania	6,442	5,724	709	9	28.4	27.2	43.4	86.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	20,363	18,236	2,077	50	29.1	28.0	44.2	37.4
Ohio	5,693	5,079	611	3	30.5	29.4	45.6	27.3
Indiana	2,760	2,516	243	1	29.8	28.6	52.5	38.5
Illinois	5,123	4,381	730	12	27.7	26.1	43.7	23.1
Michigan	4,639	4,169	459	11	30.0	29.2	39.5	42.3
Wisconsin	2,148	2,091	34	23	26.3	25.9	55.5	54.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	9,152	8,507	470	175	28.1	27.2	45.9	90.3
Minnesota	1,959	1,899	15	45	26.9	26.4	56.6	92.8
Iowa	1,610	1,595	15	-	26.6	26.6	32.8	0
Missouri	2,585	2,229	356	-	30.3	28.6	48.9	0
North Dakota	487	454	1	32	29.4	28.0	333.3	88.2
South Dakota	525	457	-	68	32.0	29.1	0	97.3
Nebraska	835	796	16	23	26.8	26.1	32.5	121.7
Kansas	1,151	1,077	67	7	26.9	26.4	38.5	65.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC	19,014	11,850	7,101	63	35.5	31.2	46.3	41.5
Delaware	214	155	59	-	29.5	25.5	51.3	0
Maryland	1,537	1,084	453	-	28.8	25.7	40.3	0
District of Columbia	531	289	239	3	25.5	22.7	30.0	29.1
Virginia	3,163	2,076	1,087	-	38.5	34.0	51.8	0
West Virginia	2,108	1,990	118	-	40.2	40.1	42.6	0
North Carolina	3,858	2,199	1,602	57	35.3	29.5	47.6	46.6
South Carolina	2,331	1,021	1,309	1	40.4	32.2	50.2	90.9
Georgia	3,169	1,680	1,488	1	34.2	28.4	44.5	41.7
Florida	2,103	1,356	746	1	35.3	31.3	45.8	16.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	11,873	8,046	3,813	14	38.3	36.0	44.2	79.1
Kentucky	3,073	2,840	233	-	39.8	39.2	48.5	0
Tennessee	3,098	2,419	679	-	37.7	35.8	46.6	0
Alabama	3,228	1,771	1,453	4	37.8	32.9	46.1	153.8
Mississippi	2,474	1,016	1,448	10	37.9	34.1	41.0	75.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	15,004	11,405	3,481	118	40.6	38.3	50.1	52.8
Arkansas	1,363	968	395	-	28.4	26.7	33.5	0
Louisiana	2,779	1,283	1,489	7	37.9	28.6	52.5	60.3
Oklahoma	1,731	1,415	208	108	34.4	31.6	56.9	55.1
Texas	9,131	7,739	1,389	3	46.2	45.0	54.2	23.4
MOUNTAIN	5,738	5,053	95	590	42.3	38.9	66.1	132.6
Montana	461	404	-	57	30.7	28.4	0	73.7
Idaho	481	469	-	12	29.8	29.5	0	63.2
Wyoming	293	265	4	24	39.5	36.7	133.3	148.1
Colorado	1,267	1,237	17	13	38.4	38.1	43.7	73.0
New Mexico	1,438	1,208	21	209	70.1	63.2	108.8	174.3
Arizona	1,083	793	44	246	56.4	46.6	71.4	159.3
Utah	568	545	6	17	27.4	26.7	77.9	67.5
Nevada	147	132	3	12	39.8	38.3	31.6	79.5
PACIFIC	9,319	8,551	535	233	28.1	27.6	37.7	31.7
Washington	1,537	1,446	26	65	27.5	26.8	31.5	65.3
Oregon	897	861	14	22	25.5	24.9	50.0	63.8
California	6,885	6,244	495	146	28.6	28.2	37.8	24.3

TABLE 3.—DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY POPULATION-SIZE GROUP: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1948

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births)

AREA	NUMBER							RATE		
	Total deaths under 1 year	Urban					Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
		Total	Places of 100,000 or more	Places of 25,000 to 100,000	Places of 10,000 to 25,000	Places of 2,500 to 10,000				
UNITED STATES	113,169	65,418	28,436	13,393	9,836	13,753	47,751	32.0	31.2	33.1
NEW ENGLAND	5,421	3,996	1,553	1,309	714	420	1,425	27.1	26.9	27.6
Maine	706	241	...	96	68	77	465	32.0	28.4	34.3
New Hampshire	361	223	...	106	77	40	138	29.1	31.2	26.1
Vermont	271	120	...	29	27	64	151	28.9	34.5	25.6
Massachusetts	2,613	2,315	1,143	588	402	182	298	26.8	26.9	26.2
Rhode Island	444	390	124	212	41	13	54	26.3	26.0	28.7
Connecticut	1,026	707	286	278	99	44	319	24.3	24.8	23.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	17,285	12,972	7,748	1,927	1,714	1,583	4,313	27.6	27.5	27.9
New York	8,258	6,614	4,995	598	577	444	1,644	27.3	27.3	27.4
New Jersey	2,585	2,003	798	529	334	342	582	26.5	26.0	28.3
Pennsylvania	6,442	4,355	1,955	800	803	797	2,087	28.4	28.4	28.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	20,363	13,973	7,034	3,084	1,693	2,162	6,390	29.1	29.5	28.3
Ohio	5,693	3,967	2,253	653	504	557	1,726	30.5	30.7	30.3
Indiana	2,760	1,710	678	554	196	282	1,050	29.8	30.6	28.7
Illinois	5,123	3,952	2,233	726	397	596	1,171	27.7	28.2	26.2
Michigan	4,639	3,156	1,514	729	419	494	1,483	30.0	30.4	29.1
Wisconsin	2,148	1,188	356	422	177	233	960	26.3	26.4	26.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	9,152	5,073	2,025	736	939	1,373	4,079	28.1	30.1	26.0
Minnesota	1,959	1,162	587	27	174	374	797	26.9	28.6	24.8
Iowa	1,610	856	126	342	146	242	754	26.6	29.2	24.1
Missouri	2,585	1,533	896	140	207	290	1,052	30.3	31.0	29.3
North Dakota	487	176	...	34	88	54	311	29.4	36.9	26.3
South Dakota	525	208	...	45	86	77	317	32.0	35.5	30.0
Nebraska	835	450	183	60	77	130	385	26.8	30.0	23.8
Kansas	1,151	688	233	88	161	206	463	26.9	29.5	23.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	19,014	7,742	2,544	2,116	1,246	1,836	11,272	35.5	34.7	36.1
Delaware	214	114	78	...	...	36	100	29.5	30.1	28.9
Maryland	1,537	869	643	70	82	74	668	28.8	29.6	27.8
District of Columbia	531	531	531	...	...	...	...	25.5	25.5	...
Virginia	3,163	1,170	364	491	81	234	1,993	38.5	37.8	39.0
West Virginia	2,108	587	...	261	127	199	1,521	40.2	37.7	41.3
North Carolina	3,858	1,183	133	415	310	325	2,675	35.3	36.8	34.6
South Carolina	2,331	734	...	339	141	254	1,597	40.4	37.9	41.6
Georgia	3,169	1,371	306	361	284	420	1,798	34.2	37.3	32.2
Florida	2,103	1,183	489	179	221	294	920	35.3	34.3	36.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	11,873	4,378	1,464	810	710	1,394	7,495	38.3	40.9	36.9
Kentucky	3,073	1,047	361	253	100	333	2,026	39.8	41.2	39.2
Tennessee	3,098	1,284	791	28	126	339	1,814	37.7	38.6	37.1
Alabama	3,228	1,242	312	356	184	390	1,986	37.8	39.6	36.8
Mississippi	2,474	805	...	173	300	332	1,669	37.9	47.2	34.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	15,004	8,453	2,665	1,726	1,306	2,756	6,551	40.6	42.1	38.8
Arkansas	1,363	507	...	100	163	244	856	28.4	33.4	26.0
Louisiana	2,779	1,307	458	248	176	425	1,472	37.9	37.2	38.6
Oklahoma	1,731	957	337	77	260	283	774	34.4	37.3	31.3
Texas	9,131	5,682	1,870	1,301	707	1,804	3,449	46.2	45.6	47.2
MOUNTAIN	5,738	2,806	430	706	621	1,049	2,932	42.3	38.5	46.6
Montana	461	238	...	59	91	88	223	30.7	31.9	29.4
Idaho	481	222	...	31	112	79	259	29.8	30.1	29.5
Wyoming	293	146	...	...	102	44	147	39.5	39.8	39.2
Colorado	1,267	718	293	136	83	206	549	38.4	35.3	43.4
New Mexico	1,438	544	...	94	153	297	894	70.1	62.0	76.1
Arizona	1,083	506	...	330	...	176	577	56.4	44.9	72.7
Utah	568	360	137	56	44	123	208	27.4	29.7	24.3
Nevada	147	72	...	...	36	36	75	39.8	39.4	40.1
PACIFIC	9,319	6,025	2,973	979	893	1,180	3,294	28.1	26.6	31.4
Washington	1,537	914	517	102	124	171	623	27.5	27.1	28.2
Oregon	897	493	205	24	101	163	404	25.5	26.1	24.8
California	6,885	4,618	2,251	853	668	846	2,267	28.6	26.5	34.1

TABLE 4.—DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, BY RACE; URBAN AND RURAL: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1948

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths)

AREA	TOTAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white
UNITED STATES---	113,169	92,034	21,135	65,418	53,944	11,474	47,751	38,090	9,661
NEW ENGLAND----------	5,421	5,258	163	3,996	3,854	142	1,425	1,404	21
Maine----------	706	703	3	241	240	1	465	463	2
New Hampshire----------	361	361	-	223	223	-	138	138	-
Vermont----------	271	271	-	120	120	-	151	151	-
Massachusetts----------	2,613	2,525	88	2,315	2,235	80	298	290	8
Rhode Island----------	444	429	15	390	377	13	54	52	2
Connecticut----------	1,026	969	57	707	659	48	319	310	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC----------	17,285	15,128	2,157	12,972	10,987	1,985	4,313	4,141	172
New York----------	8,258	7,212	1,046	6,614	5,615	999	1,644	1,597	47
New Jersey----------	2,585	2,192	393	2,003	1,673	330	582	519	63
Pennsylvania----------	6,442	5,724	718	4,355	3,699	656	2,087	2,025	62
EAST NORTH CENTRAL--------	20,363	18,236	2,127	13,973	11,994	1,979	6,390	6,242	148
Ohio----------	5,693	5,079	614	3,967	3,406	561	1,726	1,673	53
Indiana----------	2,760	2,516	244	1,710	1,474	236	1,050	1,042	8
Illinois----------	5,123	4,381	742	3,952	3,250	702	1,171	1,131	40
Michigan----------	4,639	4,169	470	3,156	2,712	444	1,483	1,457	26
Wisconsin----------	2,148	2,091	57	1,188	1,152	36	960	939	21
WEST NORTH CENTRAL--------	9,152	8,507	645	5,073	4,650	423	4,079	3,857	222
Minnesota----------	1,959	1,899	60	1,162	1,144	18	797	755	42
Iowa----------	1,610	1,595	15	856	842	14	754	753	1
Missouri----------	2,585	2,229	356	1,533	1,239	294	1,052	990	62
North Dakota----------	487	454	33	176	174	2	311	280	31
South Dakota----------	525	457	68	208	201	7	317	256	61
Nebraska----------	835	796	39	450	425	25	385	371	14
Kansas----------	1,151	1,077	74	688	625	63	463	452	11
SOUTH ATLANTIC----------	19,014	11,850	7,164	7,742	4,813	2,929	11,272	7,037	4,235
Delaware----------	214	155	59	114	86	28	100	69	31
Maryland----------	1,537	1,084	453	869	577	292	668	507	161
District of Columbia----	531	289	242	531	289	242	...	...	...
Virginia----------	3,163	2,076	1,087	1,170	740	430	1,993	1,336	657
West Virginia----------	2,108	1,990	118	587	551	36	1,521	1,439	82
North Carolina----------	3,858	2,199	1,659	1,183	676	507	2,675	1,523	1,152
South Carolina----------	2,331	1,021	1,310	734	406	328	1,597	615	982
Georgia----------	3,169	1,680	1,489	1,371	729	642	1,798	951	847
Florida----------	2,103	1,356	747	1,183	759	424	920	597	323
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL--------	11,873	8,046	3,827	4,378	2,834	1,544	7,495	5,212	2,283
Kentucky----------	3,073	2,840	233	1,047	901	146	2,026	1,939	87
Tennessee----------	3,098	2,419	679	1,284	857	427	1,814	1,562	252
Alabama----------	3,228	1,771	1,457	1,242	649	593	1,986	1,122	864
Mississippi----------	2,474	1,016	1,458	805	427	378	1,669	589	1,080
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL--------	15,004	11,405	3,599	8,453	6,671	1,782	6,551	4,734	1,817
Arkansas----------	1,363	968	395	507	360	147	856	608	248
Louisiana----------	2,779	1,283	1,496	1,307	675	632	1,472	608	864
Oklahoma----------	1,731	1,415	316	957	817	140	774	598	176
Texas----------	9,131	7,739	1,392	5,682	4,819	863	3,449	2,920	529
MOUNTAIN----------	5,738	5,053	685	2,806	2,686	120	2,932	2,367	565
Montana----------	461	404	57	238	233	5	223	171	52
Idaho----------	481	469	12	222	221	1	259	248	11
Wyoming----------	293	265	28	146	143	3	147	122	25
Colorado----------	1,267	1,237	30	718	697	21	549	540	9
New Mexico----------	1,438	1,208	230	544	514	30	894	694	200
Arizona----------	1,083	793	290	506	465	41	577	328	249
Utah----------	568	545	23	360	347	13	208	198	10
Nevada----------	147	132	15	72	66	6	75	66	9
PACIFIC----------	9,319	8,551	768	6,025	5,455	570	3,294	3,096	198
Washington----------	1,537	1,446	91	914	865	49	623	581	42
Oregon----------	897	861	36	493	479	14	404	382	22
California----------	6,885	6,244	641	4,618	4,111	507	2,267	2,133	134

NOTE.—"Urban" includes urban places having populations of 2,500 or more according to the 1940 population census; "Rural" includes all other areas.

TABLE 5.—DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY RACE: 92 MAJOR CITIES, 1948

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births in each specified group)

CITY	BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE						BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
	Number			Rate			Number			Rate		
	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white
TOTAL	35,389	28,519	6,870	29.6	27.6	42.3	28,436	22,183	6,253	28.9	26.6	41.6
Akron, Ohio	238	199	39	25.0	22.7	50.8	195	156	39	26.2	23.3	51.6
Albany, N. Y.	151	143	8	33.4	33.1	41.2	105	96	9	34.3	33.4	48.4
Atlanta, Ga.	475	269	206	34.4	27.8	49.8	306	146	160	36.3	28.0	49.9
Baltimore, Md.	844	575	269	29.2	26.5	37.5	643	398	245	28.8	25.4	36.8
Birmingham, Ala.	431	231	200	40.5	34.8	50.1	312	144	168	37.6	30.7	46.7
Boston, Mass.	857	794	63	40.4	39.5	54.4	592	530	62	34.4	33.0	54.5
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	140	7	28.9	28.9	28.8	110	104	6	31.9	32.2	27.0
Buffalo, N.Y.	462	432	30	26.9	26.8	27.9	335	308	27	26.5	26.5	26.5
Cambridge, Mass.	106	103	3	28.0	27.8	35.3	94	89	5	32.4	31.9	43.5
Camden, N. J.	153	128	25	27.4	26.7	31.7	87	73	14	30.9	31.1	30.1
Canton, Ohio	136	127	9	27.3	26.8	36.9	94	85	9	27.5	26.5	40.7
Charlotte, N. C.	213	148	65	37.9	33.6	53.4	133	77	56	40.8	34.1	55.9
Chattanooga, Tenn.	274	198	76	48.9	44.6	64.8	179	109	70	45.0	38.4	61.7
Chicago, Ill.	2,205	1,620	585	28.5	25.5	42.2	2,165	1,592	573	27.6	24.5	42.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	506	406	100	31.5	29.2	46.6	383	290	93	32.8	29.7	48.5
Cleveland, Ohio	751	603	148	27.7	26.0	37.1	619	472	147	27.3	25.2	37.3
Columbus, Ohio	396	342	54	30.1	29.0	39.8	249	206	43	27.9	26.8	34.4
Dallas, Tex.	433	351	82	31.2	29.7	33.8	277	209	68	27.4	24.6	42.2
Dayton, Ohio	349	311	38	30.3	29.9	34.5	264	225	39	29.3	28.3	37.0
Denver, Colo.	399	385	14	29.0	28.8	36.0	293	279	14	28.3	28.0	37.1
Des Moines, Iowa	172	166	6	28.5	28.5	26.9	126	120	6	28.3	28.3	27.1
Detroit, Mich.	1,469	1,151	318	30.0	28.1	39.3	1,285	991	294	29.8	28.0	37.8
Duluth, Minn.	80	79	1	25.5	25.2	142.9	66	65	1	27.7	27.4	100.0
Elizabeth, N. J.	89	71	18	23.3	20.6	49.3	65	54	11	27.3	25.1	47.0
Erie, Pa.	109	109	-	23.8	24.4	0	78	78	-	22.3	23.1	0
Fall River, Mass.	89	89	-	27.5	27.5	0	69	69	-	27.6	27.7	0
Flint, Mich.	187	175	12	27.8	27.7	29.1	133	121	12	32.1	32.4	29.5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	121	113	8	25.2	24.4	47.1	93	84	9	26.5	25.2	52.6
Fort Worth, Tex.	274	223	51	33.1	30.6	52.1	230	179	51	31.5	28.0	55.9
Gary, Ind.	131	72	59	27.2	19.6	51.8	120	59	61	30.7	21.5	52.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128	123	5	22.0	21.8	28.4	96	91	5	20.5	20.3	26.5
Hartford, Conn.	159	140	19	19.2	17.8	44.3	86	70	16	21.2	19.0	41.5
Houston, Tex.	700	465	235	40.1	34.1	61.4	629	412	217	38.7	32.7	59.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	511	405	106	41.4	38.0	62.7	396	292	104	36.1	31.4	61.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	226	138	88	31.9	27.7	41.7	187	104	83	31.9	27.1	41.0
Jersey City, N. J.	253	225	28	24.4	23.4	37.0	175	153	22	26.5	25.8	32.7
Kansas City, Kans.	126	105	21	31.8	34.5	22.8	91	72	19	26.1	26.0	26.6
Kansas City, Mo.	393	334	59	31.0	28.7	58.0	282	223	59	29.9	27.0	50.0
Knoxville, Tenn.	217	192	25	40.1	39.0	50.9	121	96	25	36.5	33.8	51.9
Long Beach, Calif.	169	165	4	21.9	21.9	20.0	129	124	5	21.9	21.8	23.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,248	1,056	192	33.2	33.4	32.6	1,197	1,007	190	26.4	25.3	33.9
Louisville, Ky.	479	422	57	36.9	37.0	36.6	361	308	53	34.7	34.5	35.8
Lowell, Mass.	88	88	-	28.7	28.8	0	72	72	-	31.2	31.3	0
Memphis, Tenn.	480	282	198	39.9	37.3	44.5	294	144	150	35.0	30.7	40.4
Miami, Fla.	213	158	55	36.5	33.9	47.0	171	120	51	34.4	31.3	44.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	452	431	21	23.8	23.2	54.0	356	329	27	24.7	23.7	49.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	431	421	10	25.2	24.9	55.2	323	312	11	25.2	24.7	60.4
Nashville, Tenn.	278	192	86	38.8	33.5	59.5	197	125	72	31.6	25.8	52.1
New Bedford, Mass.	51	47	4	24.4	23.8	33.1	56	52	4	25.1	24.9	28.2
New Haven, Conn.	148	138	10	25.4	24.9	33.9	90	80	10	25.4	24.5	36.5
New Orleans, La.	730	393	337	35.4	32.6	39.4	458	242	216	30.9	27.1	36.7
New York, N. Y.	4,130	3,300	830	26.2	24.0	41.1	4,086	3,258	828	26.5	24.3	41.0
Newark, N. J.	390	264	126	28.6	23.2	56.6	312	185	127	32.5	24.8	59.7
Norfolk, Va.	202	121	81	33.5	28.0	47.3	165	101	64	39.0	38.2	40.3
Oakland, Calif.	339	277	62	24.2	23.2	29.9	210	161	49	22.9	21.6	28.9
Oklahoma City, Okla.	290	240	50	38.3	35.4	62.0	196	163	33	32.3	30.4	46.8

NOTE.—Cities shown are those having populations of 100,000 or more according to the 1940 population census.

TABLE 5.—DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY RACE: 92 MAJOR CITIES, 1948—Continued

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births in each specified group)

CITY	BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE						BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
	Number			Rate			Number			Rate		
	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white
Omaha, Nebr.	250	234	16	33.9	33.7	36.1	183	166	17	30.4	29.8	38.1
Paterson, N. J.	153	143	10	28.7	28.3	36.5	73	66	7	26.3	26.2	27.1
Peoria, Ill.	171	164	7	35.8	35.5	42.2	68	61	7	26.6	25.4	44.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,424	971	453	29.6	25.3	46.1	1,303	855	448	29.7	25.1	46.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	656	587	69	28.6	28.3	31.3	439	376	63	24.7	24.0	30.1
Portland, Oreg.	271	257	14	22.2	21.7	40.8	205	193	12	21.0	20.3	43.6
Providence, R. I.	236	230	6	22.8	22.8	20.4	124	119	5	22.7	22.8	19.0
Reading, Pa.	59	55	4	29.8	28.7	61.5	63	59	4	28.7	28.0	47.1
Richmond, Va.	316	179	137	36.9	29.0	57.0	199	104	95	36.7	30.4	47.7
Rochester, N. Y.	293	284	9	27.2	26.9	39.1	198	190	8	26.7	26.4	37.0
Sacramento, Calif.	188	172	16	27.1	27.3	25.4	98	91	7	30.2	31.8	18.3
St. Louis, Mo.	778	570	208	30.1	27.1	43.1	614	428	186	31.2	27.4	45.8
St. Paul, Minn.	244	238	6	24.1	23.9	41.1	198	193	5	24.1	23.9	34.7
Salt Lake City, Utah	220	214	6	28.7	28.3	56.6	137	131	6	25.5	24.8	65.2
San Antonio, Tex.	769	730	39	53.9	54.1	49.6	734	695	39	53.8	54.1	48.9
San Diego, Calif.	265	233	32	27.3	25.6	51.2	225	196	29	26.5	24.8	48.5
San Francisco, Calif.	476	392	84	24.8	24.1	28.6	392	311	81	24.0	22.8	30.6
Scranton, Pa.	98	98	-	24.5	24.5	0	72	72	-	28.1	28.2	0
Seattle, Wash.	398	373	25	26.7	26.5	29.1	330	306	24	24.5	24.3	28.8
Somerville, Mass.	22	22	-	13.6	13.7	0	54	54	-	22.1	22.2	0
South Bend, Ind.	100	92	8	25.4	25.0	30.4	69	61	8	22.1	21.2	31.4
Spokane, Wash.	146	144	2	25.0	25.1	21.5	87	85	2	21.5	21.3	28.6
Springfield, Mass.	128	125	3	24.1	24.5	14.7	95	92	3	24.6	25.1	15.0
Syracuse, N. Y.	210	202	8	26.3	25.9	47.3	133	125	8	29.1	28.1	66.7
Tacoma, Wash.	122	110	12	25.9	24.2	77.4	100	91	9	28.5	27.0	64.7
Tampa, Fla.	136	106	30	33.2	31.4	41.2	131	99	32	31.0	28.8	40.7
Toledo, Ohio	405	354	51	38.4	36.0	71.6	316	265	51	39.4	36.2	72.6
Trenton, N. J.	148	116	32	29.0	25.6	55.8	86	61	25	31.5	26.3	61.1
Tulsa, Okla.	184	159	25	32.4	30.6	50.5	141	119	22	33.8	32.5	43.0
Utica, N. Y.	114	110	4	32.0	31.5	59.7	67	63	4	29.2	28.3	61.5
Washington, D. C.	656	382	274	23.9	20.5	30.9	531	289	242	25.5	22.7	30.0
Wichita, Kans.	151	141	10	27.2	26.5	44.8	142	129	13	29.3	27.8	62.2
Wilmington, Del.	116	91	25	22.5	20.1	39.5	78	57	21	28.0	24.4	47.0
Worcester, Mass.	155	153	2	27.2	27.0	46.5	111	110	1	27.1	27.1	23.8
Yonkers, N. Y.	78	71	7	25.1	23.9	50.7	71	64	7	24.8	23.4	52.6
Youngstown, Ohio	175	142	33	28.4	25.6	54.3	133	103	30	30.6	27.2	54.1

NOTE.—Cities shown are those having populations of 100,000 or more according to the 1940 population census.

SYMBOLS USED IN SPECIAL REPORTS

Class or item not applicable (three dots)	...
Data not available (three dashes)	---
Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (one dash)	-
Quantity is zero, in rate or percent tables (one cipher)	0
If rate or percent is more than 0 but less than 0.05	0.0
If both frequency and population base are zero in rate or percent tables (one dash)	-

election recess. 11/1/50

WHEN THEY DON'T VOTE

Chat Times

There will be a light vote next Tuesday in Tennessee. This state always has a light vote, in proportion to the total number of persons eligible to vote.

This year there is no real contest for governor, and congressional contests in only two districts. But even when there are Republican candidates, the vote is too small.

The poll tax and the strength of the Democratic party have held the vote down in Southern states. The last mid-term election—that of 1946—saw a light vote throughout the country. There were 90,403,000 eligible to vote, but only 34,410,000 actually cast ballots. The national average was 38 per cent.

The Southern states are at the bottom. Here, taken from the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, is the table showing the voting in the 1946 election for members of the House of Representatives:

State	Persons of Voting Age	Total Vote	Per Cent
Above 60%			
Montana	297,000	190,000	64
Illinois	5,512,000	3,447,000	63
Delaware	189,000	113,000	60
50 to 60%			
Idaho	317,000	179,000	56
Utah	356,000	197,000	55
Indiana	2,437,000	1,333,000	54
Nevada	90,000	49,000	54
Rhode Island	509,000	272,000	53
West Virginia	1,038,000	537,000	52
Massachusetts	3,188,000	1,617,000	51
45 to 50%			
Connecticut	1,369,000	674,000	49
South Dakota	330,000	163,000	49
New York	9,740,000	4,712,000	48
Wyoming	165,000	79,000	48
New Jersey	2,965,000	1,382,000	47
Wisconsin	2,077,000	984,000	47
Minnesota	1,857,000	875,000	47
Colorado	703,000	332,000	47
New Mexico	272,000	127,000	47
Pennsylvania	6,706,000	3,112,000	46
New Hampshire	351,000	161,000	46
North Dakota	311,000	144,000	46
40 to 45%			
Kansas	1,226,000	555,000	45
Nebraska	835,000	372,000	45
Ohio	5,090,000	2,217,000	44
Washington	1,458,000	645,000	44
Missouri	2,532,000	1,085,000	43
Michigan	3,952,000	1,605,000	41
30 to 40%			
Kentucky	1,569,000	583,000	37
Oklahoma	1,336,000	492,000	37
California	6,520,000	2,335,000	36
Iowa	1,683,000	593,000	35
Oregon	1,001,000	335,000	33
Maryland	1,399,000	445,000	32
Vermont	228,000	73,000	32
Maine	564,000	174,000	31
Arizona	367,000	113,000	31
20 to 30%			
North Carolina	1,991,000	452,000	23
10 to 20%			
Virginia	1,750,000	254,000	15
Arkansas	1,071,000	151,000	14
Florida	1,450,000	187,000	13
Alabama	1,535,000	179,000	12
Tennessee	1,766,000	193,000	11
Below 10%			
Texas	4,157,000	347,000	8
Georgia	1,916,000	162,000	8
Louisiana	1,450,000	106,000	7
Mississippi	1,141,000	50,000	4
South Carolina	992,000	26,000	3

Volume 35, Number 19 December 4, 1950

VITAL STATISTICS—SPECIAL REPORTS
NATIONAL SUMMARIES

Maternal Mortality By Cause, Race, And Urban And Rural Areas

United States, Each Division And State, 1948

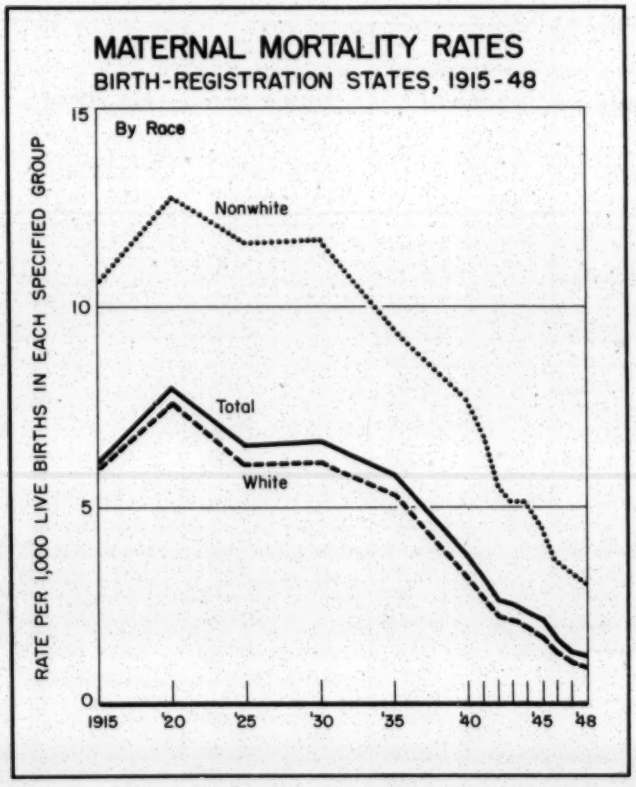
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Public Health Service
National Office of Vital Statistics

Maternal Mortality By Cause, Race, And Urban And Rural Areas: United States, Each Division And State, 1948

A total of 4,122 maternal deaths (from conditions associated with pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium) occurred in the United States during 1948, a decrease of 856 deaths from the total of 4,978 recorded in 1947. This reduction is proportionately greater than the decline in the number of births between these years and is reflected in the decrease in the maternal mortality rate from 1.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1947 to 1.2 in 1948.

Trend of maternal mortality

Maternal mortality rates from 1915 through 1948 are shown in table A and the figure. The rates from 1915 to 1932 are for the expanding birth-registration area. Three main periods may be distinguished in this series of rates. In the first period, from 1915 through 1929, the maternal mortality rates remained at almost the same level, with the exception of the high points recorded for 1918 and 1920. In the second period, 1930 through 1936, uninterrupted but relatively small decreases occurred. Since then, the maternal mortality rate has decreased continuously and fairly rapidly.



However, beginning with 1936, the maternal mortality rate for white women has declined faster than that for nonwhite women, so that there has been a widening of the racial differential in mortality risk associated with childbirth. The maternal mortality rate for the nonwhite races in 1948 was 3.0 per 1,000 live births, a figure more than three times as high as the rate for the white race.

TABLE A.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, BY RACE: BIRTH-REGISTRATION STATES, 1915-48

(Rates per 1,000 live births in each specified group)

YEAR	Total	White	Nonwhite
1948	1.2	0.9	3.0
1947	1.3	1.1	3.3
1946	1.6	1.3	3.6
1945	2.1	1.7	4.5
1944	2.3	1.9	5.1
1943	2.5	2.1	5.1
1942	2.6	2.2	5.4
1941	3.2	2.7	6.8
1940	3.8	3.2	7.7
1935	5.8	5.3	9.5
1930	6.7	6.1	11.7
1925	6.5	6.0	11.6
1920	8.0	7.6	12.8
1915	6.1	6.0	10.6

Maternal mortality by cause

By cause, maternal deaths in 1948 were divided almost equally between septicemia, to which 29 percent of the deaths were attributed; toxemia, which accounted for 28 percent; and hemorrhage, trauma or shock which was responsible for 33 percent of the deaths. A similar distribution is found for both white and nonwhite deaths.

These data are shown in tables 1 and 2 by age and race. Further detailed data by cause are shown for the two race groups in table 3.

The maternal mortality rates for all causes are lowest in both race groups at ages 20-24 years and from this point rise continuously with increasing age. The relative difference between the rates for the race groups is greatest at 30-34 years of age. In general, a similar variation with age is found in the rates for each of the three cause groups.

The increase in rate with age is greater, however, for deaths from hemorrhage, trauma or shock in both white and nonwhite groups than for toxemia or septicemia.

Deaths are classified by cause according to the rubrics of the International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision, as adopted for use in the United States. When two or more causes are shown on the certificate as having contributed to the death, choice of the primary cause to which that death is assigned is made according to the priority listings of the Manual of Joint Causes of Death, fourth edition, and the annual edition of the Instruction Manual for Coding Causes of Death. This procedure gives priority to septicemia of pregnancy and childbirth over all other maternal causes.

Maternal mortality by geographic areas

Table B presents maternal mortality data for 1948 for residents of urban places, classified in four population-size groups, and for residents of all rural areas, by race and by cause. For both race groups, the maternal mortality rate was higher in rural areas than for urban places of any size. Within the urban population classes, in general, an inverse association is apparent between the population size of the place and maternal mortality. These differences are greater for nonwhite women than for the white. Among white women, the rates for residents of small cities (2,500 to 10,000) and for rural areas were about 1.4 times the rate in large cities of 100,000 or more; while, for nonwhite women, the rates for residents of rural areas and of small cities, were about 1.9 times as high as the rates in large cities.

The same kind of relationship does not hold true for each of the three chief causes of maternal deaths. Table B shows the marked inverse association between population size of city and death rate for deaths from toxemia. The progression in rates appears again for deaths from septicemia for nonwhite women, but no consistent relationship occurs for deaths from septicemia among white women, or for deaths from hemorrhage, trauma or shock for either race group.

The maternal mortality rates for these same cause groups are shown by geographic division in table C. The rate for all causes is lowest for the Pacific States (0.75 per 1,000 live births) and high-

TABLE B.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES, BY RACE AND POPULATION-SIZE GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1948

(By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 live births. Numbers under causes of death are International List numbers, 1938 revision)

RACE AND AREA	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	Septicemia (140,142a, 145A,147)	Toxemia (141a,c, 144,148)	Hemorrhage, trauma or shock* (141b,142b, 143,146,149)	All other (141d,e,f, 145B,150)
ALL RACES	1.17	0.34	0.33	0.38	0.11
Urban	1.02	0.33	0.25	0.34	0.09
Places of 100,000 or more	0.92	0.33	0.18	0.32	0.08
Places of 25,000 to 100,000	0.99	0.31	0.26	0.30	0.12
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	1.15	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.09
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	1.18	0.34	0.35	0.40	0.09
Rural	1.38	0.35	0.45	0.44	0.15
White	0.89	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.09
Urban	0.82	0.27	0.19	0.28	0.08
Places of 100,000 or more	0.74	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.07
Places of 25,000 to 100,000	0.80	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.10
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	0.90	0.30	0.24	0.30	0.07
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	0.98	0.28	0.27	0.35	0.08
Rural	1.00	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.10
Nonwhite	3.01	0.82	0.95	0.93	0.30
Urban	2.43	0.80	0.65	0.79	0.19
Places of 100,000 or more	1.94	0.75	0.39	0.66	0.14
Places of 25,000 to 100,000	2.63	0.79	0.76	0.79	0.30
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	3.65	0.84	1.20	1.31	0.29
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	3.42	1.03	1.26	0.97	0.16
Rural	3.74	0.85	1.33	1.11	0.44

*Refer to International List for complete title.

est for the East South Central States (2.01). The variation in rates among the 9 geographic divisions for toxemia is greater than for septicemia, or for hemorrhage, trauma or shock. The rates for each of the three cause groups are highest in the East South Central States. The rates for toxemia and septicemia are lowest in the Pacific States, while the rate for hemorrhage, trauma or shock is lowest in the New England States.

Table D presents the number of deaths and the death rates for each State for 1946, 1947, and 1948. The deaths in each State are so few in number in each year that chance variation may obscure changes in mortality conditions from year to year. In order to obtain a rate with a smaller standard error than the annual rate, the average for 1946-48 was computed. It is also shown in table D; and, for comparison, the average rate for each State for the years 1939-41.

Maternal mortality rates for 1939-41 ranged from 6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births for residents of South Carolina and Florida to 2.1 for North Dakota. In 1946-48, the rates ranged from 2.8 for residents of Mississippi to 0.7 for Connecticut and Minnesota. Every State showed a substantial reduction in maternal mortality between these years; but the ratio of the highest rate to the lowest was greater in 1946-48 than it was in 1939-41. However, in 1946-48, the rates for residents of 27 States and the District of Columbia were 1.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, or less; for 15 additional States they fell between 1.3 and 2.0; and only for 6 States were they greater than 2.0.

TABLE C.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES: UNITED STATES AND EACH GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, 1948

(By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 live births. Numbers under causes of death are International List numbers, 1938 revision)

AREA	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	Septicemia (140,142a, 145A,147)	Toxemia (141a,c, 144,148)	Hemorrhage, trauma or shock* (141b,142b, 143,146,149)	All other (141d,e,f, 145B,150)
UNITED STATES	1.17	0.34	0.33	0.38	0.11
New England	0.81	0.29	0.18	0.24	0.08
Middle Atlantic	0.89	0.30	0.18	0.33	0.08
East North Central	0.87	0.28	0.19	0.32	0.07
West North Central	0.85	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.07
South Atlantic	1.69	0.43	0.57	0.50	0.20
East South Central	2.01	0.55	0.65	0.61	0.21
West South Central	1.57	0.40	0.56	0.46	0.14
Mountain	1.17	0.36	0.28	0.43	0.10
Pacific	0.75	0.23	0.16	0.29	0.08

*Refer to International List for complete title.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The comparability of mortality statistics for different areas or population-size groups is limited by certain sources of error. One important source is differences in the completeness with which deaths are registered. While precise information on the extent of underregistration is not available, it is known to vary by State and, in general, to be greater in rural than in urban areas and for the nonwhite than for the white populations.

Maternal mortality statistics are also affected by error in allocation of deaths to place of residence. Such errors probably have little effect on figures for States as a whole but are of importance for data classified by population size of place, resulting in an overstatement of resident deaths for cities and an understatement for surrounding rural areas. In the country as a whole, and in most States, the number of deaths to residents of small urban places is considerably smaller than for large cities and rural areas, so that the extent of such error is probably relatively greatest for small cities. It must also be considered that classification by population size is made according to the population of each area at the time of the population census of April 1, 1940, and data for 1948 would undoubtedly change the population-size classification of a number of areas.

Since these considerations apply also to natality data, the error is more or less compensated in the maternal mortality rate, which relates deaths to the number of live births in the corresponding group. However, it is unlikely that the proportions of error for both maternal deaths and for births would be exactly the same, so that it may be assumed that the rates are affected to some extent.

Most of the rates shown in this report are based on comparatively small frequencies, and are therefore subject to considerable random fluctuation. Small differences in rates between areas, or from year to year do not therefore necessarily indicate real differences in the risk of maternal mortality. For analysis of State-to-State variations in maternal

TABLE D.—MATERNAL DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1946-48; AND AVERAGE RATES, 1939-41 AND 1946-48

(By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 live births)

AREA	NUMBER			RATE				
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946	1946-48 average	1939-41 average
UNITED STATES	4,122	4,978	5,153	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	3.6
NEW ENGLAND	162	204	246	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	3.0
Maine	18	37	32	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.7
New Hampshire	15	14	14	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	3.1
Vermont	9	12	12	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.2
Massachusetts	73	93	126	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	3.1
Rhode Island	22	17	24	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	2.6
Connecticut	25	31	38	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	560	745	799	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	3.1
New York	257	325	343	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.8
New Jersey	74	107	124	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.0
Pennsylvania	229	313	332	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	3.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	607	808	838	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.9
Ohio	159	237	214	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	3.2
Indiana	92	105	112	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	3.0
Illinois	151	204	237	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.9
Michigan	118	173	167	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.9
Wisconsin	87	89	108	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	276	351	372	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.0
Minnesota	48	46	62	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	2.4
Iowa	47	59	59	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	3.0
Missouri	91	129	131	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	3.6
North Dakota	16	19	16	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.1
South Dakota	17	17	15	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Nebraska	22	35	29	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	3.0
Kansas	35	46	60	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1	3.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC	906	1,041	1,028	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.7
Delaware	8	6	9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	3.9
Maryland	49	59	56	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	3.0
District of Columbia	19	23	31	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.2	3.6
Virginia	113	144	124	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	4.4
West Virginia	60	88	73	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	3.2
North Carolina	207	192	203	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	4.6
South Carolina	137	155	148	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	6.4
Georgia	198	241	225	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	5.4
Florida	115	133	159	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.4	6.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	623	694	689	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	5.0
Kentucky	116	140	144	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	3.9
Tennessee	144	150	142	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	4.4
Alabama	194	231	209	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	5.8
Mississippi	169	173	194	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.8	6.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	579	626	612	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	4.5
Arkansas	100	90	95	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	4.9
Louisiana	121	141	139	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	5.3
Oklahoma	57	89	83	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	3.8
Texas	301	306	295	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	4.4
MOUNTAIN	159	179	210	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4	3.6
Montana	14	16	18	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.7
Idaho	13	16	22	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.7
Wyoming	8	6	10	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.1	3.2
Colorado	32	42	57	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.4	4.3
New Mexico	49	42	37	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	4.8
Arizona	25	36	35	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.7	4.1
Utah	12	17	25	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.9	2.6
Nevada	6	5	6	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.5	4.3
PACIFIC	250	330	359	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.6
Washington	29	63	62	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	2.7
Oregon	15	32	31	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.4
California	206	235	266	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.7

mortality, particularly by race and population size of area, a rate combining 2 or 3 years' experience is to be preferred.

Residence allocation

All data shown in this report are by place of residence of the decedent. The maternal mortality rates presented relate the number of deaths associated with diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium among residents of an area per 1,000 live births to residents of that area. Data on the number of live births in 1948 classified by State of residence, race, age of mother, and geographic areas have been published in "Vital Statistics of the United States Part II, 1948." Transcripts of births for Lynn, Massachusetts (2,381) were received in the National Office of Vital Statistics too late for inclusion in this volume. The maternal mortality rate for Massachusetts is therefore slightly overstated, since it is based on the published number of births.

Residence tabulations include all births and deaths to residents of an area regardless of the place of occurrence. Births and deaths to nonresidents are excluded from the area of occurrence and allocated to their place of residence. The residence allocation of an event is determined by the "usual place of residence" of the mother of the child, or of the decedent, as stated on the birth or death certificate. However, if it is stated that a decedent resided in the area in which the death occurred for a period of 1 year or longer, the death is allocated to that area even if the usual place of residence is stated to be elsewhere.

SYMBOLS USED IN SPECIAL REPORTS

Class or item not applicable (three dots)	...
Data not available (three dashes)	---
Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (one dash)	-
Quantity is zero, in rate or percent tables (one cipher)	0
If rate or percent is more than 0 but less than 0.05	0.0
If both frequency and population base are zero in rate or percent tables (one dash)	-

TABLE 1.—MATERNAL DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY RACE AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1948

(Numbers under causes of death are International List numbers, 1938 revision)

RACE AND AGE	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	Septicemia (140,142a, 145A,147)	Toxemia (141a,c, 144,148)	Hemorrhage, trauma or shock* (141b,142b, 143,146,149)	All other (141d,e,f, 145B,150)
ALL RACES, ALL AGES[1]	4,122	1,209	1,164	1,345	404
Under 15 years	18	3	8	3	4
15-19 years	435	113	204	82	36
20-24 years	834	267	256	229	82
25-29 years	869	269	212	294	94
30-34 years	844	256	192	326	70
35-39 years	772	216	202	284	70
40-44 years	316	75	84	115	42
45 years and over	33	10	6	12	5
White, all ages	2,753	835	731	920	267
Under 15 years	4	1	3	-	-
15-19 years	218	56	87	54	21
20-24 years	540	175	159	155	51
25-29 years	596	190	144	197	65
30-34 years	580	172	131	226	51
35-39 years	555	172	140	194	49
40-44 years	236	60	62	85	29
45 years and over	24	9	5	9	1
Nonwhite, all ages	1,369	374	433	425	137
Under 15 years	14	2	5	3	4
15-19 years	217	57	117	28	15
20-24 years	294	92	97	74	31
25-29 years	273	79	68	97	29
30-34 years	264	84	61	100	19
35-39 years	217	44	62	90	21
40-44 years	80	15	22	30	13
45 years and over	9	1	1	3	4

*Refer to International List for complete title.
[1]Includes age not stated.

TABLE 2.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES, BY RACE AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1948

(Rates per 1,000 live births in each specified group. Numbers under causes of death are International List numbers, 1938 revision)

RACE AND AGE	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	Septicemia (140,142a, 145A,147)	Toxemia (141a,c, 144,148)	Hemorrhage, trauma or shock* (141b,142b, 143,146,149)	All other (141d,e,f, 145B,150)
ALL RACES, ALL AGES[1]	1.17	0.34	0.33	0.38	0.11
Under 20 years	1.04	0.27	0.49	0.19	0.09
20-24 years	0.72	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.07
25-29 years	0.89	0.27	0.22	0.30	0.10
30-34 years	1.45	0.44	0.33	0.56	0.12
35-39 years	2.67	0.75	0.70	0.98	0.24
40-44 years	4.23	1.00	1.12	1.54	0.56
45 years and over	6.33	1.92	1.15	2.30	0.96
White, all ages	0.89	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.09
Under 20 years	0.66	0.17	0.27	0.16	0.06
20-24 years	0.54	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.05
25-29 years	0.68	0.22	0.16	0.22	0.07
30-34 years	1.11	0.33	0.25	0.43	0.10
35-39 years	2.17	0.67	0.55	0.76	0.19
40-44 years	3.58	0.91	0.94	1.29	0.44
45 years and over	5.57	2.09	1.16	2.09	0.23
Nonwhite, all ages	3.01	0.82	0.95	0.93	0.30
Under 20 years	2.28	0.58	1.21	0.31	0.19
20-24 years	1.95	0.61	0.64	0.49	0.21
25-29 years	2.73	0.79	0.68	0.97	0.29
30-34 years	4.65	1.48	1.07	1.76	0.33
35-39 years	6.44	1.31	1.84	2.67	0.62
40-44 years	9.00	1.69	2.47	3.37	1.46
45 years and over	9.92	1.10	1.10	3.31	4.41

*Refer to International List for complete title.
[1] Includes age not stated.

TABLE 3.—MATERNAL DEATHS FROM DETAILED CAUSES, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, 1948

(International List numbers are those of the 1938 revision, as adopted for use in the United States)

Int. List No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	All races	White	Non-white
	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	4,122	2,753	1,369
140	Abortion with mention of infection[1]	289	174	115
	(a) Abortion (spontaneous, therapeutic, or of unspecified origin) with mention of pyelitis	1	1	-
	(b) Abortion (spontaneous, therapeutic, or of unspecified origin) with mention of other infection	221	125	96
	(c) Self-induced abortion with mention of infection	35	26	9
	(d) Abortion (induced for nontherapeutic reasons by persons other than the woman herself) with mention of infection	32	22	10
141	Abortion without mention of infection[1]	207	147	60
	(a) Abortion (spontaneous, therapeutic, or of unspecified origin) with mention of hemorrhage, trauma or shock, and toxemia	7	5	2
	(b) Abortion (spontaneous, therapeutic, or of unspecified origin) with mention of hemorrhage, trauma or shock (but not toxemia)	70	47	23
	(c) Abortion (spontaneous, therapeutic, or of unspecified origin) with mention of toxemia (but not hemorrhage, trauma or shock)	55	44	11
	(d) Abortion (spontaneous, therapeutic, or of unspecified origin) (without mention of hemorrhage, trauma or shock, or toxemia)	58	38	20
	(e) Self-induced abortion	8	5	3
	(f) Abortion (induced for nontherapeutic reasons by persons other than the woman herself)	9	8	1
142	Ectopic gestation	243	136	107
	(a) With mention of infection	43	27	16
	(b) Without mention of infection	200	109	91
143	Hemorrhage of pregnancy (death before delivery)	55	38	17
	(a) Placenta praevia	16	8	8
	(b) Premature separation of placenta	11	7	4
	(c) Other or unspecified hemorrhage of pregnancy	28	23	5
144	Toxemias of pregnancy (death before delivery)	458	265	193
	(a) Eclampsia of pregnancy	244	131	113
	(b) Albuminuria and nephritis of pregnancy	83	45	38
	(c) Acute yellow atrophy of liver (during pregnancy)	21	19	2
	(d) Other toxemias of pregnancy	110	70	40
145	Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy (death before delivery)	258	191	67
	(A) With mention of infection	171	129	42
	(B) Without mention of infection	87	62	25
146	Hemorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium[2]	718	508	210
	(a) Placenta praevia (with childbirth)	119	78	41
	(b) Premature separation of placenta (with childbirth)	173	132	41
	(c) Other and unspecified hemorrhages of childbirth and the puerperium	426	298	128
147	Infection during childbirth and the puerperium[2]	706	505	201
	(a) Puerperal pyelitis and pyelonephritis	13	9	4
	(b) General or local puerperal infection (except pyelitis)	259	162	97
	(c) Puerperal thrombophlebitis	89	71	18
	(d) Puerperal embolism and sudden death	345	263	82
148	Puerperal toxemias (excluding death before delivery)[2]	644	417	227
	(a) Puerperal eclampsia	356	214	142
	(b) Puerperal albuminuria and nephritis	145	96	49
	(c) Acute yellow atrophy of the liver (puerperal)	31	30	1
	(d) Other puerperal toxemias	112	77	35
149	Other accidents and specified conditions of childbirth[2]	302	218	84
	(a) Laceration, rupture, or other trauma of pelvic organs and tissue	73	54	19
	(b) Other specified conditions of childbirth	229	164	65
150	Other and unspecified conditions of childbirth and the puerperium	242	154	88
	(a) Infection of breast during lactation	1	1	-
	(b) Psychosis of the puerperium	8	6	2
	(c) Other and unspecified conditions of childbirth and the puerperium	233	147	86

[1]Gestation less than 28 weeks.
[2]Gestation 28 weeks or over, or unspecified.

TABLE 4.—MATERNAL DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1948

(By place of residence. Numbers under causes of death are International List numbers, 1938 revision)

AREA	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (140-150)	Septicemia (140,142a, 145A,147)	Toxemia (141a,c, 144,148)	Hemorrhage, trauma or shock* (141b,142b, 143,146,149)	All other (141d,e,f, 145B,150)
UNITED STATES	4,122	1,209	1,164	1,345	404
NEW ENGLAND	162	59	37	49	17
Maine	18	6	6	5	1
New Hampshire	15	4	6	4	1
Vermont	9	3	5	1	-
Massachusetts	73	27	13	24	9
Rhode Island	22	10	2	7	3
Connecticut	25	9	5	8	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	560	188	114	207	51
New York	257	81	50	107	19
New Jersey	74	19	22	27	6
Pennsylvania	229	88	42	73	26
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	607	199	132	225	51
Ohio	159	51	32	54	22
Indiana	92	38	19	28	7
Illinois	151	54	29	56	12
Michigan	118	35	29	49	5
Wisconsin	87	21	23	38	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	276	90	79	85	22
Minnesota	48	17	13	11	7
Iowa	47	18	12	14	3
Missouri	91	24	28	31	8
North Dakota	16	5	5	5	1
South Dakota	17	5	4	6	2
Nebraska	22	8	7	6	1
Kansas	35	13	10	12	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	906	230	303	267	106
Delaware	8	2	2	3	1
Maryland	49	18	8	18	5
District of Columbia	19	9	3	3	4
Virginia	113	26	39	34	14
West Virginia	60	15	20	16	9
North Carolina	207	50	68	68	21
South Carolina	137	32	47	41	17
Georgia	198	50	72	52	24
Florida	115	28	44	32	11
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	623	169	200	188	66
Kentucky	116	23	41	40	12
Tennessee	144	52	40	38	14
Alabama	194	53	65	51	25
Mississippi	169	41	54	59	15
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	579	148	208	171	52
Arkansas	100	17	46	29	8
Louisiana	121	30	45	35	11
Oklahoma	57	10	19	21	7
Texas	301	91	98	86	26
MOUNTAIN	159	49	38	58	14
Montana	14	4	3	7	-
Idaho	13	5	5	3	-
Wyoming	8	2	1	5	-
Colorado	32	12	4	15	1
New Mexico	49	9	18	14	8
Arizona	25	10	4	8	3
Utah	12	4	2	5	1
Nevada	6	3	1	1	1
PACIFIC	250	77	53	95	25
Washington	29	7	8	9	5
Oregon	15	5	3	6	1
California	206	65	42	80	19

*Refer to International List for complete title.

TABLE 5.—MATERNAL DEATHS BY RACE; URBAN AND RURAL: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1948

(By place of residence)

AREA	TOTAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white	All races	White	Non-white
UNITED STATES	4,122	2,753	1,369	2,127	1,516	611	1,995	1,237	758
NEW ENGLAND	162	151	11	122	113	9	40	38	2
Maine	18	17	1	8	8	-	10	9	1
New Hampshire	15	15	-	11	11	-	4	4	-
Vermont	9	9	-	4	4	-	5	5	-
Massachusetts	73	68	5	59	55	4	14	13	1
Rhode Island	22	22	-	20	20	-	2	2	-
Connecticut	25	20	5	20	15	5	5	5	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	560	467	93	422	338	84	138	129	9
New York	257	210	47	218	173	45	39	37	2
New Jersey	74	64	10	63	54	9	11	10	1
Pennsylvania	229	193	36	141	111	30	88	82	6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	607	518	89	410	331	79	197	187	10
Ohio	159	136	23	111	93	18	48	43	5
Indiana	92	77	15	57	43	14	35	34	1
Illinois	151	135	16	112	97	15	39	38	1
Michigan	118	88	30	88	58	30	30	30	-
Wisconsin	87	82	5	42	40	2	45	42	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	276	242	34	141	122	19	135	120	15
Minnesota	48	45	3	25	24	1	23	21	2
Iowa	47	44	3	27	24	3	20	20	-
Missouri	91	72	19	46	35	11	45	37	8
North Dakota	16	14	2	3	2	1	13	12	1
South Dakota	17	14	3	5	4	1	12	10	2
Nebraska	22	22	-	15	15	-	7	7	-
Kansas	35	31	4	20	18	2	15	13	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC	906	393	513	312	143	169	594	250	344
Delaware	8	6	2	4	3	1	4	3	1
Maryland	49	30	19	28	18	10	21	12	9
District of Columbia	19	5	14	19	5	14	...	...	...
Virginia	113	47	66	40	17	23	73	30	43
West Virginia	60	57	3	17	16	1	43	41	2
North Carolina	207	92	115	58	27	31	149	65	84
South Carolina	137	34	103	26	8	18	111	26	85
Georgia	198	74	124	60	22	38	138	52	86
Florida	115	48	67	60	27	33	55	21	34
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	623	309	314	192	83	109	431	226	205
Kentucky	116	105	11	25	20	5	91	85	6
Tennessee	144	104	40	50	29	21	94	75	19
Alabama	194	65	129	70	25	45	124	40	84
Mississippi	169	35	134	47	9	38	122	26	96
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	579	331	248	282	179	103	297	152	145
Arkansas	100	51	49	27	16	11	73	35	38
Louisiana	121	45	76	49	24	25	72	21	51
Oklahoma	57	41	16	27	19	8	30	22	8
Texas	301	194	107	179	120	59	122	74	48
MOUNTAIN	159	134	25	71	69	2	88	65	23
Montana	14	12	2	8	8	-	6	4	2
Idaho	13	13	-	7	7	-	6	6	-
Wyoming	8	8	-	5	5	-	3	3	-
Colorado	32	31	1	16	15	1	16	16	-
New Mexico	49	37	12	18	18	-	31	19	12
Arizona	25	15	10	10	9	1	15	6	9
Utah	12	12	-	4	4	-	8	8	-
Nevada	6	6	-	3	3	-	3	3	-
PACIFIC	250	208	42	175	138	37	75	70	5
Washington	29	27	2	19	17	2	10	10	-
Oregon	15	13	2	11	10	1	4	3	1
California	206	168	38	145	111	34	61	57	4

NOTE.—"Urban" includes urban places having populations of 2,500 or more according to the 1940 population census; "Rural" includes all other areas.

TABLE 6.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, BY RACE AND BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1948

(By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 live births in each specified group)

AREA	TOTAL	White	Non-white	Urban	Rural
UNITED STATES	1.2	0.9	3.0	1.0	1.4
NEW ENGLAND	0.8	0.8	2.8	0.8	0.8
Maine	0.8	0.8	30.3	0.9	0.7
New Hampshire	1.2	1.2	0	1.5	0.8
Vermont	1.0	1.0	0	1.2	0.8
Massachusetts	0.7	0.7	2.5	0.7	1.2
Rhode Island	1.3	1.3	0	1.3	1.1
Connecticut	0.6	0.5	3.3	0.7	0.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.9
New York	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.6
New Jersey	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5
Pennsylvania	1.0	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.9
Ohio	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.8
Indiana	1.0	0.9	3.2	1.0	1.0
Illinois	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Michigan	0.8	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.6
Wisconsin	1.1	1.0	4.8	0.9	1.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	0.8	0.8	2.8	0.8	0.9
Minnesota	0.7	0.6	4.0	0.6	0.7
Iowa	0.8	0.7	5.9	0.9	0.6
Missouri	1.1	0.9	2.6	0.9	1.3
North Dakota	1.0	0.9	5.5	0.6	1.1
South Dakota	1.0	0.9	4.3	0.9	1.1
Nebraska	0.7	0.7	0	1.0	0.4
Kansas	0.8	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1.7	1.0	3.3	1.4	1.9
Delaware	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.2
Maryland	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.9
District of Columbia	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.9	...
Virginia	1.4	0.8	3.1	1.3	1.4
West Virginia	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
North Carolina	1.9	1.2	3.3	1.8	1.9
South Carolina	2.4	1.1	4.0	1.3	2.9
Georgia	2.1	1.2	3.7	1.6	2.5
Florida	1.9	1.1	4.1	1.7	2.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2.0	1.4	3.6	1.8	2.1
Kentucky	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.0	1.8
Tennessee	1.8	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.9
Alabama	2.3	1.2	4.1	2.2	2.3
Mississippi	2.6	1.2	3.8	2.8	2.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1.6	1.1	3.5	1.4	1.8
Arkansas	2.1	1.4	4.1	1.8	2.2
Louisiana	1.7	1.0	2.7	1.4	1.9
Oklahoma	1.1	0.9	2.8	1.1	1.2
Texas	1.5	1.1	4.2	1.4	1.7
MOUNTAIN	1.2	1.0	4.2	1.0	1.4
Montana	0.9	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.8
Idaho	0.8	0.8	0	1.0	0.7
Wyoming	1.1	1.1	0	1.4	0.8
Colorado	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.3
New Mexico	2.4	1.9	8.6	2.1	2.6
Arizona	1.3	0.9	4.6	0.9	1.9
Utah	0.6	0.6	0	0.3	0.9
Nevada	1.6	1.7	0	1.6	1.6
PACIFIC	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.8	0.7
Washington	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.5
Oregon	0.4	0.4	3.2	0.6	0.2
California	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.9

NOTE.—"Urban" includes urban places having populations of 2,500 or more according to the 1940 population census; "Rural" includes all other areas.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Charles Sawyer, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Roy V. Peel, *Director*

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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CHILDREN AND YOUTH: 1950

Statistics for 1950 on personal, economic, and family characteristics of children in the United States, prepared for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held in Washington on December 3 to 7, 1950, were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Figures based on a preliminary sample of the 1950 Census returns are given in tables 1 to 10 showing personal and economic characteristics of persons under 21 years old. This sample consists of about 150,000 persons of all ages selected in about 15,000 enumeration districts. Each enumeration district is a part of a county. For these tables, a relatively small number (less than 0.1 percent) of persons enumerated on special forms for hotel guests, crews of vessels, etc., were not included. The figures in this report will differ, therefore, from those shown in the final publications based on the 1950 Census returns because the present report is based on a relatively small sample. The figures in tables 1 to 10 will also differ from those in later reports based on the preliminary sample because of the exclusion from the tables in this report of persons enumerated on special forms.

Sample data based on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey for March 1950 are shown in tables 11 to 13, where family characteristics are presented for persons under 18 years old who were living with one or both parents. The Current Population Survey is a monthly sample survey of 25,000 households containing about 90,000 persons located in 68 areas. Each area comprises one or more counties or groups of counties.

Since the statistics in this report are estimates based on samples, they are subject to sampling variability. The sampling variability is relatively large for smaller figures. Hence, the smaller figures, as well as small differences between figures, should be used with particular care. Because the preliminary sample of the 1950 Census returns is larger and is selected from more areas than the Current Population Survey, the former is subject, in general, to somewhat less sampling variability than the latter.

In addition to differences that arise because of sampling variation, differences between the results of the Current Population Survey and the 1950 Census may be expected because of differences in field work. The small group of Current Population Survey enumerators are more experienced and have had more intensive training and supervision than was possible to give the 130,000 temporary census enumerators. In some cases, therefore, such as the identification and classification of the labor force among the youthful population, the Current Population Survey enumerators may have provided more accurate data.

The following reports based on the Current Population Survey contain definitions of terms and in most cases they also present 1940 data where comparable figures are available:

"Marital Status and Household Characteristics: April 1949," Series P-20, No. 26

"Internal Migration in the United States: April 1948 to April 1949," Series P-20, No. 28

"School Enrollment of the Civilian Population: October 1949," Series P-20, No. 30

"Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force in the United States: April 1949," Series P-50, No. 22

"Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1948," Series P-60, No. 6

Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample. Median not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and subject	United States	Northeast	North Central	South			West
				Total	White	Nonwhite	
TOTAL							
Total population, all ages	150,697,000	39,478,000	44,461,000	47,197,000	(1)	(1)	19,562,000
Persons under 21 years old	53,932,000	12,678,000	15,394,000	19,050,000	14,281,000	4,769,000	6,807,000
Percent of total population	35.8	32.1	34.6	40.4	-	-	34.8
Percent by sex, under 21 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0
Male	50.4	51.0	50.1	50.4	(1)	(1)	50.2
Female	49.6	49.0	49.9	49.6	(1)	(1)	49.8
Percent by color, under 21 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
White	87.9	94.5	95.0	75.1	50.5	50.2	95.0
Nonwhite	12.1	5.5	5.0	24.9	49.5	49.8	5.0
Percent by area, under 21 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	57.8	76.4	59.9	41.4	41.9	39.9	64.7
Rural nonfarm	22.9	17.6	20.1	28.4	30.5	22.2	23.9
Rural farm	19.2	5.9	20.0	30.2	27.6	37.9	11.3
Persons 5 to 20 years old	37,572,000	8,867,000	10,598,000	13,495,000	10,109,000	3,386,000	4,612,000
Percent enrolled in school	71.5	68.2	74.6	69.9	69.9	70.2	74.9
Male, 14 to 20 years old	7,433,000	1,897,000	2,050,000	2,612,000	1,965,000	647,000	874,000
Percent married	4.3	2.0	4.0	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.8
Median years of school completed	9.7	10.2	10.2	7.9	8.6	6.3	10.2
Percent in civilian labor force	40.9	32.5	46.0	44.7	43.7	47.8	35.6
Percent of civilian labor force employed	89.5	81.8	91.3	92.9	92.2	94.8	86.5
Median income of persons reporting income	$501	$670	$548	$434	$458	$358	$523
Female, 14 to 20 years old	7,611,000	1,800,000	2,180,000	2,690,000	2,018,000	672,000	941,000
Percent married	18.4	9.4	16.0	24.6	25.2	22.6	23.4
Median years of school completed	10.2	10.6	10.6	9.4	9.7	7.5	10.6
Percent in civilian labor force	26.0	28.9	30.6	20.1	20.9	17.7	17.7
Percent of civilian labor force employed	91.6	92.5	93.4	90.2	93.3	79.0	81.4
Median income of persons reporting income	$474	$744	$484	$463	$450	$191	$472
URBAN							
Total population, all ages	96,028,000	31,380,000	28,486,000	22,574,000	(1)	(1)	13,588,000
Persons under 21 years old	31,194,000	9,688,000	9,216,000	7,881,000	5,979,000	1,902,000	4,407,000
Percent of total population	32.5	30.9	32.4	34.9	-	-	32.4
Percent by sex, under 21 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0
Male	49.5	50.0	49.7	48.4	(1)	(1)	49.6
Female	50.6	50.0	50.3	51.6	(1)	(1)	50.4
Percent by color, under 21 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
White	89.0	93.4	92.6	75.9	-	-	94.6
Nonwhite	11.1	6.6	7.4	24.1	-	-	5.4
Male, 14 to 20 years old	4,134,000	1,373,000	1,225,000	973,000	746,000	227,000	563,000
Percent married	4.2	1.7	3.7	7.0	8.3	2.6	6.7
Median years of school completed	10.2	10.3	10.5	9.4	9.9	6.9	10.5
Percent in civilian labor force	38.0	34.0	41.6	41.3	42.2	38.3	34.3
Percent of civilian labor force employed	85.3	78.6	89.6	88.8	88.9	88.5	83.4
Median income of persons reporting income	$622	$695	$623	$566	$582	-	$587
Female, 14 to 20 years old	4,689,000	1,434,000	1,352,000	1,257,000	969,000	288,000	644,000
Percent married	17.3	8.7	16.7	24.3	25.4	20.8	23.9
Median years of school completed	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.1	10.4	9.3	11.1
Percent in civilian labor force	30.7	31.0	35.3	25.2	26.6	20.5	31.4
Percent of civilian labor force employed	91.9	93.0	92.9	90.5	94.6	72.9	90.1
Median income of persons reporting income	$602	$828	$590	$434	$533	$272	$579
RURAL							
Total population, all ages[2]	54,669,000	8,098,000	15,975,000	24,623,000	(1)	(1)	5,973,000
Persons under 21 years old	22,738,000	2,990,000	6,178,000	11,169,000	(1)	(1)	2,400,000
Percent of total population	41.6	36.9	38.7	45.4	-	-	40.2
Rural Nonfarm							
Persons under 21 years old	12,376,000	2,236,000	3,097,000	5,414,000	4,357,000	1,059,000	1,629,000
Percent by sex, under 21 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0
Male	51.5	54.5	48.9	51.8	(1)	(1)	51.1
Female	48.5	45.5	51.1	48.2	(1)	(1)	48.9
Percent by color, under 21 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
White	90.1	98.0	98.2	80.4	-	-	95.8
Nonwhite	9.9	2.0	1.8	19.6	-	-	4.2
Male, 14 to 20 years old	1,691,000	379,000	389,000	733,000	576,000	157,000	190,000
Percent married	5.3	3.4	5.7	6.3	5.9	7.6	4.7
Median years of school completed	9.3	9.9	9.9	7.8	8.3	6.3	9.4
Percent in civilian labor force	35.2	21.9	44.5	37.4	33.9	50.3	35.3
Percent of civilian labor force employed	89.9	88.0	93.6	88.7	87.2	92.4	86.6
Median income of persons reporting income	$527	$689	$497	$478	$477	-	$524
Female, 14 to 20 years old	1,542,000	272,000	420,000	658,000	535,000	123,000	194,000
Percent married	22.4	12.5	17.1	29.3	29.3	29.3	24.2
Median years of school completed	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.2	9.5	7.1	9.9
Percent in civilian labor force	20.6	21.3	26.4	17.5	18.7	12.2	18.0
Percent of civilian labor force employed	90.3	89.7	92.8	87.0	90.0	66.7	88.6
Median income of persons reporting income	$393	-	$367	$409	$492	-	-

[1] Statistics not available.

[2] Statistics not available for total population of all ages in rural nonfarm and rural farm areas separately.

Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950—Con.

(Statistics based on preliminary sample. Median not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and subject	United States	Northeast	North Central	South			West
				Total	White	Nonwhite	
RURAL—Con.							
Rural Farm							
Persons under 21 years old	10,362,000	754,000	3,081,000	5,755,000	3,945,000	1,808,000	771,000
Percent by sex, under 21 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0
Male	52.1	54.5	52.3	51.9	(1)	(1)	51.3
Female	47.9	45.5	47.7	48.1	(1)	(1)	48.7
Percent by color, under 21 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
White	81.8	99.1	99.1	68.6	-	-	95.2
Nonwhite	18.1	0.9	0.9	31.4	-	-	4.8
Male, 14 to 20 years old	1,607,000	145,000	436,000	906,000	645,000	261,000	120,000
Percent married	3.6	2.1	3.4	4.0	2.9	6.5	3.3
Median years of school completed	7.8	8.7	9.6	6.6	7.1	5.7	9.7
Percent in civilian labor force	53.3	43.4	57.6	54.2	54.0	54.8	43.3
Percent of civilian labor force employed	98.1	98.4	96.8	98.8	98.6	99.3	98.1
Median income of persons reporting income	$359	-	$430	$307	$358	$174	-
Female, 14 to 20 years old	1,379,000	93,000	409,000	775,000	514,000	261,000	102,000
Percent married	17.7	11.8	12.5	21.0	20.8	21.5	19.6
Median years of school completed	9.1	-	10.1	7.6	8.6	6.1	9.8
Percent in civilian labor force	16.3	19.4	19.8	14.1	12.8	16.5	17.6
Percent of civilian labor force employed	91.6	88.9	96.3	91.7	90.9	93.0	72.2
Median income of persons reporting income	$414	-	-	$164	$246	-	-

[1] Statistics not available.

Table 2.—COLOR BY SEX AND RESIDENCE IN 1949, OF THE POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Area and subject	Total under 21 years old	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	Percent distribution					
							Total under 21	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 17	18 to 20
UNITED STATES												
Color and Sex												
Total	53,932,000	16,360,000	13,283,000	9,246,000	8,571,000	6,472,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	47,390,000	14,405,000	11,716,000	8,010,000	7,506,000	5,753,000	87.9	88.0	88.2	86.6	87.6	88.9
Nonwhite	6,541,000	1,954,000	1,567,000	1,236,000	1,065,000	719,000	12.1	11.9	11.8	13.4	12.4	11.1
Male	27,190,000	8,319,000	6,839,000	4,599,000	4,322,000	3,111,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	23,863,000	7,335,000	5,987,000	4,008,000	3,750,000	2,783,000	87.8	88.2	87.5	87.1	86.8	89.5
Nonwhite	3,327,000	984,000	852,000	591,000	572,000	328,000	12.2	11.8	12.5	12.9	13.2	10.5
Female	26,741,000	8,040,000	6,444,000	4,647,000	4,249,000	3,361,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	23,528,000	7,071,000	5,729,000	4,002,000	3,756,000	2,970,000	88.0	87.9	88.9	86.1	88.4	88.4
Nonwhite	3,213,000	969,000	715,000	645,000	493,000	391,000	12.0	12.1	11.1	13.9	11.6	11.6
Area												
Total	53,932,000	16,360,000	13,283,000	9,246,000	8,571,000	6,472,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	31,194,000	9,969,000	7,430,000	4,972,000	4,770,000	4,053,000	57.8	60.9	55.9	53.8	55.7	62.6
Rural nonfarm	12,376,000	3,695,000	3,229,000	2,218,000	1,903,000	1,331,000	22.9	22.6	24.3	24.0	22.2	20.6
Rural farm	10,362,000	2,695,000	2,624,000	2,056,000	1,898,000	1,089,000	19.2	16.5	19.8	22.2	22.1	16.8
Residence in 1949												
Total, 1 to 20 years old	50,775,000	13,204,000	13,283,000	9,246,000	8,571,000	6,472,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950	41,026,000	10,188,000	10,964,000	7,934,000	7,376,000	4,564,000	80.8	77.2	82.5	85.8	86.1	70.5
Different house, same county	5,806,000	1,816,000	1,433,000	853,000	721,000	983,000	11.4	13.8	10.8	9.2	8.4	15.2
Different county, same State	1,656,000	516,000	382,000	203,000	202,000	353,000	3.3	3.9	2.9	2.2	2.4	5.5
Different State or abroad	1,630,000	522,000	344,000	162,000	176,000	426,000	3.2	4.0	2.6	1.8	2.1	6.6
Residence not reported	657,000	162,000	159,000	94,000	96,000	146,000	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.3
URBAN												
Color and Sex												
Total	31,194,000	9,969,000	7,430,000	4,972,000	4,770,000	4,053,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	27,762,000	8,878,000	6,610,000	4,355,000	4,256,000	3,663,000	89.0	89.1	89.0	87.6	89.2	90.4
Nonwhite	3,432,000	1,091,000	820,000	617,000	514,000	390,000	11.0	10.9	11.0	12.4	10.8	9.6
Male	15,426,000	5,067,000	3,766,000	2,459,000	2,327,000	1,807,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	13,681,000	4,508,000	3,324,000	2,154,000	2,051,000	1,644,000	88.7	89.0	88.3	87.6	88.1	91.0
Nonwhite	1,745,000	559,000	442,000	305,000	276,000	163,000	11.3	11.0	11.7	12.4	11.9	9.0
Female	15,769,000	4,902,000	3,665,000	2,512,000	2,443,000	2,246,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	14,082,000	4,370,000	3,287,000	2,201,000	2,205,000	2,019,000	89.3	89.1	89.7	87.6	90.3	89.9
Nonwhite	1,687,000	532,000	378,000	311,000	238,000	228,000	10.7	10.9	10.3	12.4	9.7	10.2

Table 2.—COLOR BY SEX AND RESIDENCE IN 1949, OF THE POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950—Con.

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Area and subject	Total under 21 years old	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	Percent distribution					
							Total under 21	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 17	18 to 20
URBAN—Con.												
Residence in 1949												
Total, 1 to 20 years old..	29,257,000	8,032,000	7,430,000	4,972,000	4,770,000	4,053,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	23,661,000	6,197,000	6,186,000	4,306,000	4,138,000	2,834,000	80.9	77.2	83.3	86.6	86.8	69.9
Different house, same county....	3,330,000	1,129,000	757,000	434,000	383,000	627,000	11.4	14.1	10.2	8.7	8.0	15.5
Different county, same State....	882,000	289,000	177,000	89,000	93,000	234,000	3.0	3.6	2.4	1.8	1.9	5.8
Different State or abroad.....	1,000,000	328,000	211,000	86,000	100,000	275,000	3.4	4.1	2.8	1.7	2.1	6.8
Residence not reported.....	384,000	89,000	99,000	57,000	56,000	83,000	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.0
RURAL NONFARM												
Color and Sex												
Total.....	12,376,000	3,695,000	3,229,000	2,218,000	1,903,000	1,331,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	11,147,000	3,348,000	2,935,000	1,966,000	1,698,000	1,200,000	90.1	90.6	90.9	88.6	89.2	90.2
Nonwhite.....	1,228,000	347,000	294,000	252,000	204,000	131,000	9.9	9.4	9.1	11.4	10.7	9.8
Male.....	6,370,000	1,901,000	1,639,000	1,138,000	984,000	708,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	5,732,000	1,724,000	1,483,000	1,021,000	868,000	636,000	90.0	90.7	90.5	89.7	88.2	89.8
Nonwhite.....	638,000	177,000	156,000	117,000	116,000	72,000	10.0	9.3	9.5	10.3	11.8	10.2
Female.....	6,007,000	1,795,000	1,590,000	1,081,000	919,000	623,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	5,417,000	1,625,000	1,452,000	946,000	830,000	564,000	90.2	90.5	91.3	87.5	90.3	90.5
Nonwhite.....	590,000	170,000	138,000	135,000	88,000	59,000	9.8	9.5	8.7	12.5	9.6	9.5
Residence in 1949												
Total, 1 to 20 years old..	11,671,000	2,990,000	3,229,000	2,218,000	1,903,000	1,331,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	9,059,000	2,214,000	2,569,000	1,839,000	1,575,000	862,000	77.6	74.0	79.6	82.9	82.8	64.8
Different house, same county....	1,516,000	445,000	416,000	235,000	198,000	222,000	13.0	14.9	12.9	10.6	10.4	16.7
Different county, same State....	489,000	151,000	121,000	74,000	61,000	82,000	4.2	5.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	6.2
Different State or abroad.....	442,000	138,000	86,000	48,000	52,000	118,000	3.8	4.6	2.7	2.2	2.7	8.9
Residence not reported.....	165,000	42,000	36,000	22,000	17,000	48,000	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	3.6
RURAL FARM												
Color and Sex												
Total.....	10,362,000	2,695,000	2,624,000	2,056,000	1,898,000	1,089,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	8,480,000	2,179,000	2,170,000	1,687,000	1,552,000	892,000	81.8	80.9	82.7	82.1	81.8	81.9
Nonwhite.....	1,880,000	516,000	453,000	368,000	346,000	197,000	18.1	19.1	17.3	17.9	18.2	18.1
Male.....	5,396,000	1,351,000	1,434,000	1,002,000	1,011,000	597,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	4,452,000	1,103,000	1,180,000	833,000	831,000	505,000	82.5	81.6	82.3	83.1	82.2	84.6
Nonwhite.....	944,000	248,000	254,000	169,000	180,000	93,000	17.5	18.4	17.7	16.9	17.8	15.6
Female.....	4,965,000	1,343,000	1,189,000	1,054,000	887,000	492,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	4,029,000	1,076,000	990,000	855,000	721,000	387,000	81.1	80.1	83.3	81.1	81.3	78.7
Nonwhite.....	936,000	267,000	199,000	199,000	167,000	104,000	18.9	19.9	16.7	18.9	18.8	21.1
Residence in 1949												
Total, 1 to 20 years old..	9,848,000	2,183,000	2,624,000	2,056,000	1,898,000	1,089,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	8,306,000	1,777,000	2,209,000	1,789,000	1,663,000	868,000	84.3	81.4	84.2	87.0	87.6	79.7
Different house, same county....	961,000	243,000	260,000	184,000	140,000	134,000	9.8	11.1	9.9	8.9	7.4	12.8
Different county, same State....	285,000	76,000	84,000	40,000	48,000	37,000	2.9	3.5	3.2	1.9	2.5	3.4
Different State or abroad.....	188,000	56,000	47,000	28,000	24,000	33,000	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	3.0
Residence not reported.....	108,000	31,000	24,000	15,000	23,000	15,000	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.4
NORTHEAST												
Color and Sex												
Total.....	12,678,000	3,813,000	3,076,000	2,095,000	2,101,000	1,595,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	11,986,000	3,604,000	2,922,000	1,971,000	1,984,000	1,505,000	94.5	94.5	95.0	94.1	94.4	94.4
Nonwhite.....	693,000	210,000	154,000	124,000	116,000	89,000	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.6
Male.....	6,472,000	1,946,000	1,584,000	1,045,000	1,094,000	803,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	6,103,000	1,838,000	1,489,000	984,000	1,032,000	760,000	94.3	94.5	94.0	94.2	94.3	94.6
Nonwhite.....	369,000	108,000	95,000	61,000	62,000	43,000	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4
Female.....	6,210,000	1,868,000	1,493,000	1,050,000	1,007,000	792,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	5,884,000	1,766,000	1,434,000	987,000	952,000	745,000	94.8	94.5	96.0	94.0	94.5	94.1
Nonwhite.....	324,000	102,000	59,000	63,000	54,000	46,000	5.2	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.4	5.8
Area												
Total.....	12,678,000	3,813,000	3,076,000	2,095,000	2,101,000	1,595,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban.....	9,688,000	2,968,000	2,315,000	1,598,000	1,572,000	1,235,000	76.4	77.8	75.3	76.3	74.8	77.4
Rural nonfarm.....	2,236,000	641,000	578,000	366,000	369,000	282,000	17.6	16.8	18.8	17.5	17.6	17.7
Rural farm.....	754,000	204,000	182,000	130,000	160,000	78,000	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.2	7.6	4.9
Residence in 1949												
Total, 1 to 20 years old..	11,977,000	3,110,000	3,076,000	2,095,000	2,101,000	1,595,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	10,506,000	2,659,000	2,753,000	1,921,000	1,916,000	1,257,000	87.7	85.5	89.5	91.7	91.2	78.8
Different house, same county....	814,000	276,000	191,000	103,000	97,000	147,000	6.8	8.9	6.2	4.9	4.6	9.2
Different county, same State....	226,000	73,000	52,000	30,000	24,000	47,000	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.9
Different State or abroad.....	270,000	66,000	45,000	22,000	40,000	97,000	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.9	6.1
Residence not reported.....	162,000	36,000	34,000	20,000	24,000	48,000	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.0

Table 2.—COLOR BY SEX AND RESIDENCE IN 1949, OF THE POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950—Con.

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Area and subject	Total under 21 years old	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	Percent distribution					
							Total under 21	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 17	18 to 20
NORTH CENTRAL												
Color and Sex												
Total	15,394,000	4,797,000	3,772,000	2,595,000	2,359,000	1,872,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	14,625,000	4,540,000	3,593,000	2,454,000	2,238,000	1,800,000	95.0	94.6	95.3	94.6	94.9	96.2
Nonwhite	768,000	257,000	179,000	140,000	120,000	72,000	5.0	5.4	4.7	5.4	5.1	3.8
Male	7,706,000	2,460,000	1,908,000	1,288,000	1,155,000	895,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	7,311,000	2,322,000	1,817,000	1,220,000	1,092,000	861,000	94.8	94.4	95.2	94.7	94.5	96.2
Nonwhite	392,000	138,000	91,000	68,000	63,000	34,000	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.3	5.5	3.8
Female	7,689,000	2,337,000	1,864,000	1,307,000	1,204,000	977,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	7,313,000	2,218,000	1,776,000	1,235,000	1,146,000	938,000	95.1	95.0	95.3	94.5	95.2	96.0
Nonwhite	376,000	119,000	88,000	72,000	58,000	39,000	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.5	4.8	4.0
Area												
Total	15,394,000	4,797,000	3,772,000	2,595,000	2,359,000	1,872,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	9,216,000	3,046,000	2,190,000	1,403,000	1,346,000	1,231,000	59.9	63.5	58.1	54.1	57.1	65.8
Rural nonfarm	3,097,000	918,000	809,000	561,000	478,000	331,000	20.1	19.1	21.4	21.6	20.3	17.7
Rural farm	3,081,000	833,000	773,000	630,000	535,000	310,000	20.0	17.4	20.5	24.3	22.7	16.6
Residence in 1949												
Total, 1 to 20 years old	14,435,000	3,837,000	3,772,000	2,595,000	2,359,000	1,872,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950	11,874,000	3,037,000	3,169,000	2,276,000	2,074,000	1,318,000	82.3	79.2	84.0	87.7	87.9	70.4
Different house, same county	1,530,000	494,000	359,000	204,000	183,000	290,000	10.6	12.9	9.5	7.9	7.8	15.5
Different county, same State	468,000	144,000	115,000	51,000	50,000	108,000	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.0	2.1	5.8
Different State or abroad	396,000	115,000	78,000	37,000	33,000	123,000	2.7	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	6.6
Residence not reported	177,000	47,000	51,000	27,000	18,000	34,000	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.8
SOUTH—TOTAL												
Color and Sex												
Total	19,050,000	5,555,000	4,740,000	3,453,000	3,087,000	2,214,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	14,281,000	4,171,000	3,593,000	2,533,000	2,314,000	1,701,000	75.1	75.1	75.8	73.4	75.0	76.8
Nonwhite	4,769,000	1,384,000	1,147,000	920,000	774,000	514,000	24.9	24.9	24.2	26.6	25.0	23.2
Male	9,598,000	2,810,000	2,467,000	1,709,000	1,594,000	1,018,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	7,206,000	2,125,000	1,847,000	1,269,000	1,176,000	789,000	75.1	75.6	74.9	74.3	73.8	77.5
Nonwhite	2,392,000	685,000	620,000	440,000	418,000	229,000	24.9	24.4	25.1	25.7	26.2	22.5
Female	9,451,000	2,745,000	2,272,000	1,744,000	1,494,000	1,196,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	7,076,000	2,046,000	1,746,000	1,264,000	1,115,000	903,000	75.2	74.5	76.8	72.5	76.2	76.3
Nonwhite	2,376,000	699,000	526,000	480,000	379,000	294,000	24.8	25.5	23.2	27.5	23.8	23.8
Area												
Total	19,050,000	5,555,000	4,740,000	3,453,000	3,087,000	2,214,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	7,881,000	2,482,000	1,871,000	1,298,000	1,211,000	1,019,000	41.4	44.7	39.5	37.6	39.2	46.0
Rural nonfarm	5,414,000	1,612,000	1,408,000	1,003,000	807,000	584,000	28.4	29.0	29.7	29.0	26.1	26.4
Rural farm	5,755,000	1,461,000	1,461,000	1,152,000	1,070,000	611,000	30.2	26.3	30.8	33.4	34.7	27.6
Residence in 1949												
Total, 1 to 20 years old	17,987,000	4,495,000	4,740,000	3,453,000	3,087,000	2,214,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950	13,951,000	3,248,000	3,751,000	2,866,000	2,568,000	1,518,000	77.6	72.3	79.1	83.0	83.2	68.6
Different house, same county	2,498,000	730,000	642,000	412,000	332,000	382,000	13.9	16.2	13.5	11.9	10.8	17.3
Different county, same State	676,000	219,000	146,000	88,000	86,000	137,000	3.8	4.9	3.1	2.5	2.8	6.2
Different State or abroad	651,000	241,000	151,000	62,000	64,000	133,000	3.6	5.4	3.2	1.8	2.1	6.0
Residence not reported	211,000	57,000	49,000	26,000	37,000	42,000	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.9
SOUTH—NONWHITE												
Area												
Total	4,769,000	1,384,000	1,146,000	920,000	796,000	523,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	1,902,000	591,000	457,000	339,000	291,000	224,000	39.9	42.7	39.9	36.8	36.6	42.8
Rural nonfarm	1,059,000	302,000	253,000	222,000	173,000	109,000	22.2	21.8	22.1	24.0	21.7	20.9
Rural farm	1,808,000	491,000	436,000	359,000	332,000	190,000	37.9	35.5	38.0	39.0	41.7	36.3
Residence in 1949												
Total, 1 to 20 years old	4,461,000	1,074,000	1,146,000	920,000	797,000	523,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950	3,741,000	885,000	971,000	794,000	688,000	403,000	83.9	82.4	84.7	86.3	86.3	77.1
Different house, same county	543,000	143,000	139,000	101,000	78,000	82,000	12.2	13.3	12.1	11.0	9.8	15.7
Different county, same State	74,000	17,000	15,000	12,000	8,000	22,000	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	4.2
Different State or abroad	56,000	18,000	12,000	3,000	12,000	11,000	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.1
Residence not reported	47,000	11,000	9,000	11,000	11,000	5,000	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.0

Table 2.--COLOR BY SEX AND RESIDENCE IN 1949, OF THE POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950--Con.

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Area and subject	Total under 21 years old	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	Percent distribution					
							Total under 21	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 13	14 to 17	18 to 20
WEST												
Color and Sex												
Total	6,807,000	2,195,000	1,695,000	1,103,000	1,024,000	790,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	6,467,000	2,090,000	1,607,000	1,050,000	971,000	749,000	95.0	95.2	94.8	95.2	94.8	94.8
Nonwhite	340,000	104,000	89,000	52,000	54,000	42,000	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.3
Male	3,414,000	1,104,000	880,000	556,000	480,000	394,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3,242,000	1,050,000	834,000	534,000	451,000	373,000	95.0	95.1	94.8	96.0	94.0	94.7
Nonwhite	172,000	54,000	46,000	22,000	29,000	21,000	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.0	6.0	5.3
Female	3,393,000	1,090,000	815,000	546,000	544,000	396,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3,225,000	1,040,000	773,000	516,000	520,000	376,000	95.0	95.4	94.8	94.5	95.6	94.9
Nonwhite	168,000	50,000	42,000	30,000	25,000	21,000	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.5	4.6	5.3
Area												
Total	6,807,000	2,195,000	1,695,000	1,103,000	1,024,000	790,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	4,408,000	1,474,000	1,054,000	672,000	641,000	567,000	64.8	67.2	62.2	60.9	62.6	71.8
Rural nonfarm	1,629,000	524,000	434,000	287,000	250,000	134,000	23.9	23.9	25.6	26.0	24.4	17.0
Rural farm	771,000	197,000	209,000	143,000	133,000	89,000	11.3	9.0	12.3	13.0	13.0	11.3
Residence in 1949												
Total, 1 to 20 years old	6,378,000	1,766,000	1,695,000	1,103,000	1,024,000	790,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950	4,695,000	1,244,000	1,290,000	871,000	817,000	472,000	73.6	70.4	76.1	79.0	79.8	59.7
Different house, same county	964,000	316,000	241,000	135,000	108,000	164,000	15.1	17.9	14.2	12.2	10.5	20.8
Different county, same State	287,000	81,000	69,000	34,000	42,000	61,000	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.1	4.1	7.7
Different State or abroad	325,000	102,000	71,000	41,000	39,000	72,000	5.1	5.8	4.2	3.7	3.8	9.1
Residence not reported	105,000	22,000	25,000	21,000	16,000	21,000	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.7

Table 3.--RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD FOR PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and age	Total	Head of household	Wife of head	Child of head	Other relative of head	All other[1]	Percent distribution					
							Total	Head of household	Wife of head	Child of head	Other relative of head	All other
UNITED STATES												
Persons under 21 years old	53,932,000	279,000	980,000	46,559,000	4,226,000	1,888,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	16,360,000	-	-	14,598,000	1,551,000	211,000	30.3	-	-	31.4	36.7	11.2
5 to 6 years	5,459,000	-	-	4,997,000	392,000	70,000	10.1	-	-	10.7	9.3	3.7
7 to 9 years	7,824,000	-	-	7,189,000	535,000	100,000	14.5	-	-	15.4	12.7	5.3
10 to 13 years	9,246,000	-	-	8,482,000	618,000	146,000	17.1	-	-	18.2	14.6	7.7
14 to 15 years	4,368,000	36,000	20,000	3,916,000	288,000	106,000	8.1	12.9	1.9	8.4	6.8	5.6
16 to 17 years	4,203,000	22,000	103,000	3,586,000	325,000	169,000	7.8	7.9	10.5	7.7	7.7	9.0
18 to 20 years	6,471,000	221,000	857,000	3,790,000	517,000	1,086,000	12.0	79.2	87.4	8.1	12.2	57.5
URBAN												
Persons under 21 years old	31,194,000	170,000	556,000	26,670,000	2,488,000	1,310,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	9,969,000	-	-	8,835,000	974,000	159,000	32.0	-	-	33.1	39.1	12.1
5 to 6 years	3,042,000	-	-	2,758,000	238,000	46,000	9.8	-	-	10.3	9.6	3.5
7 to 9 years	4,388,000	-	-	4,013,000	303,000	73,000	14.1	-	-	15.0	12.2	5.6
10 to 13 years	4,972,000	-	-	4,522,000	358,000	92,000	15.9	-	-	17.0	14.4	7.0
14 to 15 years	2,443,000	29,000	6,000	2,196,000	145,000	67,000	7.8	17.1	1.1	8.2	5.8	5.1
16 to 17 years	2,326,000	11,000	54,000	2,003,000	166,000	92,000	7.5	6.5	9.7	7.5	6.7	7.0
18 to 20 years	4,053,000	130,000	496,000	2,342,000	304,000	781,000	13.0	76.5	89.2	8.8	12.2	59.6
RURAL NONFARM												
Persons under 21 years old	12,376,000	78,000	258,000	10,746,000	827,000	465,000	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	3,695,000	-	-	3,377,000	281,000	37,000	29.9	-	-	31.4	34.0	8.0
5 to 6 years	1,407,000	-	-	1,317,000	72,000	18,000	11.4	-	-	12.3	8.7	3.9
7 to 9 years	1,822,000	-	-	1,698,000	106,000	18,000	14.7	-	-	15.8	12.8	3.9
10 to 13 years	2,218,000	-	-	2,064,000	117,000	38,000	17.9	-	-	19.2	14.1	8.2
14 to 15 years	967,000	4,000	4,000	856,000	74,000	27,000	7.8	-	1.6	8.0	8.9	5.6
16 to 17 years	937,000	10,000	34,000	774,000	62,000	56,000	7.6	-	13.2	7.2	7.5	12.0
18 to 20 years	1,331,000	64,000	220,000	661,000	115,000	271,000	10.8	-	85.3	6.2	13.9	58.3

[1] Includes persons in households not related to head and persons not in households.

Table 3.--RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD FOR PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950--Con.

(Statistics based on preliminary sample. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and age	Total	Head of house-hold	Wife of head	Child of head	Other rela-tive of head	All other[1]	Percent distribution					
							Total	Head of house-hold	Wife of head	Child of head	Other rela-tive of head	All other
RURAL FARM												
Persons under 21 years old..	10,362,000	34,000	166,000	9,140,000	911,000	111,000	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	2,695,000	-	-	2,384,000	296,000	15,000	26.0	-	-	26.1	32.5	13.5
5 to 6 years.....	1,010,000	-	-	921,000	82,000	7,000	9.7	-	-	10.1	9.0	6.3
7 to 9 years.....	1,614,000	-	-	1,478,000	126,000	10,000	15.6	-	-	16.2	13.8	9.0
10 to 13 years.....	2,056,000	-	-	1,897,000	143,000	16,000	19.8	-	-	20.8	15.7	14.4
14 to 15 years.....	957,000	3,000	10,000	864,000	69,000	11,000	9.2	-	6.0	9.5	7.6	9.9
16 to 17 years.....	941,000	1,000	15,000	809,000	97,000	19,000	9.1	-	9.0	8.9	10.6	17.1
18 to 20 years.....	1,089,000	30,000	141,000	787,000	98,000	33,000	10.5	-	84.9	8.6	10.8	29.7
NORTHEAST												
Persons under 21 years old..	12,678,000	19,000	103,000	11,043,000	887,000	626,000	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	3,813,000	-	-	3,385,000	368,000	60,000	30.1	-	-	30.7	41.5	9.6
5 to 6 years.....	1,246,000	-	-	1,146,000	85,000	16,000	9.8	-	-	10.4	9.6	2.6
7 to 9 years.....	1,830,000	-	-	1,695,000	94,000	40,000	14.4	-	-	15.3	10.6	6.4
10 to 13 years.....	2,095,000	-	-	1,920,000	117,000	58,000	16.5	-	-	17.4	13.2	9.3
14 to 15 years.....	1,034,000	1,000	-	944,000	53,000	36,000	8.2	-	-	8.5	6.0	5.8
16 to 17 years.....	1,068,000	3,000	3,000	929,000	63,000	70,000	8.4	-	2.9	8.4	7.1	11.2
18 to 20 years.....	1,595,000	15,000	100,000	1,027,000	107,000	346,000	12.6	-	97.1	9.3	12.1	55.3
NORTH CENTRAL												
Persons under 21 years old..	15,394,000	66,000	266,000	13,591,000	965,000	506,000	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0
Under 5 years.....	4,797,000	-	-	4,363,000	372,000	62,000	31.2	-	-	32.1	38.5	12.3
5 to 6 years.....	1,530,000	-	-	1,427,000	88,000	15,000	9.9	-	-	10.5	9.1	3.0
7 to 9 years.....	2,242,000	-	-	2,098,000	118,000	26,000	14.6	-	-	15.4	12.2	5.1
10 to 13 years.....	2,595,000	-	-	2,419,000	136,000	40,000	16.9	-	-	17.8	14.1	7.9
14 to 15 years.....	1,211,000	3,000	4,000	1,118,000	60,000	26,000	7.9	-	1.5	8.2	6.2	5.1
16 to 17 years.....	1,148,000	3,000	19,000	1,018,000	70,000	38,000	7.5	-	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5
18 to 20 years.....	1,872,000	60,000	243,000	1,149,000	121,000	299,000	12.2	-	91.4	8.5	12.5	59.1
SOUTH--TOTAL												
Persons under 21 years old..	19,050,000	116,000	457,000	15,980,000	1,996,000	501,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	5,555,000	-	-	4,807,000	677,000	71,000	29.2	-	-	30.1	33.9	14.2
5 to 6 years.....	1,957,000	-	-	1,745,000	187,000	25,000	10.3	-	-	10.9	9.4	5.0
7 to 9 years.....	2,783,000	-	-	2,481,000	279,000	23,000	14.6	-	-	15.5	14.0	4.6
10 to 13 years.....	3,453,000	-	-	3,106,000	314,000	33,000	18.1	-	-	19.4	15.7	6.6
14 to 15 years.....	1,591,000	7,000	13,000	1,395,000	149,000	27,000	8.4	6.0	2.8	8.7	7.5	5.4
16 to 17 years.....	1,495,000	8,000	61,000	1,234,000	157,000	35,000	7.8	6.9	13.3	7.7	7.9	7.0
18 to 20 years.....	2,214,000	101,000	383,000	1,210,000	233,000	287,000	11.6	87.1	83.8	7.6	11.7	57.3
SOUTH--NONWHITE												
Persons under 21 years old..	4,769,000	36,000	78,000	3,535,000	971,000	149,000	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	1,384,000	-	-	1,018,000	332,000	34,000	29.0	-	-	28.8	34.2	22.8
5 to 6 years.....	463,000	-	-	353,000	99,000	11,000	9.7	-	-	10.0	10.2	7.4
7 to 9 years.....	683,000	-	-	523,000	153,000	7,000	14.3	-	-	14.8	15.8	4.7
10 to 13 years.....	920,000	-	-	747,000	162,000	11,000	19.3	-	-	21.1	16.7	7.4
14 to 15 years.....	403,000	-	2,000	312,000	79,000	10,000	8.5	-	-	8.8	8.1	6.7
16 to 17 years.....	394,000	5,000	10,000	287,000	75,000	17,000	8.3	-	-	8.1	7.7	11.4
18 to 20 years.....	523,000	31,000	66,000	296,000	71,000	59,000	11.0	-	-	8.4	7.3	39.6
WEST												
Persons under 21 years old..	6,807,000	81,000	153,000	5,941,000	377,000	255,000	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	2,195,000	-	-	2,043,000	134,000	18,000	32.2	-	-	34.4	35.5	7.1
5 to 6 years.....	726,000	-	-	679,000	33,000	14,000	10.7	-	-	11.4	8.8	5.5
7 to 9 years.....	969,000	-	-	914,000	44,000	11,000	14.2	-	-	15.4	11.7	4.3
10 to 13 years.....	1,103,000	-	-	1,036,000	51,000	16,000	16.2	-	-	17.4	13.5	6.3
14 to 15 years.....	534,000	26,000	2,000	464,000	26,000	16,000	7.8	-	1.3	7.8	6.9	6.3
16 to 17 years.....	491,000	7,000	19,000	406,000	34,000	25,000	7.2	-	12.4	6.8	9.0	9.8
18 to 20 years.....	790,000	48,000	132,000	400,000	55,000	155,000	11.6	-	86.3	6.7	14.6	60.8

[1] Includes persons in households not related to head and persons not in households.

Table 4.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 TO 20 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100,000)

Age, sex, and marital status	United States	Area			Region				
		Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Northeast	North Central	South		West
							Total	Nonwhite	
14 TO 17 YEARS OLD									
Male	4,323,000	2,328,000	984,000	1,011,000	1,094,000	1,155,000	1,594,000	417,000	480,000
Single	4,288,000	2,307,000	979,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,151,000	1,574,000	412,000	476,000
Married	30,000	18,000	4,000	8,000	6,000	1,000	18,000	5,000	4,000
Widowed or divorced	4,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	99.2	99.1	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.7	98.8	99.2
Married	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.8
Widowed or divorced	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-
Female	4,249,000	2,442,000	920,000	887,000	1,007,000	1,204,000	1,494,000	379,000	544,000
Single	4,011,000	2,310,000	864,000	837,000	996,000	1,163,000	1,366,000	345,000	487,000
Married	234,000	129,000	55,000	50,000	12,000	40,000	126,000	32,000	57,000
Widowed or divorced	3,000	3,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	94.4	94.6	94.0	94.4	98.9	96.7	91.4	91.0	89.5
Married	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.6	1.2	3.3	8.4	8.4	10.5
Widowed or divorced	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.3	-
18 TO 20 YEARS OLD									
Male	3,110,000	1,807,000	707,000	596,000	803,000	895,000	1,018,000	229,000	394,000
Single	2,808,000	1,645,000	616,000	547,000	769,000	814,000	881,000	199,000	344,000
Married	295,000	157,000	89,000	49,000	32,000	81,000	133,000	29,000	47,000
Widowed or divorced	8,000	4,000	4,000	-	2,000	-	3,000	-	3,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	90.3	91.1	87.1	91.8	95.8	90.9	86.6	86.9	87.3
Married	9.5	8.7	12.6	8.2	4.0	9.1	13.1	12.7	11.9
Widowed or divorced	0.3	0.2	0.6	-	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.8
Female	3,361,000	2,245,000	624,000	492,000	792,000	977,000	1,196,000	294,000	396,000
Single	2,164,000	1,539,000	330,000	295,000	630,000	663,000	643,000	168,000	227,000
Married	1,165,000	682,000	289,000	194,000	158,000	308,000	535,000	120,000	163,000
Widowed or divorced	31,000	24,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	17,000	7,000	6,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	64.4	68.6	53.0	60.0	79.6	68.0	53.8	57.1	57.3
Married	34.7	30.4	46.3	39.4	19.9	31.5	44.7	40.8	41.2
Widowed or divorced	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.4	1.5

Table 5.—DETAILED AGE OF THE POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample. Detailed age is shown in this table to make possible the combination of numbers into broad age groups. Differences between numbers shown for separate ages are generally not statistically significant)

Age	United States	Area			Region				
		Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Northeast	North Central	South		West
							Total	Nonwhite	
Persons under 21 years old	53,932,000	31,194,000	12,376,000	10,362,000	12,678,000	15,394,000	19,050,000	4,769,000	6,807,000
Under 1 year	3,158,000	1,939,000	706,000	513,000	705,000	963,000	1,061,000	303,000	429,000
1 year	3,284,000	2,010,000	755,000	519,000	751,000	940,000	1,144,000	260,000	449,000
2 years	3,611,000	2,222,000	829,000	560,000	834,000	1,068,000	1,234,000	333,000	475,000
3 years	3,597,000	2,187,000	800,000	610,000	891,000	1,036,000	1,189,000	253,000	481,000
4 years	2,714,000	1,613,000	606,000	493,000	633,000	791,000	928,000	236,000	362,000
5 years	2,723,000	1,509,000	699,000	515,000	590,000	740,000	1,016,000	243,000	376,000
6 years	2,737,000	1,533,000	708,000	496,000	656,000	790,000	940,000	220,000	350,000
7 years	2,903,000	1,713,000	661,000	528,000	705,000	852,000	978,000	212,000	368,000
8 years	2,533,000	1,391,000	608,000	533,000	573,000	709,000	944,000	248,000	307,000
9 years	2,389,000	1,284,000	552,000	552,000	552,000	680,000	862,000	223,000	295,000
10 years	2,323,000	1,246,000	596,000	481,000	555,000	645,000	851,000	252,000	272,000
11 years	2,236,000	1,215,000	533,000	488,000	440,000	660,000	858,000	212,000	278,000
12 years	2,375,000	1,274,000	543,000	559,000	553,000	658,000	886,000	222,000	278,000
13 years	2,310,000	1,237,000	546,000	527,000	546,000	632,000	858,000	234,000	274,000
14 and 15 years	4,368,000	2,443,000	967,000	957,000	1,034,000	1,211,000	1,591,000	403,000	534,000
16 and 17 years	4,203,000	2,326,000	937,000	941,000	1,068,000	1,148,000	1,495,000	394,000	491,000
18 years	2,143,000	1,263,000	463,000	417,000	511,000	621,000	758,000	196,000	253,000
19 years	2,210,000	1,411,000	439,000	360,000	544,000	643,000	745,000	165,000	278,000
20 years	2,119,000	1,379,000	429,000	312,000	540,000	608,000	711,000	162,000	260,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.6	6.3	5.6	6.4	6.3
1 year	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	6.6
2 years	6.7	7.1	6.7	5.4	6.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.0
3 years	6.7	7.0	6.5	5.9	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.3	7.1
4 years	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3
5 years	5.0	4.8	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.5
6 years	5.1	4.9	5.7	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.1
7 years	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.4	5.4
8 years	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.5
9 years	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.3
10 years	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.3	4.0
11 years	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.7	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1
12 years	4.4	4.1	4.4	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.1
13 years	4.3	4.0	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.0
14 and 15 years	8.2	7.8	7.8	9.2	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.4	7.8
16 and 17 years	7.7	7.5	7.6	9.1	8.4	7.5	7.8	8.2	7.2
18 years	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7
19 years	4.1	4.5	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.1
20 years	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.8

Table 6.—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Age and school enrollment	United States	Area			Region				
		Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Northeast	North Central	South		West
							Total	Nonwhite	
Persons 5 to 20 years old	37,572,000	21,225,000	8,681,000	7,667,000	8,867,000	10,598,000	13,495,000	3,386,000	4,612,000
Enrolled in school	27,408,000	15,715,000	6,185,000	5,509,000	6,605,000	7,906,000	9,439,000	2,376,000	3,458,000
Percent enrolled in school	72.9	74.0	71.2	71.9	74.5	74.6	69.9	70.2	74.9
Persons 5 and 6 years old	5,459,000	3,042,000	1,407,000	1,010,000	1,246,000	1,530,000	1,957,000	463,000	726,000
Enrolled in school	2,042,000	1,197,000	501,000	344,000	553,000	597,000	610,000	159,000	282,000
Percent enrolled in school	37.4	39.3	35.6	34.1	44.4	39.0	31.2	34.3	38.8
Enrolled in kindergarten	902,000	708,000	131,000	63,000	274,000	354,000	104,000	16,000	171,000
Percent enrolled in kindergarten	16.5	23.3	9.3	6.2	22.0	23.1	5.3	3.5	23.6
Persons 7 to 9 years old	7,824,000	4,388,000	1,822,000	1,614,000	1,830,000	2,242,000	2,783,000	683,000	969,000
Enrolled in school	7,413,000	4,174,000	1,735,000	1,504,000	1,746,000	2,128,000	2,607,000	639,000	933,000
Percent enrolled in school	94.7	95.1	95.2	93.2	95.4	94.9	93.7	93.6	96.3
Persons 10 to 13 years old	9,246,000	4,972,000	2,218,000	2,056,000	2,095,000	2,595,000	3,453,000	920,000	1,103,000
Enrolled in school	8,882,000	4,810,000	2,116,000	1,957,000	2,018,000	2,506,000	3,284,000	874,000	1,074,000
Percent enrolled in school	96.1	96.8	95.4	95.2	96.4	96.6	95.1	95.0	97.4
Persons 14 to 17 years old	8,571,000	4,770,000	1,903,000	1,898,000	2,101,000	2,359,000	3,087,000	797,000	1,024,000
Enrolled in school	7,213,000	4,148,000	1,570,000	1,495,000	1,818,000	2,088,000	2,416,000	578,000	891,000
Percent enrolled in school	84.1	86.9	82.5	78.8	86.5	88.5	78.3	72.6	87.0
Persons 18 to 20 years old	6,472,000	4,053,000	1,331,000	1,089,000	1,595,000	1,872,000	2,214,000	523,000	790,000
Enrolled in school	1,858,000	1,386,000	263,000	209,000	470,000	587,000	522,000	126,000	278,000
Percent enrolled in school	28.7	34.2	19.8	19.2	29.5	31.4	23.6	24.1	35.1

Table 7.--YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Age and years of school completed	United States	Area			Region				
		Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Northeast	North Central	South		West
							Total	Nonwhite	
Persons 5 and 6 years old.....	5,459,000	3,042,000	1,407,000	1,010,000	1,246,000	1,530,000	1,957,000	463,000	726,000
No school years completed.....	4,938,000	2,771,000	1,277,000	890,000	1,126,000	1,374,000	1,785,000	422,000	651,000
Grade school: 1 year or more.....	271,000	160,000	53,000	59,000	76,000	78,000	78,000	23,000	39,000
School years not reported.....	251,000	111,000	79,000	61,000	44,000	77,000	95,000	18,000	36,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school years completed.....	90.4	91.1	90.7	88.1	90.4	89.9	91.2	91.1	89.7
Grade school: 1 year or more.....	5.0	5.3	3.7	5.8	6.1	5.1	4.0	5.0	5.4
School years not reported.....	4.6	3.6	5.6	6.0	3.5	5.0	4.9	3.9	5.0
Persons 7 to 9 years old.....	7,824,000	4,388,000	1,822,000	1,614,000	1,830,000	2,242,000	2,783,000	683,000	969,000
No school years completed.....	1,229,000	603,000	326,000	300,000	196,000	316,000	583,000	169,000	134,000
Grade school: 1 and 2 years.....	4,855,000	2,723,000	1,155,000	977,000	1,149,000	1,403,000	1,706,000	407,000	596,000
3 years or more.....	1,580,000	961,000	303,000	316,000	450,000	485,000	426,000	90,000	218,000
School years not reported.....	163,000	101,000	38,000	24,000	35,000	37,000	67,000	18,000	21,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school years completed.....	15.7	13.7	17.9	18.6	10.7	14.1	21.0	24.7	13.8
Grade school: 1 and 2 years.....	62.0	62.1	63.4	60.4	62.8	62.6	61.3	59.5	61.5
3 years or more.....	20.2	21.9	16.6	19.6	24.6	21.6	15.3	13.2	22.5
School years not reported.....	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.2
Persons 10 to 13 years old.....	9,246,000	4,972,000	2,218,000	2,056,000	2,095,000	2,595,000	3,453,000	920,000	1,103,000
Grade school: Under 5 years[1].....	3,841,000	1,879,000	1,026,000	936,000	720,000	948,000	1,743,000	551,000	431,000
5 to 6 years.....	3,969,000	2,220,000	904,000	845,000	936,000	1,210,000	1,332,000	303,000	491,000
7 years.....	1,056,000	639,000	222,000	195,000	311,000	325,000	290,000	47,000	130,000
Additional years completed.....	234,000	144,000	31,000	59,000	76,000	76,000	52,000	13,000	29,000
School years not reported.....	149,000	90,000	38,000	21,000	51,000	36,000	37,000	9,000	21,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade school: Under 5 years[1].....	41.5	37.8	46.3	45.5	34.4	36.5	50.5	59.9	39.1
5 to 6 years.....	42.9	44.7	40.7	41.1	44.7	46.6	38.6	32.8	44.6
7 years.....	11.4	12.9	10.0	9.5	14.9	12.5	8.4	5.1	11.8
Additional years completed.....	2.5	2.9	1.4	2.9	3.6	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.6
School years not reported.....	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.9
Persons 14 and 15 years old.....	4,368,000	2,443,000	967,000	957,000	1,034,000	1,211,000	1,591,000	403,000	534,000
Grade school: Under 8 years[1].....	1,764,000	810,000	463,000	491,000	316,000	375,000	893,000	295,000	180,000
8 years.....	1,356,000	819,000	282,000	255,000	334,000	426,000	424,000	72,000	172,000
High school: 1 year or more.....	1,214,000	790,000	219,000	204,000	376,000	401,000	263,000	36,000	175,000
School years not reported.....	34,000	23,000	3,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	-	7,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade school: Under 8 years[1].....	40.4	33.2	47.9	51.3	30.6	31.0	56.1	73.2	33.7
8 years.....	31.0	33.5	29.2	26.5	32.3	35.2	26.6	17.9	32.2
High school: 1 year or more.....	27.8	32.3	22.5	21.3	36.4	33.1	16.5	8.9	32.8
School years not reported.....	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	-	1.3
Persons 16 and 17 years old.....	4,203,000	2,326,000	937,000	941,000	1,068,000	1,148,000	1,495,000	394,000	491,000
Under 1 year of high school[2].....	1,095,000	421,000	283,000	391,000	204,000	175,000	636,000	251,000	80,000
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	2,873,000	1,753,000	610,000	510,000	796,000	901,000	789,000	131,000	383,000
Additional years completed.....	194,000	126,000	32,000	36,000	57,000	61,000	54,000	9,000	22,000
School years not reported.....	42,000	26,000	12,000	4,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	3,000	6,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year of high school[2].....	26.1	18.1	30.2	41.6	19.1	15.2	42.5	63.7	16.3
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	68.3	75.3	65.1	54.3	74.5	78.6	52.8	33.2	78.0
Additional years completed.....	4.6	5.4	3.3	3.7	5.3	5.3	3.5	2.3	4.5
School years not reported.....	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2
Persons 18 to 20 years old.....	6,472,000	4,053,000	1,331,000	1,089,000	1,595,000	1,872,000	2,214,000	523,000	790,000
Under 1 year of high school[2].....	1,342,000	535,000	345,000	462,000	235,000	251,000	769,000	267,000	87,000
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	1,919,000	1,104,000	491,000	324,000	469,000	512,000	681,000	158,000	257,000
4 years.....	2,343,000	1,661,000	428,000	254,000	641,000	827,000	569,000	64,000	306,000
College: 1 year or more.....	791,000	699,000	53,000	39,000	224,000	263,000	177,000	25,000	127,000
School years not reported.....	77,000	54,000	14,000	9,000	26,000	19,000	19,000	10,000	13,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year of high school[2].....	20.7	13.2	25.9	42.4	14.7	13.4	34.7	51.1	11.0
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	29.6	27.2	36.9	29.8	29.4	27.4	30.7	30.2	32.4
4 years.....	36.2	41.0	32.2	23.3	40.2	44.2	25.7	12.2	38.8
College: 1 year or more.....	12.2	17.2	4.0	3.6	14.0	14.1	8.0	4.8	16.0
School years not reported.....	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.6

[1] Includes no school years completed.
[2] Includes no school years completed and 1 to 8 years of grade school.

Table 8.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 TO 20 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Age, sex, employment status, and school enrollment	United States	Area			Region				
		Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Northeast	North Central	South		West
							Total	Nonwhite	
14 TO 17 YEARS OLD									
Male	4,322,000	2,327,000	984,000	1,011,000	1,094,000	1,155,000	1,593,000	418,000	480,000
Total labor force	1,084,000	491,000	224,000	369,000	185,000	312,000	468,000	134,000	116,000
Civilian labor force	1,050,000	483,000	200,000	367,000	165,000	311,000	465,000	134,000	107,000
Enrolled in school	613,000	316,000	106,000	191,000	83,000	236,000	209,000	48,000	85,000
Not enrolled in school	437,000	167,000	94,000	176,000	82,000	75,000	256,000	86,000	22,000
Not in labor force	3,240,000	1,837,000	761,000	642,000	909,000	842,000	1,124,000	282,000	364,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force	25.1	21.1	22.8	36.5	16.9	27.0	29.4	32.1	24.2
Civilian labor force	24.3	20.8	20.3	36.3	15.1	26.9	29.2	32.1	22.3
Enrolled in school	14.2	13.6	10.8	18.9	7.6	20.4	13.1	11.5	17.7
Not enrolled in school	10.1	7.2	9.6	17.4	7.5	6.5	16.1	20.6	4.6
Not in labor force	75.0	78.9	77.3	63.5	83.1	72.9	70.6	67.5	75.8
Female	4,249,000	2,443,000	919,000	887,000	1,007,000	1,204,000	1,494,000	379,000	544,000
Total labor force	487,000	307,000	93,000	87,000	80,000	182,000	133,000	44,000	93,000
Civilian labor force	485,000	305,000	93,000	87,000	80,000	181,000	133,000	44,000	92,000
Enrolled in school	289,000	173,000	59,000	57,000	34,000	128,000	77,000	20,000	49,000
Not enrolled in school	196,000	132,000	34,000	30,000	46,000	53,000	56,000	24,000	43,000
Not in labor force	3,760,000	2,135,000	825,000	800,000	926,000	1,021,000	1,360,000	336,000	451,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force	11.5	12.6	10.1	9.8	7.9	15.1	8.9	11.6	17.1
Civilian labor force	11.4	12.5	10.1	9.8	7.9	15.0	8.9	11.6	16.9
Enrolled in school	6.8	7.8	6.4	6.4	3.4	10.6	5.2	5.3	9.0
Not enrolled in school	4.6	5.4	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.4	3.7	6.3	7.9
Not in labor force	88.5	87.4	89.8	90.2	92.0	84.8	91.0	88.7	82.9
18 TO 20 YEARS OLD									
Male	3,111,000	1,807,000	708,000	597,000	803,000	895,000	1,019,000	229,000	394,000
Total labor force	2,212,000	1,181,000	538,000	493,000	541,000	650,000	773,000	179,000	250,000
Civilian labor force	1,989,000	1,103,000	397,000	489,000	452,000	633,000	702,000	175,000	204,000
Enrolled in school	299,000	224,000	36,000	39,000	64,000	106,000	80,000	18,000	48,000
Not enrolled in school	1,690,000	879,000	361,000	450,000	388,000	527,000	622,000	157,000	156,000
Not in labor force	898,000	625,000	170,000	103,000	263,000	245,000	246,000	51,000	144,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force	71.1	65.4	76.0	82.6	67.4	72.6	75.9	78.2	63.5
Civilian labor force	63.9	61.0	56.1	81.9	56.3	70.7	68.9	76.4	51.8
Enrolled in school	9.6	12.4	5.1	6.5	8.0	11.8	7.9	7.9	12.2
Not enrolled in school	54.3	48.6	51.0	75.4	48.3	58.9	61.0	68.6	39.6
Not in labor force	28.9	34.6	24.0	17.3	32.8	27.4	24.1	22.3	36.5
Female	3,361,000	2,246,000	623,000	492,000	792,000	977,000	1,196,000	294,000	396,000
Total labor force	1,500,000	1,135,000	227,000	138,000	441,000	487,000	410,000	76,000	163,000
Civilian labor force	1,495,000	1,134,000	224,000	137,000	440,000	487,000	407,000	75,000	162,000
Enrolled in school	207,000	175,000	18,000	14,000	39,000	88,000	54,000	10,000	27,000
Not enrolled in school	1,288,000	959,000	206,000	123,000	401,000	399,000	353,000	65,000	135,000
Not in labor force	1,857,000	1,110,000	394,000	353,000	349,000	489,000	785,000	218,000	233,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force	44.6	50.5	36.4	28.0	55.7	49.8	34.3	25.9	41.2
Civilian labor force	44.5	50.5	36.0	27.8	55.6	49.8	34.0	25.5	40.9
Enrolled in school	6.2	7.8	2.9	2.8	4.9	9.0	4.5	3.4	6.8
Not enrolled in school	38.3	42.7	33.1	25.0	50.6	40.8	29.5	22.1	34.1
Not in labor force	55.3	49.4	63.2	71.7	44.1	50.1	65.6	74.1	58.8

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Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED CIVILIANS 14 TO 20 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Sex and major occupation group	United States					18 to 20 years old			
	14 to 17 years old	18 to 20 years old				North-east	North Central	South	West
		Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm				
Male	942,000	1,778,000	948,000	351,000	479,000	382,000	577,000	641,000	180,000
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers (including foremen)	17,000	133,000	61,000	14,000	58,000	22,000	51,000	47,000	12,000
Clerical and kindred workers	44,000	148,000	127,000	21,000	-	51,000	54,000	27,000	16,000
Sales workers	130,000	138,000	106,000	26,000	6,000	39,000	51,000	36,000	12,000
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and kindred workers	157,000	666,000	418,000	159,000	89,000	165,000	203,000	231,000	69,000
Manufacturing	50,000	301,000	191,000	65,000	45,000	90,000	97,000	90,000	25,000
Other industries	107,000	365,000	227,000	94,000	44,000	75,000	106,000	141,000	44,000
Private household workers	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Service workers, except private household	74,000	88,000	68,000	15,000	5,000	23,000	25,000	24,000	16,000
Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen	113,000	182,000	25,000	41,000	116,000	24,000	66,000	73,000	19,000
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	242,000	171,000	6,000	1,000	164,000	4,000	48,000	115,000	3,000
Laborers except farm and mine	128,000	232,000	127,000	68,000	37,000	48,000	72,000	83,000	29,000
Occupation not reported	34,000	23,000	11,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	3,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers (including foremen)	1.8	7.5	6.4	4.0	12.0	5.8	8.9	7.3	6.7
Clerical and kindred workers	4.7	8.3	13.4	6.0	-	13.4	9.4	4.2	8.9
Sales workers	13.8	7.7	11.2	7.4	1.2	10.2	8.9	5.6	6.7
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and kindred workers	16.7	37.4	44.0	45.3	18.5	43.2	35.3	36.0	38.3
Manufacturing	5.3	16.9	20.1	18.5	9.3	23.6	16.9	14.0	13.9
Other industries	11.4	20.5	23.9	26.8	9.1	19.6	18.4	22.0	24.4
Private household workers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	0.6
Service workers, except private household	7.9	4.9	7.2	4.3	1.0	6.0	4.3	3.7	8.9
Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen	12.0	10.2	2.6	11.7	24.1	6.3	11.5	11.4	10.6
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	25.7	9.6	0.6	0.3	34.2	1.0	8.3	17.9	1.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	13.6	13.0	13.4	19.4	7.7	12.6	12.5	12.9	16.1
Occupation not reported	3.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.7
Female	428,000	1,386,000	1,053,000	207,000	126,000	408,000	460,000	371,000	148,000
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers (including foremen)	13,000	114,000	88,000	13,000	13,000	36,000	45,000	24,000	10,000
Clerical and kindred workers	69,000	628,000	539,000	70,000	19,000	199,000	201,000	157,000	71,000
Sales workers	87,000	122,000	89,000	23,000	10,000	28,000	42,000	34,000	18,000
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and kindred workers	48,000	210,000	158,000	38,000	14,000	91,000	56,000	51,000	12,000
Manufacturing	31,000	172,000	124,000	35,000	13,000	82,000	44,000	38,000	8,000
Other industries	17,000	38,000	34,000	3,000	1,000	9,000	12,000	13,000	4,000
Private household workers	72,000	70,000	38,000	22,000	10,000	21,000	18,000	25,000	6,000
Service workers, except private household	63,000	158,000	118,000	28,000	12,000	25,000	76,000	36,000	21,000
Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen	14,000	21,000	2,000	7,000	12,000	-	5,000	14,000	2,000
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	33,000	26,000	1,000	-	25,000	1,000	6,000	18,000	2,000
Laborers, except farm and mine	6,000	10,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
Occupation not reported	23,000	26,000	14,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	11,000	3,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers (including foremen)	3.0	8.2	8.3	6.2	10.3	8.8	9.8	6.5	6.8
Clerical and kindred workers	16.1	45.3	51.1	33.7	15.1	48.9	43.7	42.2	48.0
Sales workers	20.3	8.8	8.4	11.1	7.9	6.9	9.1	9.1	12.3
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and kindred workers	11.2	15.2	15.0	18.3	11.1	22.4	12.2	13.7	8.2
Manufacturing	7.2	12.4	11.8	16.8	10.3	20.1	9.6	10.2	5.5
Other industries	4.0	2.7	3.2	1.4	0.8	2.2	2.6	3.5	2.7
Private household workers	16.8	5.1	3.6	10.6	7.9	5.2	3.9	6.7	4.1
Service workers, except private household	14.7	11.4	11.2	13.5	9.5	6.1	16.5	9.7	14.2
Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen	3.3	1.5	0.2	3.4	9.5	-	1.1	3.8	1.4
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	7.7	1.9	0.1	-	19.8	0.2	1.3	4.8	1.4
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7
Occupation not reported	5.4	1.9	1.3	2.9	4.9	0.7	1.7	3.0	2.1

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Table 10.—TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS 14 TO 20 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Age, sex, and income	United States	Area			Region				
		Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Northeast	North Central	South		West
							Total	Nonwhite	
14 TO 17 YEARS OLD									
Male	4,322,000	2,327,000	984,000	1,011,000	1,094,000	1,155,000	1,593,000	418,000	480,000
No income in 1949	2,717,000	1,488,000	577,000	652,000	768,000	681,000	1,005,000	243,000	263,000
$1 to $99 or loss	381,000	171,000	95,000	115,000	53,000	111,000	163,000	56,000	54,000
$100 to $499	610,000	306,000	150,000	154,000	111,000	175,000	237,000	63,000	87,000
$500 or more	211,000	120,000	61,000	30,000	42,000	72,000	70,000	19,000	25,000
Income not reported	405,000	242,000	102,000	61,000	120,000	117,000	117,000	36,000	51,000
Median income for persons reporting income	$244	$267	$255	$190	$280	$255	$221	$183	$233
Percent (reporting income)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $99 or loss	31.7	28.6	31.0	38.5	25.7	31.0	34.7	40.6	32.5
$100 to $499	50.7	51.3	49.0	51.5	53.9	48.9	50.4	45.7	52.4
$500 or more	17.6	20.1	19.9	10.0	20.4	20.1	14.9	13.8	15.1
Female	4,249,000	2,443,000	919,000	887,000	1,007,000	1,204,000	1,494,000	379,000	544,000
No income in 1949	3,032,000	1,703,000	652,000	677,000	759,000	826,000	1,104,000	273,000	342,000
$1 to $99 or loss	303,000	160,000	75,000	68,000	33,000	97,000	125,000	41,000	49,000
$100 to $499	293,000	156,000	72,000	65,000	42,000	105,000	99,000	30,000	48,000
$500 or more	173,000	132,000	28,000	13,000	31,000	44,000	41,000	12,000	57,000
Income not reported	449,000	291,000	93,000	65,000	143,000	132,000	126,000	22,000	48,000
Median income for persons reporting income	$211	$264	$169	$131	$290	$199	$180	$107	$335
Percent (reporting income)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $99 or loss	39.4	35.7	42.9	46.6	31.1	39.4	47.2	49.4	31.8
$100 to $499	38.1	34.8	41.1	44.5	39.6	42.7	37.4	36.1	31.2
$500 or more	22.5	29.5	16.0	8.9	29.2	17.9	15.5	14.5	37.0
18 TO 20 YEARS OLD									
Male	3,111,000	1,807,000	708,000	597,000	803,000	895,000	1,019,000	229,000	394,000
No income in 1949	745,000	416,000	133,000	196,000	211,000	218,000	245,000	65,000	71,000
$1 to $99 or loss	96,000	42,000	18,000	36,000	14,000	20,000	48,000	18,000	14,000
$100 to $499	596,000	332,000	137,000	127,000	140,000	164,000	222,000	44,000	70,000
$500 to $999	532,000	300,000	127,000	105,000	116,000	169,000	175,000	48,000	73,000
$1,000 to $1,499	381,000	225,000	114,000	42,000	92,000	90,000	137,000	28,000	61,000
$1,500 to $1,999	222,000	154,000	44,000	24,000	88,000	50,000	56,000	5,000	27,000
$2,000 to $2,499	182,000	117,000	41,000	24,000	60,000	62,000	39,000	5,000	19,000
$2,500 or more	157,000	117,000	30,000	10,000	17,000	69,000	42,000	-	28,000
Income not reported	203,000	104,000	65,000	34,000	64,000	53,000	54,000	17,000	31,000
Median income for persons reporting income	$867	$949	$896	$600	$972	$879	$756	$625	$925
Percent (reporting income)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $99 or loss	4.4	3.3	3.5	9.8	2.7	3.2	6.7	12.2	4.8
$100 to $499	27.5	25.8	26.8	34.5	26.6	26.3	30.9	29.7	24.0
$500 to $999	24.6	23.3	24.9	28.5	22.0	27.1	24.3	32.4	25.0
$1,000 to $1,499	17.6	17.5	22.3	11.4	17.5	14.4	19.1	18.9	20.9
$1,500 to $1,999	10.2	12.0	8.6	6.5	16.7	8.0	7.8	3.4	9.2
$2,000 to $2,499	8.4	9.1	8.0	6.5	11.4	9.9	5.4	3.4	6.5
$2,500 or more	7.2	9.1	5.9	2.7	3.2	11.1	5.8	-	9.6

Table 10.—TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS 14 TO 20 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGIONS (WITH NONWHITE FOR THE SOUTH): 1950--Con.

(Statistics based on preliminary sample)

Age, sex, and income	United States	Area			Region				
		Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Northeast	North Central	South		West
							Total	Nonwhite	
Female	3,361,000	2,246,000	623,000	492,000	792,000	977,000	1,196,000	294,000	396,000
No income in 1949	1,450,000	852,000	308,000	290,000	282,000	375,000	634,000	158,000	159,000
$1 or $99 or loss	178,000	109,000	26,000	43,000	26,000	47,000	80,000	42,000	24,000
$100 to $499	541,000	368,000	108,000	65,000	123,000	159,000	184,000	65,000	75,000
$500 to $999	392,000	264,000	82,000	26,000	107,000	138,000	94,000	14,000	54,000
$1,000 to $1,499	221,000	177,000	32,000	12,000	67,000	64,000	62,000	1,000	26,000
$1,500 to $1,999	247,000	204,000	20,000	23,000	92,000	83,000	54,000	-	17,000
$2,000 to $2,499	139,000	114,000	19,000	6,000	38,000	49,000	33,000	3,000	20,000
$2,500 or more	34,000	25,000	3,000	5,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	1,000	5,000
Income not reported	160,000	112,000	26,000	22,000	48,000	52,000	44,000	9,000	16,000
Median income for persons reporting income	$700	$789	$567	$389	$883	$748	$488	$329	$606
Percent (reporting income)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $99 or loss	10.2	8.5	9.0	23.9	5.6	8.6	15.5	33.3	10.9
$100 to $499	30.9	28.7	37.2	36.1	26.6	29.0	35.6	51.6	33.9
$500 to $999	22.4	22.2	28.3	14.4	23.2	25.1	18.2	11.1	24.4
$1,000 to $1,499	12.6	13.8	11.0	6.7	14.5	11.7	12.0	0.8	11.8
$1,500 to $1,999	14.1	15.9	6.9	12.8	19.9	15.1	10.4	-	7.7
$2,000 to $2,499	7.9	8.9	6.6	3.3	8.2	8.9	6.4	2.4	9.0
$2,500 or more	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	0.8	2.8

Table 11.—CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1950

(Statistics based on Current Population Survey. A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family)

Subject	Total families		Families having--					Own children under 18 years old			
			No own children under 18		1 own child under 18	2 own children under 18	3 own children or more	Total		Per family	Per family with children
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total				Number	Percent		
AREA											
Total	39,193,000	100.0	18,926,000	48.3	8,282,000	6,475,000	5,510,000	42,253,000	100.0	1.08	2.08
Urban	25,487,000	65.0	12,911,000	50.7	5,635,000	4,121,000	2,820,000	24,141,000	57.1	0.95	1.92
Rural nonfarm	7,936,000	20.2	3,456,000	43.5	1,623,000	1,492,000	1,366,000	9,848,000	23.3	1.24	2.20
Rural farm	5,770,000	14.7	2,559,000	44.4	1,024,000	863,000	1,324,000	8,264,000	19.6	1.43	2.57
PERCENT BY COLOR											
Total	-	100.0	100.0	48.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	1.08	2.08
White	-	91.8	90.7	47.7	93.8	94.6	89.5	-	91.0	1.07	2.04
Nonwhite	-	8.2	9.3	54.9	6.2	5.4	10.5	-	9.0	1.19	2.63
TYPE OF FAMILY											
Total	39,193,000	100.0	18,926,000	48.3	8,282,000	6,475,000	5,510,000	42,253,000	100.0	1.08	2.08
Husband-wife families	34,291,000	87.5	15,519,000	45.3	7,562,000	6,078,000	5,132,000	39,252,000	92.9	1.14	2.09
Other families	4,902,000	12.5	3,407,000	69.5	720,000	397,000	378,000	3,002,000	7.1	0.61	2.01
Male head	1,265,000	3.2	1,037,000	82.0	95,000	48,000	86,000	536,000	1.3	0.42	2.35
Female head	3,637,000	9.3	2,369,000	65.1	625,000	350,000	293,000	2,466,000	5.8	0.68	1.95
SIZE OF FAMILY											
Total	39,193,000	100.0	18,926,000	48.3	8,282,000	6,475,000	5,510,000	42,253,000	100.0	1.08	2.08
2 persons	12,854,000	32.8	12,441,000	96.8	412,000	-	-	412,000	1.0	0.03	1.00
3 persons	9,895,000	25.2	3,766,000	38.1	5,877,000	253,000	-	6,382,000	15.1	0.64	1.04
4 persons	7,756,000	19.8	1,448,000	18.7	1,281,000	4,917,000	110,000	11,446,000	27.1	1.48	1.81
5 persons	4,368,000	11.1	739,000	16.9	445,000	840,000	2,345,000	9,217,000	21.8	2.11	2.54
6 persons	2,202,000	5.6	293,000	13.3	173,000	279,000	1,457,000	6,171,000	14.6	2.80	3.23
7 persons or more	2,119,000	5.4	239,000	11.3	95,000	186,000	1,598,000	8,626,000	20.4	4.07	4.59

46046

Table 11.—CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1950—Con.

(Statistics based on Current Population Survey. A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family)

Subject	Total families		Families having—					Own children under 18 years old			
			No own children under 18		1 own child under 18	2 own children under 18	3 own children or more	Total		Per family	Per family with children
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Percent of total				Number	Per-cent		
OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD											
Total	39,193,000	100.0	18,926,000	48.3	8,282,000	6,475,000	5,510,000	42,253,000	100.0	1.08	2.08
No children under 6	27,618,000	70.5	18,926,000	68.5	4,524,000	2,624,000	1,545,000	15,077,000	35.7	0.55	1.73
1 child under 6	7,254,000	18.5	-	-	3,758,000	1,832,000	1,664,000	13,530,000	32.0	1.87	1.87
2 children under 6	3,308,000	8.4	-	-	-	2,020,000	1,288,000	9,198,000	21.8	2.78	2.78
3 children or more	1,013,000	2.6	-	-	-	-	1,013,000	4,450,000	10.5	4.39	4.39
AGE OF HEAD											
Total	39,193,000	100.0	18,926,000	48.3	8,282,000	6,475,000	5,510,000	42,253,000	100.0	1.08	2.08
Under 25 years	1,997,000	5.1	842,000	42.2	745,000	323,000	87,000	1,664,000	3.9	0.83	1.44
25 to 34 years	8,783,000	22.4	2,027,000	23.1	2,706,000	2,468,000	1,583,000	13,378,000	31.7	1.52	1.98
35 to 44 years	9,373,000	23.9	2,193,000	23.4	2,214,000	2,328,000	2,639,000	17,224,000	40.8	1.84	2.40
45 to 54 years	7,965,000	20.3	4,146,000	52.1	1,788,000	1,077,000	954,000	7,670,000	18.2	0.96	2.01
55 to 64 years	6,333,000	16.2	5,164,000	81.5	705,000	255,000	209,000	2,018,000	4.8	0.32	1.73
65 years and over	4,742,000	12.1	4,554,000	96.0	125,000	25,000	38,000	300,000	0.7	0.06	1.60
VETERAN STATUS OF MALE HEAD											
Total male heads	35,557,000	100.0	16,557,000	46.6	7,657,000	6,126,000	5,217,000	39,788,000	100.0	1.12	2.09
Veteran of World War II	9,253,000	26.0	2,932,000	31.7	2,966,000	2,238,000	1,117,000	11,349,000	28.5	1.23	1.80
Not a veteran	26,304,000	74.0	13,625,000	51.8	4,691,000	3,887,000	4,100,000	28,439,000	71.5	1.08	2.24
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF HEAD AND WIFE											
Total	39,193,000	100.0	18,926,000	48.3	8,282,000	6,475,000	5,510,000	42,253,000	100.0	1.08	2.08
Husband-wife families	34,291,000	87.5	15,519,000	45.3	7,562,000	6,078,000	5,132,000	39,252,000	92.9	1.14	2.09
Both in labor force	7,551,000	19.3	4,212,000	55.8	1,623,000	937,000	779,000	6,462,000	15.3	0.86	1.94
Head only in labor force	23,841,000	60.8	8,869,000	37.2	5,736,000	5,020,000	4,216,000	31,823,000	75.3	1.33	2.13
Wife only in labor force	532,000	1.4	426,000	80.1	49,000	23,000	34,000	213,000	0.5	0.40	2.01
Neither in labor force	2,367,000	6.0	2,012,000	85.0	154,000	99,000	103,000	754,000	1.8	0.32	2.12
Other families	4,902,000	12.5	3,407,000	69.5	720,000	397,000	378,000	3,002,000	7.1	0.61	2.01
Head in labor force	2,668,000	6.8	1,721,000	64.5	526,000	239,000	181,000	1,723,000	4.1	0.65	1.82
Head not in labor force	2,234,000	5.7	1,685,000	75.4	194,000	158,000	198,000	1,279,000	3.0	0.57	2.33
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD											
Total	39,193,000	100.0	18,926,000	48.3	8,282,000	6,475,000	5,510,000	42,253,000	100.0	1.08	2.08
In labor force	34,059,000	86.9	14,803,000	43.5	7,885,000	6,196,000	5,176,000	40,008,000	94.7	1.17	2.08
Civilian labor force	33,543,000	85.6	14,659,000	43.7	7,705,000	6,059,000	5,121,000	39,359,000	93.2	1.17	2.08
Employed	31,964,000	81.6	13,849,000	43.3	7,399,000	5,839,000	4,877,000	37,641,000	89.1	1.18	2.08
Unemployed	1,579,000	4.0	809,000	51.2	306,000	220,000	243,000	1,718,000	4.1	1.09	2.23
Not in labor force	5,134,000	13.1	4,123,000	80.3	397,000	279,000	334,000	2,246,000	5.3	0.44	2.22
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED HEAD											
Total employed	31,964,000	100.0	13,849,000	43.3	7,399,000	5,839,000	4,877,000	37,641,000	100.0	1.18	2.08
Professional and semi-professional workers	2,199,000	6.9	904,000	41.1	517,000	511,000	268,000	2,440,000	6.5	1.11	1.88
Farmers and farm managers	3,814,000	11.9	1,759,000	46.1	669,000	587,000	800,000	5,221,000	13.9	1.37	2.54
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	4,876,000	15.3	2,402,000	49.2	1,032,000	853,000	589,000	4,836,000	12.8	0.99	1.95
Clerical and kindred workers	2,461,000	7.7	1,134,000	46.1	657,000	435,000	234,000	2,314,000	6.1	0.94	1.74
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,615,000	5.1	640,000	39.7	500,000	323,000	152,000	1,666,000	4.4	1.03	1.71
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	6,021,000	18.8	2,447,000	40.6	1,427,000	1,203,000	944,000	7,391,000	19.6	1.23	2.07
Operatives and kindred workers	6,422,000	20.1	2,388,000	37.2	1,664,000	1,267,000	1,104,000	8,377,000	22.3	1.30	2.08
Service workers	2,206,000	6.9	1,188,000	53.9	462,000	319,000	238,000	1,982,000	5.3	0.90	1.95
Farm laborers and foremen	502,000	1.6	194,000	38.6	80,000	65,000	163,000	876,000	2.3	1.75	2.84
Laborers, except farm and mine	1,845,000	5.8	792,000	42.9	391,000	276,000	386,000	2,538,000	6.7	1.38	2.41
TOTAL FAMILY MONEY INCOME IN 1949											
Total	39,193,000	100.0	18,926,000	48.3	8,282,000	6,475,000	5,510,000	42,253,000	100.0	1.08	2.08
Under $1,000	4,748,000	12.1	2,877,000	60.6	707,000	515,000	650,000	4,524,000	10.7	0.95	2.42
$1,000 to $1,999	5,848,000	14.9	3,034,000	51.9	1,136,000	728,000	950,000	6,414,000	15.2	1.10	2.28
$2,000 to $2,999	8,100,000	20.7	3,490,000	43.1	1,942,000	1,463,000	1,205,000	9,405,000	22.3	1.16	2.04
$3,000 to $3,999	7,819,000	19.9	2,994,000	38.3	1,894,000	1,714,000	1,216,000	9,781,000	23.1	1.25	2.03
$4,000 to $4,999	4,722,000	12.0	2,223,000	47.1	1,047,000	792,000	659,000	5,075,000	12.0	1.07	2.03
$5,000 to $5,999	3,078,000	7.9	1,590,000	51.7	585,000	538,000	365,000	3,004,000	7.1	0.98	2.02
$6,000 and over	4,879,000	12.4	2,717,000	55.7	971,000	726,000	466,000	4,051,000	9.6	0.83	1.87
Median income	[1] $3,107	-	$3,021	-	$3,188	$3,310	$2,959	$3,080	-	-	-

[1] Median based on more detailed distribution shown in Series P-60, No. 7.

Table 12.—CHARACTERISTICS OF MARRIED COUPLES BY NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1950

(Statistics based on Current Population Survey. A married couple is defined as a husband and wife living together)

Subject	Total married couples		Married couples having—					Own children under 18 years old			
			No children under 18		1 child under 18	2 children under 18	3 children or more	Total		Per married couple	Per married couple with children
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Percent of total				Number	Per-cent		
AREA											
Total	35,925,000	100.0	16,327,000	45.4	8,071,000	6,300,000	5,227,000	40,523,000	100.0	1.13	2.07
Urban	23,110,000	64.3	11,026,000	47.7	5,423,000	4,011,000	2,651,000	23,043,000	56.9	1.00	1.91
Rural nonfarm	7,375,000	20.5	3,038,000	41.2	1,598,000	1,431,000	1,309,000	9,449,000	23.3	1.28	2.18
Rural farm	5,440,000	15.1	2,263,000	41.6	1,051,000	859,000	1,267,000	8,031,000	19.8	1.48	2.58
PERCENT BY COLOR											
Total	-	100.0	100.0	45.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	1.13	2.07
White	-	92.6	91.6	45.0	94.2	94.9	90.3	-	91.7	1.12	1.26
Nonwhite	-	7.4	8.4	51.6	5.8	5.1	9.7	-	8.3	2.03	2.60
HOUSEHOLD STATUS											
Total	35,925,000	100.0	16,327,000	45.4	8,071,000	6,300,000	5,227,000	40,523,000	100.0	1.13	2.07
With own household	33,928,000	94.4	15,255,000	45.0	7,499,000	6,059,000	5,115,000	39,081,000	96.4	1.15	2.09
Without own household	1,997,000	5.6	1,072,000	53.7	572,000	241,000	112,000	1,442,000	3.6	0.72	1.56
AGE OF HUSBAND											
Total	35,925,000	100.0	16,327,000	45.4	8,071,000	6,300,000	5,227,000	40,523,000	100.0	1.13	2.07
Under 25 years	2,314,000	6.4	1,017,000	43.9	866,000	338,000	93,000	1,835,000	4.5	0.79	1.41
25 to 34 years	8,959,000	24.9	2,111,000	23.6	2,841,000	2,495,000	1,512,000	13,283,000	32.8	1.48	1.94
35 to 44 years	8,744,000	24.3	1,968,000	22.5	2,048,000	2,225,000	2,502,000	16,249,000	40.1	1.86	2.40
45 to 54 years	7,015,000	19.5	3,561,000	50.8	1,587,000	984,000	884,000	7,021,000	17.3	1.00	2.03
55 to 64 years	5,333,000	14.8	4,292,000	80.5	610,000	234,000	198,000	1,841,000	4.5	0.35	1.77
65 years and over	3,561,000	9.9	3,378,000	94.9	120,000	25,000	38,000	294,000	0.7	0.08	1.61
OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD											
Total	35,925,000	100.0	16,327,000	45.4	8,071,000	6,300,000	5,227,000	40,523,000	100.0	1.13	2.07
No children under 6	24,124,000	67.2	16,327,000	67.7	4,024,000	2,392,000	1,381,000	13,541,000	33.4	0.56	1.74
1 child under 6	7,475,000	20.8	-	-	4,047,000	1,824,000	1,604,000	13,513,000	33.3	1.81	1.81
2 children under 6	3,312,000	9.2	-	-	-	2,084,000	1,227,000	9,055,000	22.3	2.73	2.73
3 children or more	1,015,000	2.8	-	-	-	-	1,015,000	4,414,000	10.9	4.35	4.35

96096

Table 13.—CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS OR WITH ONE PARENT, BY FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1950

(Statistics based on Current Population Survey. A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "subfamily" refers to a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife)

Subject	All children living with both parents or one parent[1]	Living with both parents	Living with father only	Living with mother only	Percent distribution			
					Total	Both parents	Father only	Mother only
Total children	44,623,000	40,523,000	674,000	3,426,000	100.0	90.8	1.5	7.7
HOUSEHOLD STATUS[2]								
Total	44,623,000	40,523,000	674,000	3,426,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Parents with own household	41,986,000	39,061,000	526,000	2,379,000	94.1	96.4	78.0	69.4
Parents without own household	2,637,000	1,442,000	148,000	1,047,000	5.9	3.6	22.0	30.6
In families	268,000	171,000	10,000	87,000	0.6	0.4	1.5	2.5
In subfamilies	2,369,000	1,271,000	139,000	960,000	5.3	3.1	20.6	28.0
SIZE OF FAMILY OR SUBFAMILY								
Total	44,623,000	40,523,000	674,000	3,426,000	-	-	-	-
In families	42,254,000	39,252,000	536,000	2,466,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons in family	412,000	-	36,000	376,000	1.0	-	6.7	15.2
3 persons in family	6,382,000	5,702,000	80,000	600,000	15.1	14.5	14.9	24.3
4 persons in family	11,446,000	10,879,000	51,000	515,000	27.1	27.7	9.5	20.9
5 persons in family	9,217,000	8,734,000	171,000	312,000	21.8	22.3	31.9	12.7
6 persons in family	6,171,000	5,882,000	42,000	247,000	14.6	15.0	7.8	10.0
7 or more in family	0,626,000	8,054,000	156,000	416,000	20.4	20.5	29.1	16.9
In subfamilies	2,369,000	1,271,000	139,000	960,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons in subfamily	456,000	-	70,000	386,000	19.2	-	50.4	40.2
3 persons in subfamily	863,000	507,000	38,000	317,000	36.4	40.0	27.3	33.0
4 or more in subfamily	1,051,000	764,000	30,000	256,000	44.4	60.0	21.6	26.7
MARITAL STATUS OF PARENT								
Total[3]	44,623,000	40,523,000	674,000	3,426,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	42,060,000	40,523,000	236,000	1,302,000	94.3	100.0	35.0	38.0
Widowed[3]	1,697,000	-	374,000	1,322,000	3.8	-	55.5	38.6
Divorced	866,000	-	65,000	802,000	1.9	-	9.6	23.4
AGE OF PARENT[4]								
Total	44,623,000	40,523,000	674,000	3,426,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25 years old	2,232,000	1,835,000	27,000	370,000	5.0	4.5	4.0	10.8
25 to 34 years old	14,499,000	13,283,000	89,000	1,127,000	32.5	32.8	13.2	32.9
35 to 44 years old	17,698,000	16,249,000	241,000	1,208,000	39.7	40.1	35.8	35.3
45 to 54 years old	7,849,000	7,020,000	234,000	595,000	17.6	17.3	34.7	17.4
55 to 64 years old	2,039,000	1,841,000	76,000	122,000	4.6	4.5	11.3	3.6
65 years old and over	306,000	294,000	8,000	4,000	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.1
Median age.....years	38.2	38.2	44.2	36.8	-	-	-	-
COLOR								
Total	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	-	-	-	-	90.2	91.7	84.0	74.0
Nonwhite	-	-	-	-	9.8	8.3	16.0	25.9
RESIDENCE								
Total	44,623,000	40,523,000	674,000	3,426,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	25,623,000	23,043,000	323,000	2,257,000	57.4	56.9	47.9	65.9
Rural nonfarm	10,302,000	9,449,000	127,000	726,000	23.1	23.3	18.8	21.2
Rural farm	8,698,000	8,031,000	224,000	443,000	19.5	19.8	33.2	12.9
VETERAN STATUS OF FATHER								
Total	41,198,000	40,523,000	674,000	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Veteran of World War II	12,048,000	11,949,000	99,000	-	29.2	29.5	14.7	-
Not a veteran	29,150,000	28,574,000	576,000	-	70.8	70.5	85.5	-

[1] Excludes about 3,084,000 persons under 18 years old, most of whom were unmarried persons living with neither parent.

[2] Children living with "Parents with own household" are children in primary families; the father or mother is the head of the household. Children living with "Parents without own household" are children in secondary families (unrelated to household head) or in subfamilies (related to household head—usually as grandchildren or nephews or nieces of the head).

[3] Includes the small number of children whose parents were reported as single.

[4] Age of father, where both parents are present.

The Survey, December, 1950 Everybody's Business - the Young of the Nation

Reports of the various state and local prepartory committees for the White House Conference summarized.

The record shows achievement in broadening opportunities for Negro children. But there is still plent y of evidence to show that we have a long way to go.

Reports from south showed a lack in some states of facilities for delinquent Negro girls, no institutions for mentally defficient Negroes. Recreational and health facilitites are seriously limited

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Negro voting - the increasing guarantee on his right to vote and the exercise of it are leading to many improvements. The action of the court in this field and in the field of education are opening new horizons.

The absurdity of having one third of your child population unrepresented on most of the agencies (especially, govt.) which supervise its welfare because of distinction made by race.

A democracy can not operate that excludes one third of its population from its effective planning and administration.

The most acceptable commetnaries on child welfare state with unmistakeable clarity that children in order to develop in to well rounded personalities and full use ul citizens must be treated as children - not as members of a racial or ethnic group, not as lesser members of society but as mambers that have a full role to play in the balanc e and development of our culture.

16.00

13.00

41
25
30
122
13.25

The health , educational, recreational, social, an d economic resourdes in addition to emotional satbility elements in his environment all play a part im his growth and development..

Child welfare problems are directly related toemployment, wages, housing and other factors.

Children's welfare is secured throughtheir relation with other human beings and social institutions. first is tha family, and the organizations that cqrry on some of the customary func itions of the family when the family fails

"The extent to which a community is considering its own future is shown by the kind of provision it makes for the welfare of chilfren of all creeds, colors, races, and nationalities, without regatd to financial or social status of the parents." (Hazel Fredricksen, The Child and His Welfare, W.H. Freeman and co., 1948)

when services fr om persons othe than his own parents are neccessary something has happened to his life , which u less skillfully handled , may leave lasting scars(p.l.)

"The duty and responsibility towards the children will be all the more strict as society learns to regard it as one of its principal duties to hinder all thoughtless and undeserved suffering." (Ellen Key, Century of the Child)

one out of three persons in US population is under 20 years old.

nest to the home in importance to the child is the community - and it makes it possible for the home to prpperly function. offers religious, recreatioaanl and educational servi des as well protections against hazards to health andmorals.

health, home, moral and religious training, education, play, and protection from interferences in is right to participate fully in the above.

centralness of the schools role, but not entirely separated from the role of other institutions. Inequalitites in the schools.

Youth employment (14-17, and 18 & 19) is up over the pre-war average and has stayed fairly constant since 1946. — Indicates early vocational education and counseling services.

~~Federal Government and~~

Federal Government programs affecting children.

Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth

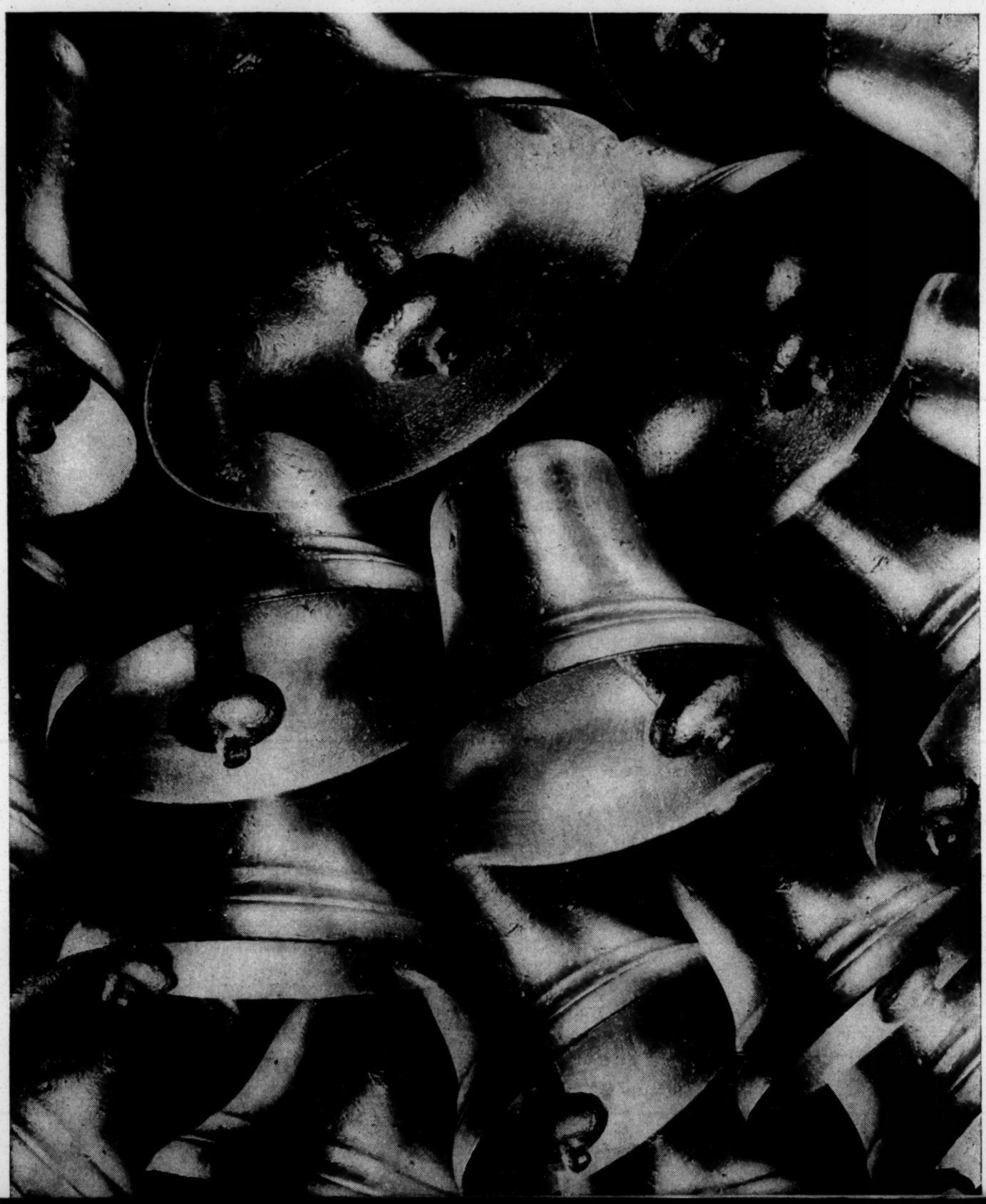
Lists 10 major departments or agencies as having programs affecting childrrenand youth.

1. Dept. of Agriculture.
2. De artment of Defense
3. Department of Interior
4. Department of Justice.
5. Dept. of Labor.
6. Dept of State.
7. Administrative office of the United States Couts
8. Federal Security Agency
9. Housing and Home Finance Agency
10. Selective Servic System

P.532

THE SURVEY

DECEMBER 1950



Survey Readers Write

NEGRO AND WHITE COLLEGES—A Double Standard?

I would like to record my objections to some statements you made in the May, 1950, issue of *The Survey,* by Dr. Alonzo Myers. [See "Colleges for Negroes," page 233.] I have reference to the following paragraphs:

" . . . This Association has two sets of standards, one for white and one for Negro institutions. Undue political interference with the administration of a white college can and sometimes does result in loss of accrediting. If the Southern Association would apply the same standard in accrediting public colleges for Negroes, it would correct the present situation. . . .

"In my conversations with both white and Negro educators, I found virtual unanimity of belief that the time has come when the same standards should be applied to both types of colleges and, further, that a dual standard should never have been adopted. Negro educators freely admit a large share of responsibility for this situation, and they now know that it is contributing to the perpetuation of inferior standards in the colleges for Negroes. A practical possibility would be to give Negro colleges not more than three years in which to meet fully the regular standards of the Association or lose accrediting. . . . "

My objection to your first statement is that it is not true. The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools does not have two sets of standards for colleges and secondary schools, "one for white and one for Negro institutions." The same standards are applied to both white and Negro schools.

I shall be obliged if Dr. Myers will indicate the source of the information on which he based the erroneous statement in *The Survey.*

If he would like to get the facts about the approval of Negro schools by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, I shall be glad to supply them. J. HENRY HIGHSMITH
Director, State Division of Instructional Services, Raleigh, N. C.

I am glad to respond to Dr. Highsmith's request, for the source of my information to the effect that the Southern Association has different standards for the colleges for Negroes than for the other colleges.

Several presidents of colleges for Negroes have given me this information. Indeed, I had been told this so often that I supposed it was general information.

Prior to the receipt of his letter only one person questioned the accuracy of my statement. This person was President Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. After receiving President Mays' letter, I checked with some of the same men from whom I had originally received this information. I also checked with several additional white and Negro educators in the South. In each case I received corroboration of the correctness of the statement that I had made in *The Survey* article (May, 1950) on "The Colleges for Negroes." The reactions of one white Southern educator was typical. He said, "I thought everybody knew that." One Negro educator said, "I think Benjamin Mays probably is the only Negro college administrator who did not know about this practice." What he had in mind, of course, was that Morehouse and only a very few of the other colleges for Negroes could meet fully the standards of the Southern Association.

More than one Negro educator assured me that documentary evidence of this practice is available in his college office. One president told me he had participated in a conference at which it was agreed that the colleges for Negroes would not be expected to satisfy fully the standards of the Southern Association in order to receive accrediting.

Naturally, a college president does not care to be recorded in writing as having stated publicly that his college received its accrediting by virtue of a relaxation of the published standards. I have been assured, however, by several Negro presidents whose integrity I respect that such is in fact the case. Consequently, I do not feel justified in changing my position on this matter from that stated in my article.

I do believe that this is a most serious matter. I think it is one that should be investigated further. ALONZO F. MYERS
Chairman, Department of Higher Education New York University

In Appreciation

TO THE EDITOR: I have repeatedly thanked *The Survey* in my thoughts for the service you do your readers in the sustained excellence of your news of new books in your field of interest, which is also mine. Now I feel I must express my appreciation in words. George Britt's splendid review of "Security, Loyalty and Science" by Walter Gellhorn [October] was the first I had heard about the important study of which this volume is a part. And I thought the discussion of Albert Deutsch's new book by Leon Thomas Stern was one of the best book reviews I ever read. In fact, the book pages in each issue of the magazine are invaluable to me personally and in connection with my work. J. T. VAIL
Chicago

TO THE EDITOR: Kathryn Close's article in the October *Survey,* "Get 'Em While They're Young," captured my imagination. The New York City Youth Board sounds like a down-to-earth plan for meeting children's needs who might otherwise drift into crime. I am all for having people know more about it in every state in the Union. Miss Close writes very powerfully and with a refreshing naturalness. More power to her pen! DOROTHY P. HILL
Director, The Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley, Mass.

A Plan for the Aged

TO THE EDITOR: Regarding unemployment problems of older people it seems to me that the approach usually is too academic and general as it apparently was at the conference reported by Marion Robinson in her article, "Magna Charta for the Aging," in the October *Survey.*

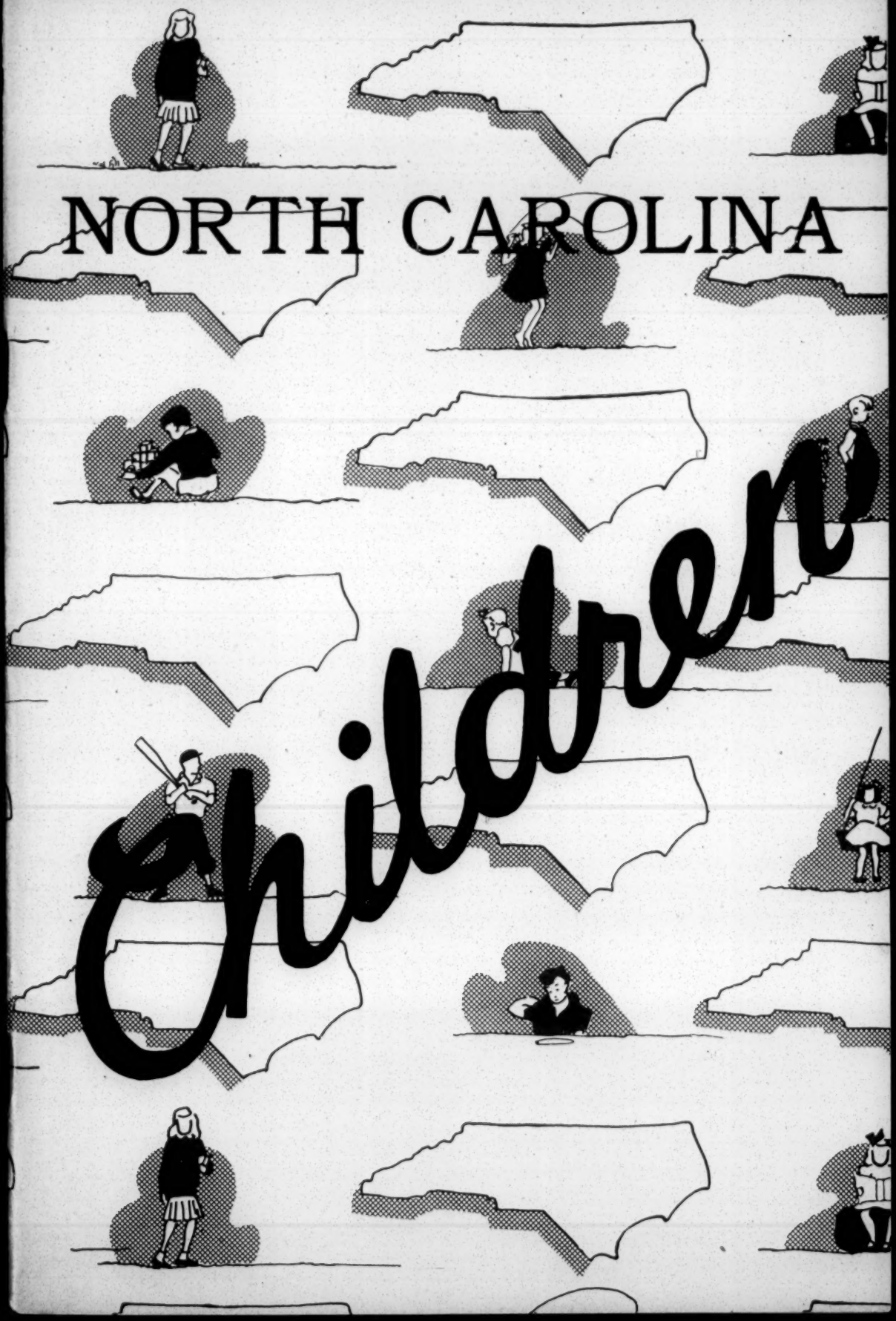
Not long ago I discussed a plan of my own with a newspaper of large circulation and substantial direct and agency "help wanted" advertising. In brief, I suggested an organization of mature unemployed workers who would advertise regularly in this paper, asking the public to patronize certain firms which the organization was satisfied did not discriminate against older people seeking employment. Each weekly display ad would name a specific firm which had given the organization definite evidence that it did not bar older workers, did not advertise for applicants "under forty," and recently had filled available vacancies with a reasonable proportion of "oldsters."

The advantage of this scheme is that it is not destructive but constructive. I thought that in time the organization could permit firms meeting its standards to use its symbol of approval on advertisements, doors, letterheads, and so on.

The newspaper was disappointed that I was unable to undertake the necessary organizational and promotional work. I am convinced that the plan has great possibilities if some individual or agency would take responsibility for it. LOUIS A. SIGAUD
Brooklyn, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Children



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* Members of the Executive Committee

North Carolina's Children

A REPORT BY THE

Committee on Services for Children and Youth

Illustrations by Ozello Dees

State of North Carolina
State Planning Board

Raleigh
January 1, 1947

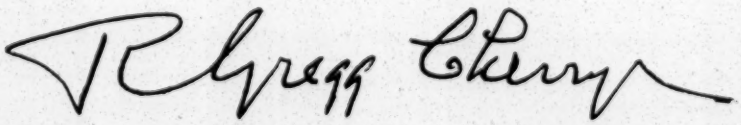
FOREWORD

The young people in North Carolina constitute our greatest resource.

North Carolina will be a great State in the next generation only to the extent that today's youth as individual citizens can make it great. Are the services which they receive from their State today of such quality as best to prepare them for the responsibilities of citizenship to which they must fall heir? What are these services? In terms of sound standards, to what extent are they deficient? What ought the State do to correct the deficiencies?

These are fundamental questions which must be answered. I am delighted that the Committee on Services for Children and Youth of the State Planning Board has attempted to answer them. I think it is particularly significant that the personnel of the Committee includes representatives of the dozen-odd State agencies which have jurisdiction over some phase of providing services for young people. That these various representatives have labored in behalf of overall needs without regard for divisional or departmental boundary lines bodes well for the future of a complete and integrated program of services for children and youth in North Carolina.

I heartily commend the careful study of this report by the people of the State.



GOVERNOR

Today's Public Services For Citizens of Tomorrow

The most priceless resource of any society is its children—the citizens of tomorrow. Almost one-half of North Carolina's people are under 21 years of age. To nurture and protect their children, North Carolina citizens contribute more than $72,000,000 in State taxes each year. This is approximately 75 percent of our total tax bill. What specific services to children are being bought with North Carolina tax money? Are the services adequate? Do they need expansion and more financial support?

This report will tell you! It has been prepared by the Committee on Services for Children and Youth, a committee of the North Carolina State Planning Board. This pamphlet is a digest of a complete committee report of more than 200 pages which is on file with the State Planning Board and has been distributed to many agencies and the main libraries of the State.

The work of the committee was made possible by a grant from the Parent's Institute Incorporated, New York City.

What North Carolina

Numerous public and private agencies in the State have determined those items which they think are of most immediate concern to the well-being of the children and youth of North Carolina. Here they are! Can the State afford to neglect these needs of children?

EDUCATION

Adequate school buildings and school equipment for all children.

Special education for handicapped and exceptional children.

An effective system, with adequate financial support, for the enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law.

Adequate supervision of instruction.

HEALTH

An adequate program of school health—immunization, physical examinations of all children, and corrective follow-up.

Financial assistance in physical corrections wherever needed.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE

Expansion of the institutions for feebleminded children so that there will be adequate space for all children who need this type of care.

Adequate colony buildings for epileptic children.

Adequate institutional facilities and personnel for working with all juvenile delinquents.

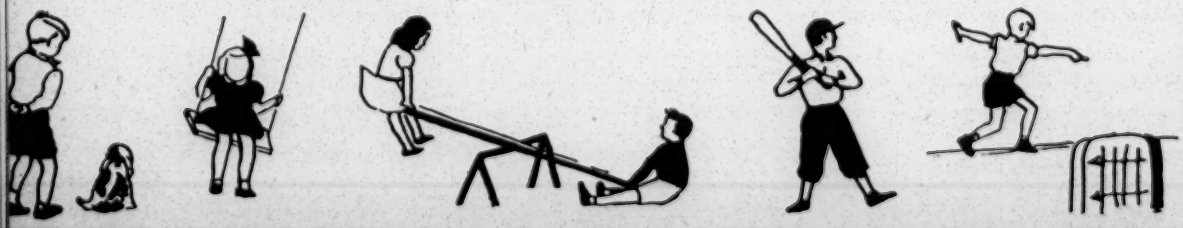
Some revision of the statutes regarding the several correctional institutions so that there will be greater uniformity relative to age of inmates, intake, and discharge policy.

Special facilities for children with cerebral palsy.

LABOR

Protection of children and youth through laws regulating the hours young people may work.

A minimum wage for all workers, which would aid children directly by providing better wages for those who work and indirectly by providing more family income for supporting the children.



Children Need Right Now

RECREATION

Increased public support for recreational facilities, personnel, and programs in cities and counties.

Increased permanent improvement and operating budgets for State parks and recreation areas, about one-half of whose users are children and youth.

WELFARE

Revision of certain statutes relating to domestic relations so as to—

Improve policies and procedures in adoption of children and protect the property rights of children who are being adopted.

Improve policies and procedures in interstate transfer of children.

Bring the terminology up to date in the legitimization statute.

Give additional protection to children under the guardianship statute.

Raise the legal age for marriage from 14 to 16 and require parental consent up to 18.

Make it possible for juvenile court workers to be members of county welfare department staffs.

Increased State and local appropriation for Aid to Dependent Children.

A State appropriation for general assistance to needy families.

GENERAL

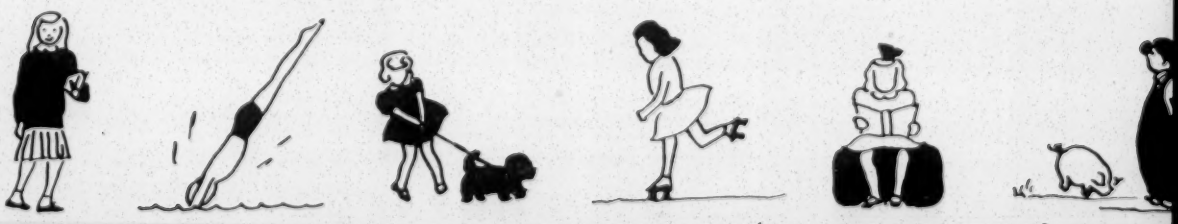
Better qualified personnel, at adequate salaries and retirement, for all agencies rendering services to children.

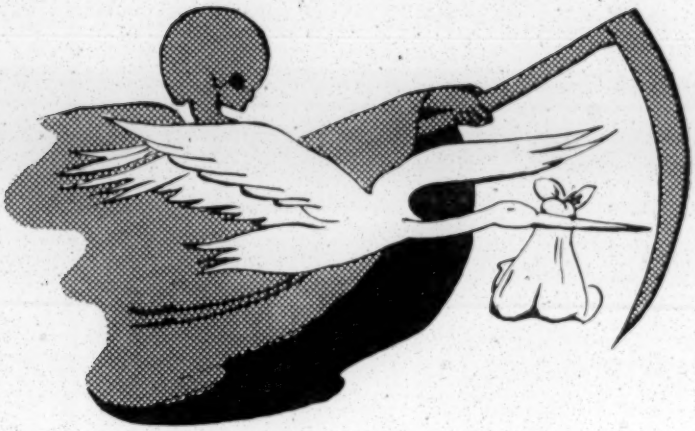
Increased attention to prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Continued State coordination and planning so that all the needs of all the children may be met more adequately.

Coordinated planning and action in all communities to the end of providing more satisfactory services and security for children and youth.

The pages which follow give more facts about many of these needs of children in North Carolina.



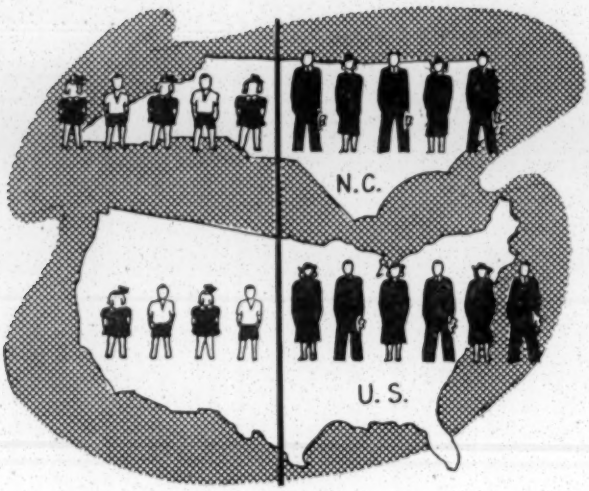


The Stork and the Grim Reaper

Children are produced in North Carolina at a rate that is excelled in only four other States. Yet 33 States have a larger proportion of children to reach the age of one year. Thus, our bumper crop of babies would have a better chance of living if the babies were born in any of 33 other States.

Not only is it risky for the infant to be born a native of North Carolina. Women find the process of becoming a mother comparatively dangerous in this State. In bearing children, North Carolina women die at a rate greater than that in any one of 42 other States.

Many women and children are dying needlessly. Many deaths can be prevented by increased facilities for maternal and infant care. Every mother and infant in North Carolina should have access to adequate medical facilities.



Those Who Survive

In spite of high death rates for mothers and babies, North Carolina has the Nation's highest rate of natural increase. Coupled with the high birth rate is a low death rate for the general population. Result: 1,400,000 under 18 years of age in the State; 1,670,000 under 21.

To support these children and youth in North Carolina only 52 percent of the population is in the working age group under 65 years. The figure for the Nation is 59 percent. Result: many children, a shortage of adults to support them.

Four out of five children in the State live in the country. Half of these children live on farms. Result: services to children must be planned primarily for rural areas.

Thirty percent of North Carolina's children and youth under 18 years of age are Negro, although Negroes do not have a higher birth rate than do whites. Result: services must be planned so they will reach the children of all the people.

Daytime Care for Tar Heel Tots

The child under six has many needs which public services can assist in meeting. A well-rounded personality comes from wholesome contact with other youngsters. Security and health require careful supervision of play, eating, and rest. When these needs go unmet, our future citizens suffer. To meet these needs, many families should have special services for their children. Many mothers work during the day and must be away from home.

Day nurseries operate for more than four hours daily to care for children from one-and-one-half to seven years of age. In May, 1946, only 13 such nurseries were operating in North Carolina. They are licensed by the State Board of Public Welfare.

Kindergartens operate for four and one-half hours or less to care for children from four-and-a-half to six years old. Although all our kindergartens are privately operated they are under the supervision of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Some children whose mothers are away from home or temporarily incapacitated need care in their own homes through homemaker service. This has had even less development in North Carolina than has group care of young children.

Teachers Mold Future Citizens

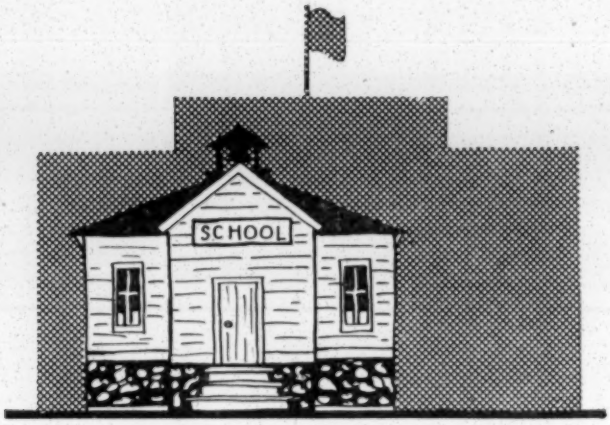
In North Carolina 770,000 future citizens are enrolled in the public schools.

These children probably are influenced more by their teachers than by any one else except their mothers and fathers. The minds and bodies of our future citizens are developed no more effectively than the caliber teacher we place in the classroom.

Modern teachers are required to have a breadth of skill and knowledge. Besides instruction in the three R's, many teachers are responsible for teaching health and physical education. They help screen pupils for physical ailments and defects. They must be skilled at identifying slow and problem children who need special attention. They must be skilled in techniques of personal and vocational guidance. Frequently, they must supervise library activity.

To perform these many duties, we pay teachers salaries which are only about three-fourths of the national average. Fifteen percent of our teachers have emergency and low standard certificates. But still worse, in 1947 our teacher training institutions will turn out only 79 percent as many teachers as they did in 1941.

Inexperienced and poorly trained teachers face another handicap. The State grants no funds for supervision of teaching. Although local funds may be used, only 15 county and 7 city administrative units have employed school supervisors.



The Little Red Schoolhouse Isn't What It Used To Be

Teachers and pupils in North Carolina schools need a 100 million dollar building program to meet the needs for adequate school plant facilities. Expanded school services require better equipped and modernly designed buildings.

More space is needed for libraries, shops, lunchrooms, and examining rooms for physicians, nurses, and dentists. Needs of adult study groups and other community uses have also made our schools out of date.

Buildings have deteriorated during the war when repairs and replacements could not be made.

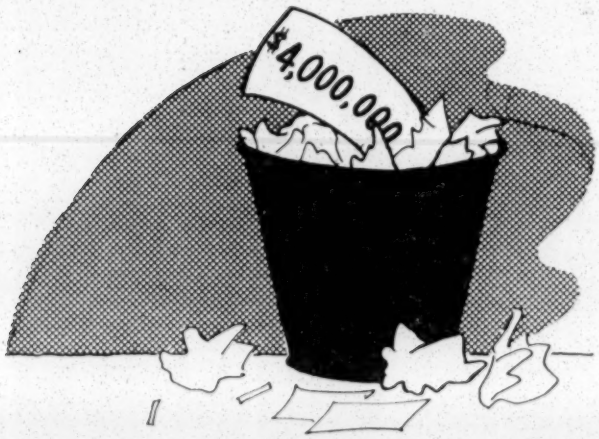
The law permits counties to go into debt for school plant improvements in amounts up to five percent of the assessed value of their taxable property. No county in North Carolina has gone this far into debt for this purpose. Thirty-five of our counties are so poor that they would not have enough money to meet their school building needs even if they did go into debt to the legal limit.

School Absences Waste Money

No longer are school services just a matter of "reading, writing, and 'rithmetic." Increasingly, special attention is given to diet, general health, recreation, guidance and other needs.

But each day, seven out of every one hundred students are missing these special benefits. Through pupil absences, the nearly four cents per day provided for each pupil is thus wasted to the tune of four million dollars a year.

We need more information on cause of absences. We need special attendance officers to look into the causes and seek their remedy. In only one-third of the school units are these workers provided. In all other units, the job falls to the county superintendent of public welfare.



Food For Thought—and Health

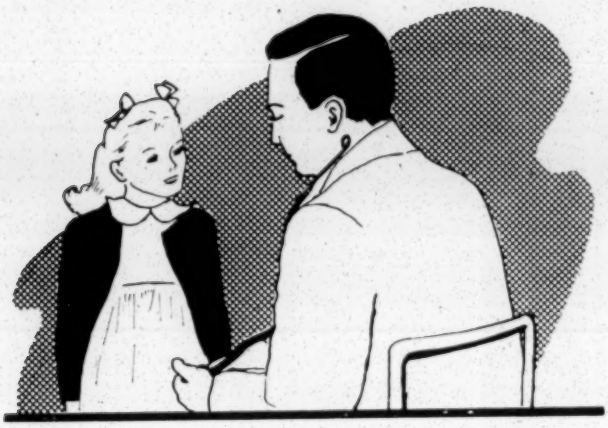
Many North Carolina children are mentally and physically stunted by an often unseen health hazard—malnutrition! The lack of enough food has a twin—the lack of the right kinds of food. Both are important aspects of malnutrition.

We all know mental efficiency and physical efficiency are closely related. A good school program today provides services to develop bodies as well as minds.

Hot lunch programs are a school service designed to attack malnutrition. Four out of five meals provided are complete lunches. They consist of meat, or a meat substitute; vegetables and/or fruit; bread and butter, or butter substitute; and a half pint of milk. Less than two percent of the lunches are milk alone.

Most school lunchrooms receive Federal grants. More than half of the cost, however, is met by local funds. The State makes a small appropriation for administration only. Lunches are sold at a nominal cost; the school makes no profit. Nearly ten percent of the lunches are free to needy children.

Only one-third of the schools in the State, usually the larger units, have this service. Half of the white pupils attend schools where this service is not available. Four-fifths of the Negro pupils do not receive this benefit.



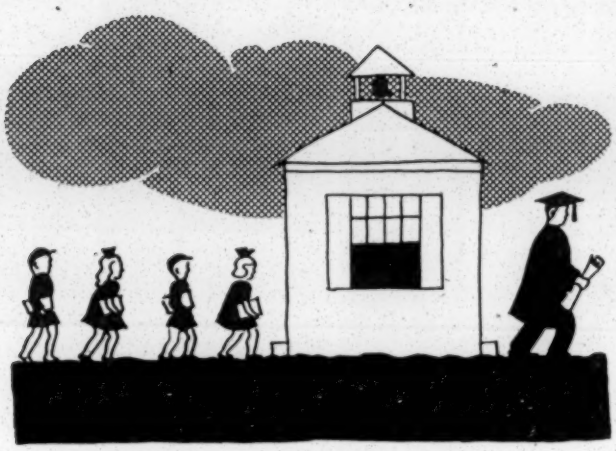
School Care for Minds—and Bodies

North Carolina is making a serious effort to provide dental and medical services for school children. To identify defective teeth, the dental program provides inspection by dentists for all elementary school children at least once a year. Corrective work is available to needy children under 13 years of age. During and since the war, this program was sharply curtailed because of personnel shortages.

The teacher is responsible for screening children to find those who appear to require medical examination. The pupils are referred to the public health nurse who may send them to the public health officer. He examines the children and notifies their parents of care needed.

No systematic plan of corrective work is followed. In the cases of needy children, local departments of public welfare, civic clubs or interested persons frequently arrange for glasses, orthopedic appliances, or surgical care. Most counties provide only meager funds for such service.

Another health need of children is for better immunization against contagious and infectious disease. North Carolina has compulsory immunization laws for whooping cough, diphtheria, and smallpox. But too few doctors, and pressures on the public health clinics, have made it difficult for the State Board of Health to carry out the immunization program.



Many Are Enrolled But Few Are Graduated

Out of every 1,000 children entering the first grade in North Carolina, only 236 are graduated from high school. The specialized services of our public school system thus are not utilized completely by 76 percent of the children who enter school.

All along the line pupils are retarded. Ten percent of the pupils enrolled on the last day of the school year are not promoted to the next grade. This is especially serious with first graders, among whom one in every five fails to "make his grade."

Curriculum and teachers may sometimes be partially to blame for this "educational mortality." Unstable conditions in the home may be the contributing cause. Lack of transportation, absence of wholesome recreational opportunities, or other community inadequacies may be blamed. Lack of ability in the pupil himself may be a major reason. All of these problems demand special attention by the school.

School Services Tailor-Made

In spite of the many services provided by the public schools, there are some children who need more specialized assistance. Some children are much quicker to learn than the average, some learn more slowly. Also, there are children who are hard of hearing, who have defective vision, who are under-nourished, or who have other marked physical handicaps.

They do not need institutional care. The development of these children can be greatly facilitated by activities and services designed for their special needs.

These needed services are provided at local expense by only a few public schools. No State funds are available. Specially trained teachers are needed for such programs.

Adventures In Words

Creative minds for tomorrow's citizens require stimulation from good books.

Children and young people in North Carolina have two main sources of library books and services: public school libraries and public libraries.

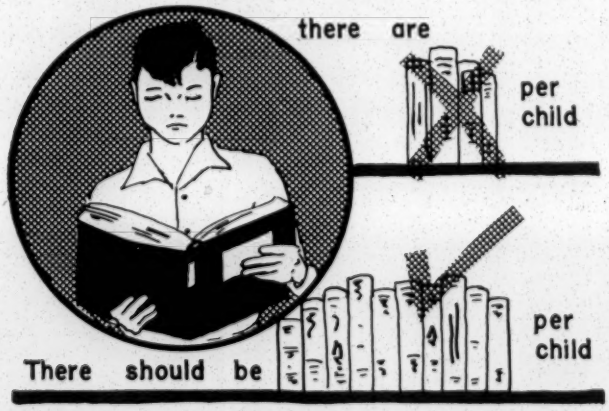
Public school libraries contain approximately four books for each child in average daily attendance at school. An average of five to ten well-chosen books in good repair for each child is recommended.

Very few schools in the State have trained, full-time librarians. The goal should be a full-time, trained librarian in each school with 500 pupils or more.

The school library outlay for 1944-45 was 64 cents per pupil per year. The recommended expenditure is from $1.00 to $1.50 per pupil.

Public libraries in North Carolina contain about 1,325,000 volumes of which one-half or more are suitable for children or teen-agers. Each year North Carolina spends about 26 cents per person for public library services, although $1.00 per person is recommended by library authorities.

IN NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL LIBRARIES



Happy Hours Through Wholesome Recreation

Children also need an opportunity for play and for constructive use of their leisure time. Thirty-four cities in North Carolina have established full-time recreation departments. These offer directed recreation and leisure time programs for children. An additional 40 cities have summer play programs supported wholly or in part by public funds. Every incorporated town in the State should have a recreation department.

An acceptable level of support for recreation from public funds is $1.00 to $1.50 a person per year. The smaller towns usually find that the costs per person must be higher than in larger centers. In North Carolina larger places spend about 70 cents a person per year, and smaller places, 39 cents.

There is an urgent need for more recreational opportunities in the rural areas. County organization for recreation is recommended.

The State maintains 22 park and recreation areas. While 14 of these are used extensively, the other 8 could be developed into major recreational areas through the expansion of their potential uses and through trained recreational leadership. About half of the persons who visit the State parks and recreational areas are under 21 years of age.

Help Young Minds With Special Care

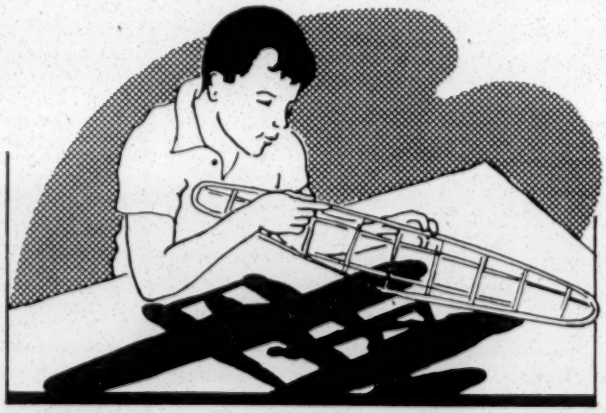
Some of North Carolina's future citizens are not mentally capable of enjoying public school opportunities. They must be helped to find a successful and happy adjustment to their surroundings. Some can be assisted in their homes and communities, others need institutional care.

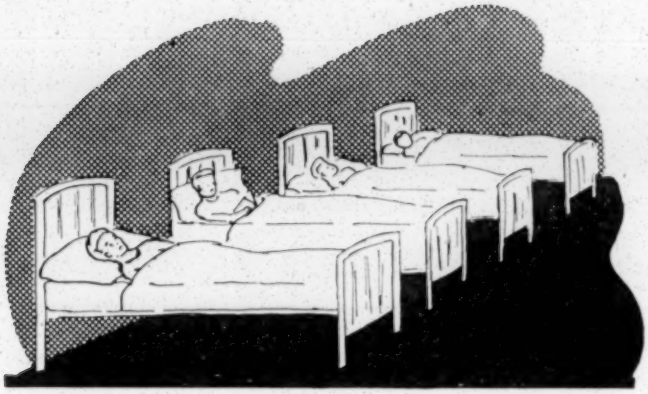
Mental hygiene services needed for non-institutional cases are inadequate. Many children need assistance in special classes or special schools.

The State Board of Public Welfare provides the most extensive mental hygiene service available through its clinical psychologists and a consulting psychiatrist. The agency has established 17 clinics throughout the State and provides extensive testing service for children who are to be adopted, for juvenile delinquents, and for other children.

For children needing institutional care, facilities are also inadequate. The State Hospitals Board of Control administers the State hospitals and Caswell Training School for feeble-minded white children. There are 830 white children receiving care at Caswell, but 800 cannot be helped because of lack of facilities.

There is no special institution provided for feeble-minded Negro children. About 175 of them have been admitted to the State Hospital at Goldsboro. An estimated 600 feeble-minded Negro children need institutional care.





Child Care In Institutions

For many North Carolina children, broken homes or physical and mental defects necessitate institutional care.

Orphanage care is financed in North Carolina almost entirely by private funds. The buildings now in use are fairly adequate to meet requests for admission.

Some of the State institutions for juvenile delinquents are in bad repair. If adequate building repairs and replacements are provided they will generally meet the expected demand, except that for delinquent Negro girls.

The State Hospital at Raleigh for mentally ill white persons has a separate colony for epileptic children and adults, but there is no separate building for epileptic children. At the Goldsboro Hospital, epileptic Negro children are not segregated from other mentally ill Negro patients.

The orthopedic cases and other children needing treatment for physical handicaps often have to wait for hospital admission.

Plans are under way for a special hospital for children with cerebral palsy (spastics). The General Assembly of 1945 authorized such an institution and a Board of Directors has been appointed.

Shortage of trained personnel is a major problem in most of the State's institutions for children.

Turning Youth Towards Good Citizenship

Each year 3,200 North Carolina youth under 16 years of age appear as official cases before the juvenile courts.

Delinquency is the cause for nearly four-fifths of the cases coming before the State's 109 juvenile courts. Neglect and dependency are the other causes.

More than four-fifths of the delinquents are boys. Stealing, delinquency, and breaking and entering are the charges most frequently requiring court action. The cases are disposed of most often by placing the child on probation. Commitment to a training school is second in frequency as a court decision.

There is a marked decrease in the number of children detained in jail. Yet more than 300 children are still held in North Carolina jails each year.

The satisfactory handling of juvenile delinquents requires well-trained personnel. The juvenile courts need more staff members with training in child welfare problems and more boarding homes in which to place problem children.

Children Who Work

The North Carolina child labor law compares favorably with such laws in other States. But our child labor legislation still needs improvement.

The State requires employment certificates issued by county departments of public welfare for employed children under 18 years of age; prohibits the employment of minors under 18 in hazardous occupations; prohibits the employment of children under 16 in factories; permits minors 14 and 15 years of age to work in non-factory jobs only during vacations and outside of school hours. Boys 12 and 13 years of age may sell and distribute newspapers, magazines, and periodicals during vacation and outside of school hours.

Minors 16 and 17 years of age may work 9 hours per day, 48 hours a week, with boys permitted to work until midnight, and girls until nine P. M.

The laws regulating hours and working conditions of minors do not apply to farm and domestic work performed under the direction of a parent or guardian.

There is no State minimum wage law, so workers in plants and firms that operate entirely in North Carolina do not have this protection. As a result, boys and girls and heads of families with full-time employment frequently have incomes too low to provide minimum health and decency levels of living.

Large Families—Low Incomes

North Carolina has the largest families of any State in the Nation. But the State ranks thirty-eighth in family buying income.

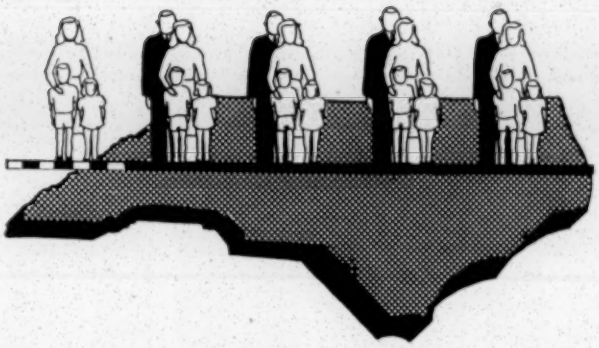
In 1945 the average income for each person in North Carolina was $732. This was just 62 percent of the average for the Nation, which was $1,150. Only three States had lower average incomes than North Carolina.

People who farm make less money than people who work in other occupations. In 1939, the average income for each North Carolina farm worker was $513. One-third of the total employment in this State was in agriculture in 1940. More than half the children in the State are in families who make their living on farms.

The average wage of Negroes is only a little more than half that of white people in North Carolina.

North Carolina families frequently increase in size more rapidly than their earning capacities increase. This creates a serious problem in child support.

Where the Family Fails Society Must Help

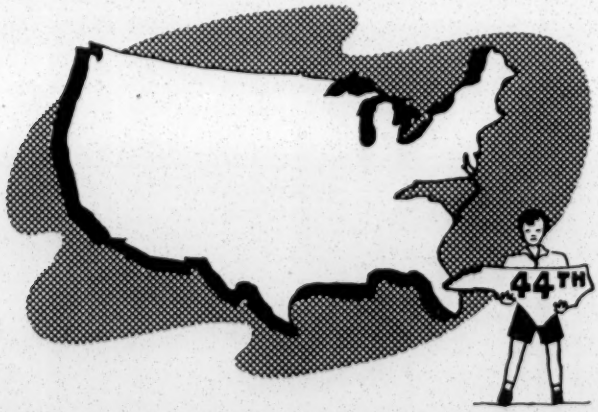


Many North Carolina children are deprived of normal personality and physical development because of family troubles. The ranks of underprivileged children are swelled by death, divorce, desertion, and low family income.

One out of five homes in North Carolina is broken as a result of the death or absence of one parent. About 121,000 North Carolina children under 18 years of age have lost their fathers as a result of death or of separation from the mothers.

County welfare departments provide funds for children who have been deprived of parental care and support by the death, physical or mental incapacity, or continued absence from home of both parents. The program is financed by Federal, State, and county funds. In Aid to Dependent Children grants only four States pay less per child than does North Carolina.

Many needy families with children cannot qualify for payments under this program. Welfare departments may give general assistance to these families from county funds, but these payments in North Carolina equal only a little more than one-third of the national average and are inadequate in most counties.



Planning Services For

THROUGH STATE AGENCIES . . .

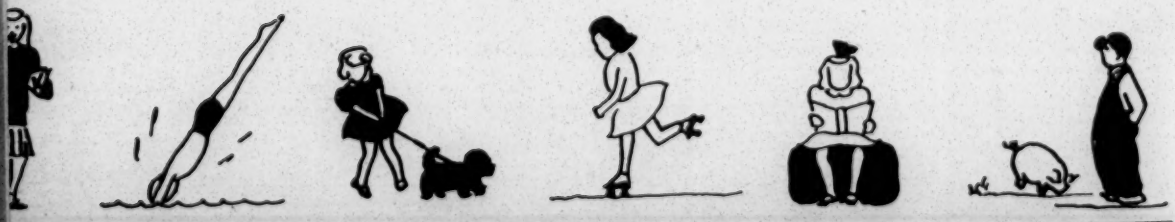
Most of the 25 members of the Committee on Services for Children and Youth represent agencies or organized groups which are Statewide and which have a concern for children. No single agency has chief responsibility. The needs are too many and varied.

Yet when services are provided for children, it is the "whole child" who must be considered. Educational needs cannot be met entirely apart from health and recreation and child welfare services. Standards of living influence all the needs of children. And so it goes—a network of interrelated needs and services.

If sound community plans are to be worked out to meet all the needs of all the children, there must be joint consideration of these problems at the State level. Programs of State agencies must be so designed as to gear in with other State and local programs for children. This requires State planning.

Furthermore, North Carolina has gone far in programs of State aid and State financial responsibility. For this reason, State planning and coordination loom as crucial in importance.

The work of the Committee on Services for Children and Youth has demonstrated these points. The Committee, with your help, is now moving toward action to improve services for North Carolina's citizens of tomorrow.



Children and Youth

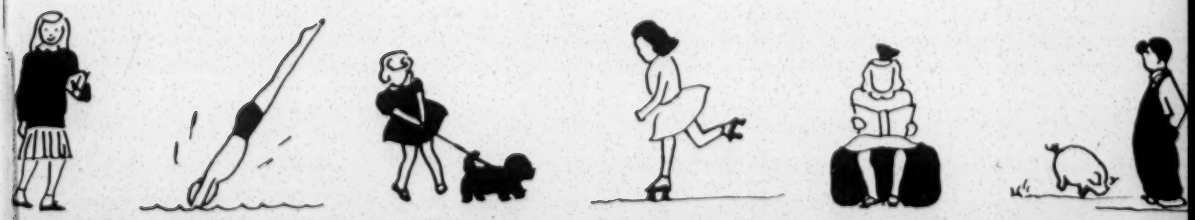
THROUGH COMMUNITY EFFORT . . .

Some of the needs of children and youth can be met through decisions in Washington or in Raleigh. Assistance from the Federal government and from the State government is needed. However, if all costs were borne by the State and Federal governments and all decisions made outside the local community, you and I would lose some of the main values of democracy.

On every side we see ample proof of the wisdom of local action to meet local needs—community planning.

Many agencies and organized groups should share in this planning; in fact, all that have responsibilities or concern for the best possible development of our children should participate.

If you have a community council of some kind, this coordination and planning for the well-being of children should come under its jurisdiction. Such a local group can use this pamphlet as a guide for studying what your community is doing for children and youth. On the basis of these discovered facts you can then plan to provide for unmet needs.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATE PLANNING BOARD

FELIX A. GRISETTE, MANAGING DIRECTOR
513-19 COMMERCIAL BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

To the Reader:

The Committee on Services for Children and Youth of the State Planning Board has prepared this booklet with the hope that it may serve to create a greater interest in the welfare of children and young people in the State. It is believed that programs for all children can and must be brought up to the level of those now available to the children who have the best services anywhere in the State.

Many individuals who are not members of the Committee, as well as Committee members, have contributed time and energy to the collection of the information which is used as the basis for this booklet. Rather than list the many individual contributors, we take this opportunity to express appreciation to all of those people for their help.

The Committee invites all readers to send comments and suggestions as to how the Committee may promote a cooperative and integrated program of services which will more effectively provide for the security of all the children in North Carolina. These young people, who soon will be carrying the responsibilities of the economic, social, and governmental life of the State, are the responsibilities of today's adults.

Copies of this booklet are available from the State Planning Board, Raleigh, North Carolina.

I. G. Greer

I. G. Greer, Chairman
Committee on Services for Children and Youth

Felix A. Grisette

Felix A. Grisette, Managing Director
North Carolina State Planning Board

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'imes of unrest mean more children in trouble with police and courts Chart Book, Chart 53 ("hitehouse conference)

Public child welfare services are less available to the Negro child in the south hthan to the white. This is so even though it has been demonstrated that because of economic standing, enforced in large measure by the majority group, the Negro child is in greater need of services.

In 1945 the rate of services for Negro children through public welfare institutions was about one third of that for white children.

The 1950 whithouse conference on children and youth was able to report advances being made in the offerings to Negro children, but in certain instances the gap betwwen white and Negro had widead. And in amny instances there were no services for Negroes in areas where whit s did have services.

In 1949, of 16,146 delinquent children in public institutions (36 states reporting) the South (9 states reporting) had 3,944 ofr 24% of them.

Of 24 states reporting a total of 9,463 dependent and neglected children in public instituions, the South had only four states reporting such children who totaled 192 or 2%.

Of a total of 16,146 delinquent children in public institutions (36 states), 9 southern states have (all that reported) 3944 or 24% of them.

From The America (1945)

Family, p. 454

Of 24 states reporting a total of 9,463 dependent & neglected children ~~receiving~~ living in penal. inst., the south (4 states reporting) had 192 or 2%.

1949

state	ADC ~~# children~~	# (in thousands)
U.S	1,365,813 ~~35,949~~	419,157 ~~5,105~~
Ala.	~~24,017~~ 35,949	~~4,511~~ 5,105
Ark.	29,517	4,511
Fla.	54,706	9,745
Ga.	31,739	4,879
Ky	47,875	7,379
La.	63,104	13,167
Miss.	22,172	2,270
N.C.	34,314	5,026
Okla.	61,103	14,285
S.C.	21,914	2,743
Tenn.	51,005	9,880
Tex	46,942	8,685
Va.	18,792	3,079

Statistical Abstract, 1980.

Rate of children receiving service in public child-welfare programs, December 31, 1945.

State	Rate per 1000 child population		[population under 20 years, 1940 Census]
	White	Negro	
Alabama	6.3	3.5	from: Children Served by Public Welfare Agencies & Institutions, 1945, U.S. Children's Bureau Statistical Series, No. 3.
Arkansas	1.6	0.4	
Florida	2.5	1.2	
N.A. ~~Georgia~~	~~2.2~~	~~7.0~~	
Kentucky	2.2	7.0 ~~0.3~~	
N.A. ~~Louisianna~~	~~3.4~~	~~3.3~~	
Mississippi	1.6	0.3	
North Carolina	3.6	3.3	
Oklahoma	1.4	0.8	
South Carolina	4.7	2.1	
Tennessee	1.0	0.6	
Texas	1.3	1.0	
N.A. ~~Virginia~~			

Health and Health services

The infant and maternal mortality rates give us some index to the relative health care avail ble to children in the South.
~~In 1945~~
In 1948 the south had a higher infant mortality rate than the nationa as a whole, for its white children. and the average was higher for Negroes in the south than for Negroes in the nationa at large. Four southern states have brought their infant mortality rates for white below tha nat onal average.(Ga. , Ark., La., N.C.) Ga., Miss., and Ark. were below the national ~~average for natio~~ Negro infant mortality rate.
Virginia, Texas and Louisana have exees ive rates for Negro infant mortality for even the South. Tex s white rate is also excessive. and Va. is high. but La. has one of the lower white rates.

There is an average diffe ence of 13.8 deaths per thousand more for ~~white~~ Negro than white infants.

The story is very much the same in the area of maternal mortality with southern states ~~showing~~ having a rate that is usua ly at least three time higher for Negroes than for whites

The factors entering into these statistides are varied. There is little doubt that the general economic level and the standard of living of the families involved are of great importance.
In six states over 50% of non-white births were without medical attendants. Only four states fell below the natio al average of 38.1 % of nonwhite births without medical attendants.

Urban areas fair no better. Th infant mortality rate for nonwhite is higher than the national average in almost all southern cities. and the majority of the cities listed actually exceeded the mortality rate of the southern states as a group.
White children in urban areas faired consideably better.

"The incidence, prevalence , and severity of illness are closely related to family income. As compared with families in more comfortable economic circumstances, low income families have more frequent, longer, and m re serious attacks of illness and contain more persons in the fam ly who are ill or disabled at any given period." These findings borne out by several studies as pointed out in The American Family, afactual background.

State	White	Non-white
Alabama	1.2	4.1
Arkansas	1.4	4.1
Florida	1.1	4.1
Georgia	1.2	3.7
Kentucky	1.5	2.3
Louisiana	1.0	2.7
Mississippi	1.2	3.8
North Carolina	1.2	3.3
Oklahoma	0.9	2.8
South Carolina	1.1	4.0
Tennessee	1.5	2.7
Texas	1.1	4.2
Virginia	0.8	3.1

Maternal Mortality Rates By Race & States.
1948 (Rates per 1,000 live births in each specified group)

Vital Statistics - Special Reports, National Summaries
Vol. 35, No. 19, Dec. 4, 1950,

	White	Non-white
United States	0.9	3.0

Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality by race and state, 1948. Rates per 1,000 live births

[Vital statistics - special Reports, Vol. 35, Number 17, table 2 (F.S.A. - Pub. Health Service)]

State	Rate	
	White	Negro
Alabama	32.9	46.1
Arkansas	26.7	33.5
Florida	31.3	45.8
Georgia	28.4	44.5
Kentucky	39.2	46.5
Louisianna	28.6	52.5
Mississippi	34.1	41.0
North Carolina	29.5	47.6
Oklahoma	31.6	56.9
South Carolina	32.2	50.2
Tennessee	35.8	46.6
Texas	45.0	54.2
Virginia	34.0	51.8
U.S.	29.9	45.7
South Atlantic	31.2	46.3
East South Central	36.0	44.2
West South Central	38.3	50.1

Nonwhite live births without medical attendant.

1945

		Percent
United states	–	38.1
Ala.	–	60.3
Ark.	–	67.3
Fla	–	58.1
Ga.	–	62.8
Ky	–	5.1
La.	–	47.4
Miss	–	70.6
N.C.	–	41.4
Okla.	–	20.3
S.C.	–	68.6
Tenn	–	24.5
Texas	–	35.3
Va.	–	47.6

Source

Infant Mortality – Deaths under 1 year – By race – Major Southern Cities, 1946.
(Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births in each specified group)
Vital statistics – Special Reports, National Summaries, Vol. 35, No. 17, Oct 16, 1950, F.S.A. – Pub. Health. Serv.
Nat. Office of Vital Statistics

City [Having 100,000 population or more according to 1940 census]	Rates White	Non-white	
Total for U.S. cities	26.6	41.6	
Atlanta, Ga.	28.0	49.9	
Birmingham, Ala.	30.7	46.7	
Charlotte, N.C.	34.1	55.9	
Chatanooga, Tenn.	38.4	61.7	
Dallas, Texas	24.6	42.2	
Fort Worth, Texas.	28.0	55.9	
Houston, Tex.	32.7	59.2	
Jacksonville, Fla.	27.1	41.0	
Knoxville, Tenn	33.8	51.9	
* Louisville, Ky	34.5	35.8	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.7	40.4	
Miami, Fla	31.3	44.9	
* Nashville, Tenn.	25.8	52.1	
New Orleans, La.	27.1	36.7	
Norfolk, Va.	38.2	40.3	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	30.4	46.8	
Richmond, Va.	30.4	47.7	
* San Antonio, Tex	54.1	48.9	
Tampa, Fla.	28.8	40.7	
Tulsa, Okla.	32.5	43.0	

Housing

A comparative study of housing for the years 1940 and 1947 shows the outh to have less housing in good condition than any other section of the country. A far larger percentage of Southern housing, than any other secti n, is witout private bath or flush toilet facilities. The South in these years has made a greater percenage improvement in houses - in getting houses classified in relatively good c ndition than any other section. However, other sections had a better record in the acquirement of bath and toilet facilities.

Non-whit populat ons in all areas of the country are get proportionately less housing than their pumbers would indicate. The problem is more acute in the South because much larger number of families are affected, even though the percentage of discrimination may not be substantially greater than that of other areas of th country.

In the seven year period the other sections of the country had an increse in nonwhite population and their housing figures did not keep up with that increase. In the south there was a decrese in the nonwhite population, but the housing available actually decreased relative to the total amount of housing availbale.

The median number of rooms pe dwelling unit is les for the south than any other section of the country except the west(both figures for 1 47 were the same- 4.27) and the south's median numberof persons per unit is higher than any other section. The west by having the lowest median number of pe sons per unit more than compensates for its low median score on rooms per unit.

From: The American Family, a factual background. National Conference on Family Life, 1948.

Housing

Population by Race & Occupied dwelling Units by Color of Occupants by Region, 1940-47

Region & Race	1947 Population Percent	1947 All ordinary occupied dwellings Units - Percent	1940 Population Percent	1940 All occupied dwellings Units Percent
Northeast - white	94	95	96	96
non-white	6	5	4	4
North Central - white	95	96	96	96
non-white	5	4	4	4
South - white	78	80	76	77
non-white	22	20	24	23
West - white	95	96	96	97
non-white	5	4	4	3

State of repair and plumbing Equipment: Total Dwelling Units by Region 1940 and 1947

Condition	South Percent of Units 1947	South 1940	Northeast 1947	Northeast 1940	North Central 1947	North Central 1940	West 1947	West 1940
In good condition or in need of minor repairs	83	73	94	88	91	83	93	86
with private bath and private flush toilets	43	30	82	70	62	49	73	64
without private bath and private flush toilets	40	43	12	18	29	33	20	23
In need of Major repairs	17	27	6	12	9	17	7	14
with private bath and private flush toilets	2	2	3	5	2	4	1	5
without private bath and private flush toilets	15	25	3	6	7	13	6	9

Median Number of rooms per dwelling Unit - Region - 1947 and 1940

	South 1947	South 1940	Northeast 1947	Northeast 1940	North Central 1947	North Central 1940	West 1947	West 1940
Median Rooms	4.27	4.05	5.29	5.26	5.09	5.10	4.27	4.20
Median Number of Persons	3.34	3.49	3.24	3.34	3.06	3.22	2.94	2.85

From: Statistical Summary of Education, Biennial Survey of Education in the United States - 1946-48, Chapter 1.
Comparative data on attendance and expenditures for white and Negro Schools in 13 Southern States.

1947-48

State	Average Length of Terms in Days		Average Number of Days attended per pupil		Pupil-Teacher Ratio in elementary & secondary Schools		Current expenses per Pupil average daily attendance		Average salary per Member of instructional staff	
	white	Negro	white	Negro	white	Negro	white	Negro	white	Negro
Alabama	176.2	176.5	152.4	146.8	30	34	$122.98	$74.97	$2,123	$1,616
Arkansas	170.8	166.1	147.4	137.0	30	39	103.29	59.57	1,637	1,182
Florida	180.1	180.1	164.6	160.7	26	29	177.47	112.70	2,777	2,214
Georgia	176.7	174.9	151.1	138.5	29	35	126.87	58.73	1,924	1,281
Kentucky	171.1	176.6	142.4	149.0	31	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Louisiana	178.3	166.8	156.0	139.6	28	39	n.a.	n.a.	2,535	1,572
Mississippi	162.9	140.9	150.0	117.8	29	40	114.74	23.82	1,703	638
North Carolina	179.9	179.9	162.5	151.9	33	36	113.80	93.69	2,109	2,125
Oklahoma	175.0	175.0	153.5	153.5	28	28	142.55	167.85	2,255	2,522
South Carolina	179.2	169.3	152.0	132.2	27	32	146.42	67.62	2,007	1,359
Tennessee	176.3	177.5	153.7	155.0	30	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Texas	174.3	171.5	147.6	139.0	28	30	n.a.	n.a.	2,620	2,384
Virginia	180.0	180.0	161.0	154.7	30	38	n.a.	n.a.	2,060	2,003
U.S.	Both 177.6		Both 155.1				$179.43		Both $2,639	

n.a. - data not available

Range in financial effort – by states

States ~~Average for state~~	% Expenditure of Income Payments	
Ala.	1.79	
Ark	1.92	
Fla.	1.61	
Ga.	1.80	
Ky.	2.13	✓
La.	2.11	✓
Miss.	1.99	
N.C.	2.21	✓
Okla.	2.42	✓
S.C.	2.20	✓
Tenn.	1.90	
Tex	1.97	
Va.	1.62	
U.S. State Average	2.02	
U.S. State Median	1.99	
Southern Average	1.97	
Southern Median	1.97	

Source Educational Finance Act of 1947. Senate Report No 425, 80th Congress, 1st Session.

The Child in the South

Education:

The figures for 1947-48 show that the educational services for children in the South fall below those offered to the children of the nation as a whole when measured by average days in attendance, expenditures per child, and teacher salaries.

No southern state reaches the national average expenditure per child($179.43); Florida's $177.47 for each white child is close but only when you fail to include its $112.70 per Negro child.

All southern states reporting(9) showed a marked differential in per child expenditure between Negro and white children with the exception of Oklahoma which actually spent more per Negro child than for the white. The other states ranged from $23.82 for Negroes and $114.74 for whites in Mississippi and to $93.69 for Negroes and 113.80 for whites in North Carolina.

No southern state's average salary to members of instructional staff equaled the national average of $2,639 except the pay for white teachers in Florida. Again there is a serious differential betwwen white and Negro salaries. Oklahoma again fails to follow the pattern by paying more to Negro than to white.

All states ~~except Oklahoma~~ show differences in white Negro teacher loads except Oklahoma.and Kentucky. The average differences for the remaining 11 states is 5.9 more Negro pupils per teacher than white.

All but three states have substantially differences between white and Negro attendance figures. Four states reached the national average for their white students but only one state for Negro pupils.

According to 1948 figures the south generally ranked well in its financial effort to support schools although its median and average effort fell a little below that of the nation as a whole. Five Southern states were well above the national average in their effort to support education. (KY., La, N.C., OKLa., S.C.,)

More children expected in school in 1960 the expected increase will be double the fro 1950 to 1960 what it was for 1940 to 1950 in the elementary schools.

Total enrollments will be (~~high~~ Secondary and elementary) up 8 million.

POPULATION

The average change in population for the United States showed a 11% increas betwwen 1940 and 1948.
Three southern states showed population increases in excess of that figure (Fla. 28.1% and Texas 14.9%) and Virginia 13.0%)
Three States showed absolut population loss(ARK., Miss., Okla.)
The remaining states showed gains in population but in each instance they were well below the national average which represents a relative loss.

An important part of the population s ift statistic is the movement of Negro families from the southern region.
One of the indices of this movement is the population change indicated by the location f Negro youth and children. The increase for the south (1940 to 1948) of Negro children under five year s of age was only 12.3% as compared to a national percentage increse of 37.1, ans sectional increase that showed the West to have jumped by 167.2%. Of equal or greater import is he fact that the Northeastern states had a numerical increase that was greater than that of the south and the Northcentral states showed a numerical gain that was just short of that of the South.

In the important school age group , 5-14, the south showed an absolute loss in the number of non-white children. It amounted to a 6.2% decrease.

As the Negro youth near d its economic and biological productive period, the South suffered an even greater loss. the 15-24 age group showed 14.2% decrease.

These figures show that the South is losing population relative to the nation as a whole, a fact well illustrated by the need for 44 reapportioning members to the House of Representatives and the resultant loss of voice in national affairs.

It is clear to see that the oft repeated observt ion that we are training our youth only to have them leave for other sections of the country during their productive years is certainly true in the case of Negro youth.

These statistics are part proof of the lack of economic and social opportunity for Negro Youth in the South.

" Aremarkable rate of increas -- close to 50 percent -- occurred among nonwhite households outside of the South betwe n 1940 and 1947. Since migration from the South accounted for most of this development, there was no increase among nonwhite households in the South as a whole. In fact, nonwhite households on farms in the South decreased sharply, by about three-eighths."
(The American Family, a factual background, National Conference on Family Life. p31.)

Population Change for States 1940-1948

State	% of increase
U.S. Average	11.
Ala	2.4
Ark.	-0.6
Fla.	28.1
Ga.	1.4
Ky.	0.4
La.	9.6
Miss.	-3.2
N.C.	6.3
Okla.	-1.8
S.C.	4.3
Tenn.	9.0
Tex.	14.9
Va.	13.9

Statistical Abstract 1950

Population changes in non-white children under 5 years of age for the U.S. & Geographic Regions: April, 1940 to April, 1947.

Region	Increase Between 1940 & 1947 Number	Per Cent
United States	486,961	37.1
Northeastern States	155,400	51.5
North Central States	124,986	107.7
The South	128,995	12.3
the West	77,598	167.2

Found in The Journal of Negro Education, Summer, 1950, p. 264.
Adapted from Bureau of Census Current Population Reports, "Urban and Rural Residence, Age, Sex, Color, and Veteran Status of the Civilian Population of the United States: April, 1947", Series P.-20, No 9. (Jan. 19, 1948)

Population changes in non-white children 5-14 years of age, for the United States and geographic Regions: April 1940 - April, 1947.

Region	Population Change, 1940 to 1947 Number	Per Cent
United States	262,089	9.5
Northeastern States	125,669	53.4
North Central States	217,419	87.5
South ~~South~~	-135,480	-6.2
West	54,481	57.0

Population changes in Non-white youth population 15 to 24 years of Age, for the United States and geographic regions, April 1940* to April, 1947 ‡

Region	Population Change, 1940 to 1947 Number	Per cent
United States	35,838	1.4
Northeastern States	168,464	70.6
North Central States	114,941	46.9
South	-288,404	-14.2
West	40,837	40.0

* Total population; ‡ Civilian population

Income and family economic status

Many of the causes of
The relatively poor position of the child of the South and the extremely poor condition of the Southern "egro child can be traced in part to the plain economic fact that there is a lack of money in tha families of the south and in the public treasureries. ~~But~~

The per cpaita income for the nation as a whole in 1948 was $1,410 and in the Southern states no single state was abl to reach that figure. Texas was able to report the highest per capita earning at $1192.

Family incomes in the South compared unfavorably to those of the other sections and the nation as a whole. The United States average was $2,741 and ~~the~~ white figure for the South was $2441.
The family earnings for non-white families in the UsS. were deplorably low as compared to thoe of the whites;a large share of the re ponsibility is Southern. Having a large share of the non-white population and paying well below the national average the South was the one sect on which fell below the national average (its degree of lowness being determined by the south) while the other sections of the country ranged fairly high above the national average. However, every section showed a marked diffeence in white and nonwhite family income.

Income and other economic ffactors loom large in detrming the welfare of children. The problems of child welfre are directly related to employment, wages, housing, and other factors.

Income Payments to Individuals by States

State	per capita (in dollars) 1941	1948
U.S.	693	1,410
Alabama	367	891
Arkansas	337	863
Florida	522	1137
Georgia	389	971
Kentucky	370	909
Louisianna	434	1002
Mississippi	276	758
North Carolina	391	930
Oklahoma	464	1029
South Carolina	358	865
Tennessee	411	955
Texas	446	1192
Virginia	568	1159

Statistical Abstract
1950

Median income: Nonfarm families & Individuals not in families
By Color of Head of family for the U.S. and Regions, 1946.

~~United States~~	United States	South	Northeast	North Central	West	
White	$2,741	$2,441	$2,990	$2,657	$2,824	
Non white	$1,562	$1,318	$1,773	$2,064	$1,970	

THE NATION'S STAKE IN THE SOUTH'S CHILDREN

As a nation, we have become increasingly aware of the shocking way in which we have neglected and wasted our most valuable asset -- our children. The increase in juvenile crime and delinquency, and the staggering needs of our poorly planned, over-crowded, and under-equipped school systems, are only two of the many pressures now confronting us which have grown out of our short-sightedness in the past.

Perhaps our lack of vision can be attributed to older, once effective ways of thinking and doing, in which families and local communities could and did assume the whole responsibility of child care and welfare. Or perhaps it stems from our national devotion to quick and visible progress. An investment in children is a long-term, intangible investment. And it is hard to think in terms of people and generations when we are used to thinking in terms of material growth. In any case, we are only now becoming conscious of our past failures and of the needs which exist because of them.

As a nation, however, we have only begun to realize that the needs of our children are national problems, that the wasting of potential human resources anywhere weakens the entire nation's social and economic capacity.

Nowhere are the tragic consequences of child neglest -- both for the region and for the nation itself-- more clearly evident than in the South.

Some Do's for Citizens

1. Neglect no child in your community. Mature communities will register children with the school at birth, and will thereafter know how they fare. "As Ye do unto tye least of these..." will tell the citizen how good he is.

2. Maintain aneighborhood council of good and able citixens who care fro all the children. This cponcil will know the condition of the community's children. It will be the clearing house for new enterprises and activitites for children. It will know the race-tensions, delinquency, vandalism, apathy to be results of bad conditions inappproriate demands, unjust restrictions, lack of necessities. It will know misbhaviour.....

3. Maintain schools as the best culture the community can provide for children. The school is the nucleus of the community's concern for its children.

4Hold regular forums in the school or other community center to in which problems of the community are considered and competent counsel is sosught and plans are made for resolving the problems.

5. Make cetain that it is possible and relatively convenient and legal to be a child in the community. Is it easy for a child to run and jump, splash and holler and throw?

6. Include children in palmning whatever is done in their interest.
....

From: Shall ,Children Too, Be Free , Howard Lane, Freedom Pamphlets.

DATA NEEDED

(National figures, Southern States - white and Negro, and figures for rest of U. S.)

Education

SPC has

1. Number or % of school age children
   % of national income
2. Enrollment
   (Number not attending school at all)
3. Quality of education:
   No. of 1-room schools
   Expenditures per pupil
   Value of school property
   Teachers' salaries
   Needed school construction
   Years of schooling completed
4. Equalization problem

Health

1946 the latest complete figs.

1. Maternal and infant death rates
2. Health defects: vision, hearing, dental, orthopedic and plastic, rheumatic fever and heart cripples.
3. Disease rates of preventable diseases: TB
4. Public and community health services
   Hospitals and medical personnel
   Public health centers
5. Nutrition - School Lunch Program -- no. benefitting.

45 PHS Silvey beg.

Welfare

FSA Annual Report 1948

Yrbk - p. 93

1. Dependent children - % receiving aid.
2. Child guidance and juv. court systems.
3. Child welfare workers.

Labor

Yrbk 87

1. Number working, ages 14-17. (No. working, under 14 yrs. - agric.).
2. Migrant farm families.

Recreation

Yrbk - 426

13 Southern States

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia

Suffrage

Smith v. Allwright ---- Texas ---- 1944

Elmore v. Rice - South Carolina - 1947

Brown v. Baskin South Carolina 1948

Eugene Braxter v. Hosey, Creel, Thompson, registrars of Jefferson County, Ala.

King v. Muscogee County Democratic Party - Georgia - 1945

Davis, Cook, Carter v. Schnell, Randall, Gonzales, Board of Election Registrars of Mobile County, Ala.

Edward Hall v. A. J. Nagel, Registrar of St. John The Baptist Parish - La.

W. P. Mitchell v. Macon County Board of Registrars, - Alabama - 1945

Wallace Van Jackson v. T. E. Suttles Atlanta, Ga. - 1945

Terry, Byers, Pink, Roberts and Jackson v. Jaybird Democratic Association Texas - 1952

John Cabell, Chatham County Tax Collector - Georgia - 1946

Jerne Butler v. Mary A. Thompson, County Registrar - Virginia - 1952
Alexandria District Court, U.S. Court of Appeals -

v. Forrest County Circuit Clerk, Luther Cox
Dismissed in U.S. District Court: U.S. - 1952

COURT CASES INVOLVING CIVIL RIGHTS OF NEGRO CITIZENS SINCE 1944

ALABAMA

Housing
Monk vs City of Birmingham-1950.
Peonage
United States vs Dial and Harper (Sumter County) 1953.
Suffrage
1. W. P. Mitchell vs Macon County Board of Registrars-1945.
2. Eugene Braxter vs Hosey, Creel, Thompson, Registrars of Jefferson County, Alabama.
3. Daves, Cook, Carter vs. Schnell, Randall, Gonzales, Board of Election Registrars of Mobile County, Alabama.
4. Newman, Williams, Craddock vs Search, Lee, Herring, members of Board of Registrars-1951.
5. Ferguson, Davis, et al vs Rogers, Humpheries, and Rodgers, members of Macon County Board of Registrars-1953.
6. Sellers, Dorsey and Robins vs Bullock County Board of Registrars, 1954.
7. Defendants are Folsom, Boswell, State Board of Registrars and Mobile County Board of Registrars.
Teacher Salary
Balden vs Jefferson County Board of Education-1945.
Miscellaneous
Swope vs Sheriff Franklin Smith (Lawrence County) unlawful entry into home, 1952.

ARKANSAS

Teacher Salary
Morris and Hibbler vs Russel Scobe, Supt., and Little Rock School Board-1945.
Transportation
J. S. Spears vs Transcontinental Bus Service, Santa Fe Trailways, Kansas, Inc., and-Arkansas Motor Coaches, 1953.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Public Accommodations
District of Columbia vs Thompson Restaurant-1953.

Transportation
Henderson vs United States

FLORIDA

Housing
Coleman and Wilson vs Dode County Zoning Board-1946.
Recreation
Rice vs H. H. Arnold, Supt. of Miami Springs County Club-1952.
Teacher Salary
Reynolds vs Dode County School Board-1945.
Stephens vs Manatee School Board-1945.
Sady T. Colbert vs Board of Public Instruction, Lake County-1945.
Transportation
Watkins vs Atlantic Coastline Railroad-1946.
Walker vs Atlantic Coastline Railroad-1951
(Incident on Florida trip-case filed in Boston, Mass.)
Miscellaneous
1. David Reese vs State Attorney Jess Hunter
Plaintiff was held in jail in Hernando County for more than a year with no action being taken and thus deprived of liberty without due process of law.

2. Defendants are Police Officers W. H. Devault and Roscoe W.
(accused of beating James Williams, Negro, to obtain confessions-thus violated Civil Rights.)

GEORGIA

Jury Duty

Georgia vs Williams (exclusion of Negroes from jury) -1954.

Housing

Heyward vs Public Housing Administration-1954.

West vs Atlanta Housing Authority-1954.

Recreation

Holmes et al vs Atlanta-1955.

Suffrage

1. King vs Muscogee County Democratic Party-1945.
2. Jackson vs. Suttles-Atlanta-1945.
3. Caldwell, Booker and Boynton vs Cabell, Chatham County Tax Collector-1946.
4. Defendants are Addleton, Mann, Anglyn (Spalding County Registrar) 1948.
5. Smith, Cummings, Carswell, et al. vs Laurens County Registrars, County Commissioners, County Executive Committee, Superior Court Judge Camp.
6. Glover vs Kitchens, Benjamin, and Califf (Twinggs County Registrars) 1948.
7. Driskell, Dent and Brown vs Daugherty County, Board of Registrars-1948.
8. Thornton, Jackson, Williams et al vs Randolph County Board of Registrars-'55.

Teacher Salary

Davis vs Atlanta Board of Education-1945.

Transportation

Holland vs Seabord Airline Railroad-1952.

Richards vs Atlantic Greyhound Bus-1952.

Billingsley vs Southern Transit, Inc., 1953.

KENTUCKY

Recreation
Sweeny vs Louisville
Muir vs Louisville Park Theatrical Association-1954.
Transportation
Whitside vs Southern Bus Lines, Inc.-1946.

LOUISIANA

Suffrage
1. Joe Dean and others vs Washington Parish-1950.
2. Edward Hall vs. T. J. Nagel, Registrar of St. John
3. Harris et al vs O. Beauregard and James H. McCulley, Registrars-1954.

4. Ragas et al vs Frank Giordana
Teacher Salary
La Grange vs East Baton Rouge Parish School Board-1948.
Lee vs Jefferson Parish School Board-1948.
McMillian vs Iberville Parish School Board-1948
Whitmyer vs Lincoln Parish School Board-1948.

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MADE IN U.S.A.

MISSOURI

Housing
Shelly vs Kraemer-1948.
Recreation
Draper vs St. Louis-1950.
Williams vs Kansas City-1952.
Transportation
Wheeler vs Kansas City Southern-1951.

NORTH CAROLINA

Recreation
Suit in State Supreme Court involving efforts of Negroes to use Bonnie Brae Golf Course in Charlotte.
Transportation
Saxon vs Smoky Mountain Stages, Inc. 1951.
Williams vs Carolina Coach-1952.

OKLAHOMA

Suffrage
McDonald vs Key-1955.

TEXAS

Jury- Cassel vs Texas-1950
Texas vs Pete Hernandez-1954.
Recreation-Beal vs Holcombe-1954.
Suffrage
Smith vs Allwright-1944
Terry, Byers, Pink, Roberts and Jackson vs Jaybird
Democratic Association-1952
Teacher Salary-
Sammie T. Savage vs Denison School Board-1946.
Sports
I. H. Harven vs State Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics.

VIRGINIA

Public Accommodations
Nashville vs. Washington National Airport-1949.
Recreation
Tate vs Department of Conservation-1955.
Suffrage
Jessie Butler vs Mary A. Thompson, County Registrar-1950.
Defendant was Elizabeth Frye (Sussex, Va.) 1951.
Teacher Salary
Freeman vs County Board of Chesterfield Co.
Roles vs Newport News School Board-1945.
Transportation
Morgan vs. Virginia-1946.
Chance vs Atlantic Coast Line Railroad-1952.
Minnis, Smith, Lcritts vs Seabord Airline Railroad-1952
vs David M. Simms (City Court, Richmond, 1952.
Miscellaneous
Barrett, Vernon, and Williams vs Police Court Judge Carleton E. Jewett-1949.

WEST VIRGINIA

Recreation

Lawrence vs Hancock and City of Montgomery

Transportation

Richards vs Atlanta Greyhound Bus Corportation-1952.

Teacher Salary

La Grange v. East Baton Rouge Parish School Board - La. 1948

Lee v. Jefferson Parish School Board * La - 1948

McMillian v. Iberville Parish School Board - La - 1948

Whitmyer v. Lincoln Parish School Board - La - 1948

Freeman v. County Board of Chesterfield Co. - Va - 1948

Davis v. Atlanta Board of Education - Georgia -1945

Freeman v. School Board of Oklahoma City

Bates v. Batte - Miss.

Reynolds v. Dade County School Board - Florida - 1945

Roles v. Newport News School Board - 1945 - Virginia

Balden v. Jefferson County Board of Education - Ala. - 1945

Stpehens v. Manatee School Board - Florida - 1945

Sady T. Colbert v. Board of Public Instruction, Lake County, Florida -1945

Morris and Hibbler v. Russel Scobe, Superintendent and Little Rock School Board -Ark.-1945

A. N. Thompson v. Richland County SchoolCommissioners - South Carolina - 1945

Sammie T. Savage v. Dension School Board - Texas - 1946

Parker v. Univ. of Del., 31 Del Ch 381, 396, 75 A.2d 225, 232 (Ch 1950)
state ex rel Toliver v. Board of Educ. of St. Louis, 360 Mo 671, 677, 230 S.W.2d 724, 728 (1950)

Restrictive Covenants and Housing

Shelly v. Kraemer - Missouri - 1948

Uricola v. Hodge

McGhee v. Sipes - Mich.

Swanson v. Hayden Mich 1948

Dorsey v. Stuyvesant Town - New York - 1948

Seawell v. MacWithey New Jersey - 1948

Monk v. City of Birmingham - 1950 - Ala.

Colemean and Wilson v. Dade County Zoning Board - 1946

Banks v. Housing Authority, 120 Cal App. 2d 1, 260 P.2d 668 (1953), cert denied, 347 U.S. 974 (1954) - State court held 14th amend. invalidated Housing Authority Regulations segregating the races.

Transportation

Bob-Lo Excursion Col. v. Michigan

Whiteside v. Southern Bus Lines Inc - Ky - 1946

Morgan v. Virginia - 1946

Brown, Falls and Holcombe v. Southern Railroad

Henderson v. United States

Chance v. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad - Va. 1952

Lyons v. Illinois Greyhound Lines, Inc - 1951

Williams v. Carolina Coach - 1952 North Carolina

Minnis, Smith, Loritts v. Seaboard Airline Railroad 1952 - Va.

Watkins v. Atlantic Coastline Railroad - 1946 - Florida

Richards V. Atlantic Greyhound Bus Corp. - 1952 - Georgia

Holland v. Seaboard Airline Railroad - 1952 - Georgia

Shelley v. Kraemer, 334 U. S. 1 (1948) Plaintiffs sue to prevent defendant from takeing possession of land to which restrictive covenant applies. Mo. Supreme Court upheld restrictive covenant. U. S. Supreme Court reversed this with decision for defendant.

Recreation

Lawrence v. Hancock and City of Montgomery, West Va.

Sweeny v. Louisville - Ky. - 102 F. Supp. 525, 532-534 (W.D. Ky 1951)

Looby v. - Nashville, Tenn. (Golf Link Case) - 1952

Rice v. H. H. Arnold, Superintendent Miami Springs Country Club - Fla. 1952
45 So. 2d 115 Fla

Beal v. Holcombe, 193 F.2d 384 (5th Cir 1951), cert denied
347 U.S. 974 (1954) Texas

Muir v. Louisville Park Theatrical Ass'n, 202 F.2d 275
(6th Cir 1953) - 347 U.S. 971 (1954)

Lonesome v. Maxwell, Civil No 5965, D. Md. July 27, 1954

Valle v. Stengel, 176 F.2d 697 (3d Cir 1949)

Kerr v. Enoch Pratt Free Libraries, 149 F.2d 212 (4th Cir), cert.
denied, 326 U.S. 721 (1945)

Boyer v. Garrett - Maryland

Camp v. Recreation Board, 104 F. Supp. 10 (D.D.C. 1952)

Dawson v. Baltimore, Civil No 5847

Jones v. Baltimore, Civil No 6879, D. Md. July 27, 1954

Law v. Baltimore 78 F. Supp. 346, 351 (D. Md, 1948)

Hayes v. Crutcher, 108 F. Supp. 582, 586 (M.D. Tenn. 1952)

Holmes v. Atlanta, Civil No 4621, N.D. Ga, July 8, 1954

Williams vs. Kansas City, 104 F. Supp. 848 (W.D. Mo 1952)
aff'd 205 F.2d 47 (5th Cir) cert. denied, 346 U.S. 826 (1953)

Culver v. City of Warren, 84 Ohio App. 373, 83 N.E.2d 82 (1949)

Lopez v. Seccombe, 71 F. Supp. 769 (S.D. Cal. 1944)

Draper v. St. Louis - Mo. - 1952

Kern v. City of Newton, 151 Kan. 565, 100 P.2d 709 (1940)

(Abstracts of Reported State and Lower Federal Court Cases in Which the Issue of Racial Segregation or Discrimination in the Public Schools is Substantially Involved)

Cases which were eventually decided on by the United States Supreme Court or cases currently before the Supreme Court (1953) are not included.

Arkansas

Morris v. Williams, 149 F.2d 703 (8th Cir. 1945): Involved teacher salaries. Upon appeal from lower court decision was reversed and court indicated that plaintiff's rights were violated by salary differential based on race.

Pitts v. Board of Trustees of DeWitt Special School Districr, 84 F. Supp. 975 (E. D. Ark. 1949) Suit to require defendants to furnish elementary and high school facilities for Negroes substantially equal to those furnished white students. Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief over a "reasonable period of time" in accordance with a court indicated plan.

Brown v. Ramsey, 185 F. 2d 225 (8th Cir. 1950) Suit for declatory and injunctive relief by plaintiff charging defendant Board with denying Negro high school children equal opportunities and advantages. Trial judge dismissed action and on appeal decision for defendant was affirmed, court ruling that facilities and advantages at Negro school were substantially equal to those of white students.

Delaware

Parker v. University of Delaware, ____ Del. ____ 75 A.2d 225 (1950)

Negro plaintiff seeks to enjoin~~#####~~ defendant from denying plaintiff application blanks for undergraduate work at Univ. of Del. Decision for plaintiff.

District of Columbia

Wall v. Oyster, 36 App. D. C. 50, 31 L. R. A. (N. S.) 180 (1910) Plaintiff seeks to have child admitted to "white school". Trial court dismissed petition. Upon appeal, decision for defendant was affirmed.

Carr v. Corning, 86 App. D. C. 173, 182 F.2d 14 (D. C. Cir. 1950) - Two actions against Supt. of Schools and Board of Education seeking injunction and declaratory judgement invalidating segregation.. U. S. District Court gave summary judgement for defendants. Plaintiff appealed. Court of Appeals gave affirmation of District Court's judgement.

Moses v. Corning, 104 F. Supp. 651 (D. C. 1952) Suit by Negro plaintiff against Supt of schools to enjoin segregationin D. C. public schools. Decision for defendant.

Florida

McDaniel v. Board of Public Instruction for Escambia County, 39 F. Supp. 638 (N. D. Fla, 1941) Negro principal seeks declaratory or injunctive relief in salary situation. Decision for plaintiff.

Turner v. Keefe, 50 F. Supp. 647 (S. D. Fla 1943): Negro teacher directs suit against Chairman of Board of Public Instruction for relief from use of supposedly equal salary scale which permits discrimination against Negro## teachers. Decision for defendant.

Reynolds v. Board of Public Instruction for Dade County, 148 F. 2d 754 (5th Cir. 1945), cert. denied, 326 U. S. 746. Negro plaintiff alleges that schedule for salaries permits discrimination against Negro teachers and principals. Trial judge gave judgement for defendant which was affirmed on appeal, court stating that schedule permitted individual classification rather than group discrimination.

Hawkins v. Board of Control of Florida, 47 So.2d 608 (Fla. 1950) Suit for mandamus by Negro plaintiff to compel admission to Univ. of Florida Law School. Decision for defendant, Law School having been set up at Florida A. and M.

Hawkins v. Board of Control, 60 So.2d 162 (1952) Plaintiff seeks mandamus to require defendant to admit plaintiff to Law School of Univ of Florida. Decision for defendant.

Rankin V. Anderson, 61 So.2d 920 (Fla. 1952) Negro war veteran seeks to compel authorities of Pensacola Vocational School to admit him to this school. Trial judge renders decision for defendant which was affirmed on appeal.

Georgia

Davis v. Cook, 55 F. Supp. 1004 (N. D. Ga. 1944) Teacher salary suit.Defendant sought dismissial of suit which motion was denied.

Davis V. Cook, 178 F.2d 595 (5th Cir. 1949), reversing 80 F. Supp. 443 (N. D. Ga. 1948) Sequel to 55 F. Supp 1004. Teacher salary. Trial court granted plaintiff relief. Decision reversed on appeal, court stating that all administrative remedies had not been exhausted.

Kentucky

Board of Education v. Ballard, 299 Ky. 370, 185 S. W. 2d 538 (1945) In original suit plaintiff(Ballard) seeks to enjoin Board fromcollection of taxes because of discriminatory offerings. Decision in trial court for plaintiff (Ballard) On apeal decision for defendant (Board)

Kentucky

Johnson v. Board of Trustees of the Univ of Ky, 83 F. Supp. 707 (E. D. Ky 1949) Plaintiff seeks admission to University to study for PhD. Decision for plaintiff in absence of adequate facilities at Frankfort.

Louisiana

Wilson v. Board of Supervisors of La. State Univ., 92 F. Supp. 986 (E. D. La. 1950) Plaintiff seeks injunction restraining defendants from enforcing an order barring plaintiffs from L. S. U. Law School. Decision for plaintiff. Interlocutory injunction.

Maryland

Pearson v. Murray, 169 Md. 479, 182 Atl. 590 (1936)
Trial court issued writ and on appeal cour affirmed right of Murrary to enter Law School of Univ of Md.

Williams v. Zimmerman, 172 Md. 536, 192 A.2d 383 (1937) Plaintiff seeks to have child admitted to high school within county. Child has failed promotion examination which would permit his being sent to Baltimore. Lower court denied relief ##### which decision was affirmed by cour of appeals.

Mills v. Lowndes, 26 F. Supp. 792 (D. Md. 1939) Teacher salary case. Defendant's motion to dismiss case granted since suit was against stat officials and not county officials.

Mills v. Board of Education of Anne Arundel County, 30 F. Supp. 245 (D. Md. 1939) Sequel to Mills v. Lowndes Teacher salary case alleging discrimination against plaintiff. Decision for plaintiff with operative effect postponed.

McCready v. Byrd, 73 A.2d 8 (Md. 1950) Plaintiff seeks admission to Univ. of Md. School of Nursing Trial court dismissed plaintiff's petition. On appeal decision was reversed with indication that equal protection of laws must be provided within state's own jurisdiction.

Missouri

Bluford v. Canade, 32 F. Supp. 707 (W. D. Mo. 1940), appeal dismissed 119 F.2d ### 779. Plaintiff files suit against registrar of Univ. of Mo. for damages for refusing admission to School of Journalism. Defendant moves for dismissial on grounds that no request has been made for admission to Lincoln. Motion granted for defendant.

Bluford v. Canada, 348 Mo. 298, 153 S. W.2d 12 (1941) Suit to compel admission

Missouri

Bluford v. Canada (cont.) Decision for defendant in trial court, affirmed upon appeal.

Toliver v. Board of Education of City of St. Louis, 360 Mo. 671, 230 S. W.2d 724 (1950) Plaintiff seeks admission to Harris Teachers College (for white students) Mandamus## for plaintiff granted in trial court. On appeal this was reversed with decision for defendant.

Brewton v. Board of Education of City of St. Louis, 233 S. W. 2d 697 (Mo. 1950) Plaintiff seeks admission to Technical High School where Aeromechanics is taught. Trial court grants mandamus for plaintiff. Upon appeal decision is affirmed for plaintiff.

Hobby v. Disman, 250 S. W. 2d 137 (Mo. 1952) Plaintiff seek admission of children to school for whites because of inequalities at elementary school for Negroes. Trial court refused relief. Upon appeal decision for defendant was affirmed.

North Carolina

McKissick v. Carmichael, 187 F 2d 949 (4th Cir. 1951) cert. denied, 341 U. S. 951 Four Negro students seek to enter Law School of Univ. of North Carolina. Trial court dismissed complaint. Upon appeal decision rendered for plaintiff.

Blue v. Durham Public School District, 95 F. Supp. 441 (M.D.N.C. 1951) Plaintiff directs suit against local and stat officials and seeks relief for alleged discrimination. Suit dismissed against state officials. Court stated that there was no justification for discrimination on part of local officials against plaintiffs.

Winborne v. Taylor, 195 F. 2d 649 (4th Cir. 1952) Plaintiffs, residents of Washington County seek injunctive relief because of discrimination in facilities. Defendants seek to show proposed improvements and judgement is### rendered for defendants. On appeal decision for defendants is affirmed.

Oklahoma - See cases in U. S. Supreme Court

South Carolina

Wrighten v. Board of Trustees of Univ. of South Carolina , 72 F. Supp. 948 (E. D. S. C.1947) Plaintiff seeks injunction requiring his admission to University Law School and damages for deprivation of rights. Decision for plaintiff in that he is entitled to equal legal education on segregated basis. Decision for defendants in that plaintiff is not entitled to admission to University Law School unless they fail to establish substantially equal Law School at the State College in near future.

Tennessee

Thomas v. Hibbitts, 46 F. Supp. 368 (M.D. Tenn. 1942) Teacher salary case directed against Board of Education and Supt. of Schools, Nashville. Decision for plaintiff.

State ex rel. Michael V. Witham - Negro plaintiffs seek admission to Univ of Tenn. graduate divisions. Heard on demurrer with decree for defendants(State) which was confirmed on appeal - 179 Tenn. 250, 165 S. W.2d 378 (1942)

Gray v. Board of Trustees of University of Tenn., 97 F. Supp. 463 (E.D. Tenn. April 20, 1951) Plaintiffs seek to enjoin an order of defendants denying them admission to University of Tenn. Decision for plaintiff.

McSwain v. City Board of Education of Anderson County, 104 F. Supp. 861 (E.D. Tenn. 1952) Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief which will permit attendance of high school within Anderson County. Decision for defendants. Action dismissed.

Texas

Butler v. Wilemon, 86 F. Supp. 397 (N.D. Tex. 1949 - - Plaintiffs seek injunctive releif which will require same facilities, classes, etc., for Negroes as ### provided for whites. Decision apparently for plaintiff.

Trustees, Pleasant Grove Independent School District v. Bagsby, 237 S.W.2d 750 (Tex. Civ. App. 1950) Bagsby, plaintiff, sought mandamus requiring maintenance of elementary school within district. Trial court granted mandamus. Upon appeal decision reversed and for defendant (Trustees)

Battle v. Wichita Falls Junior College District - 204 F.2d 632(5th Cir1952) Plaintiffs, residents of Wichita County seek admission to Wichita College. Decision for plaintiffs in trial court. Affirmed on appeal.

Virginia

Alston v. School Board of City of Norfolk, 112 F.2d 992 (4th Cir 1940), cert denied, 311 U.S. 692 Teacher salary case. Defendant's motion to dismiss granted in trial court. Upon appeal decision was reversed and is for plaintiff.

Freeman v. County School Board of Chesterfield County, Smith v. School Board of King George County, Ashley v. School Board of Gloucester County, 82 F. Supp. 167 (E.D.Va.1948)
Case No. 1 -Teacher Salary
Case No. 2 - Unequal school facilities for Negro students.
Case No. 3 - Unequal school facilities for Negro students.

Decision for plaintiffs in all three cases.

Virginia

Corbin v. County School Board of Pulaski County, 177 F2d 924 (4th Cir. 1949) Sought relief from inequalities of schools, both elementary and high. (Travel out of county required for latter) U.S. District court ruled for defendant. Upon appeal Court ruled for plaintiff. Elementary case remanded to District Court for specific findings; relief ordered for high school case.

Carter v. School Board of Arlington County, 182 F.2d 531 (4th Cir. 1950) Plaintiffs seek to enjoin from alleged discrimination against them in high school education. Distict Court's decision for defendant. Upon appeal decision was reversed and is for plaintiff. Remanded for further proceedings.

West Virginia

Martin v. Board of Education, 42 W. Va. 514 26 S. E. 348 , 1896

Williams v. Board of Education of Fairfax District, 1898.

Titles of cases pending before Supreme Court at time of study (1953)

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, 98 F. Supp. (Dist. Kans. Aug. 3, 1951)

Briggs v. Elliott, 98 Fed. Supp. 529 (E. Dist., S. C., June 23, 1951- Clarendon County

Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Va., 103 Fed. Supp. 337 (E. D. Va. , March 7, 1952)

Bolling v. Sharpe (District of Columbia) -

Gebhart v. Belton, Del. , 91 Atl.2d 137 (Aug28, 1952)

DECISIONS FOR PLAINTIFFS IN U. S. SUPREME COURT, MAY,1954

Compiled in Fall, 1955

U. S. Supreme Court Decisions Concerned With Racial Segregation Or Discrimination In Public Educational Institutions

Plessyv. v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) . For defendant; affirmed

Cumming v. Richmond County Board of Education, 175 U. S. 528 (1899) For defendant, affirmed.

Berea College v. Kentucky, 21 1 U.S. 45 (1908) Decision for State: affirmed

Gong Lum v. Rice, 275 U.S. 78 (1927) Decision for defendant: affirmed.

Gaines v. Canada, 305 U. S. 337 (1938) Suit for mandamus against defendant Registrar of University of Missouri to compel admission to Law School of that University.

Decision for defendant in Mo. Supreme Court. Reversed and for plaintiff in U. S. Supreme Court, stating that substantially equal education must be provided within the state.. Remanded for further proceedings.

Sipuel v. Board of Regents of Univ. of Oklahoma, 332 U. S. 631 (1948) Suit for mandamus compelling admission to Univ. Law School. Trial court and Okla. Supreme Court Decisions for defendant. U. S. Supreme Court Decision for plaintiff and remanded for further proceedings.

Fisher v. Hurst, Chief Justice, 333 U.S. 147 (1948) Motion to file petition in U. S. Supreme Court for mandamus to compel compliance with U. S. Supreme Court Decision in Sipuel v. Board of Regents. Motion denied. Decision for defendant in view of steps toward compliance.

McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, 339 U. S. 637 (1950) Plaintiff seeks elimination of segregated basis upon which he is permitted to attend University. District Court decision for defendant On appeal to U. S. Supreme Court it was reversed and decision is for plaintiff.

Sweatt v. Painter, 339 U. S. 629 (1950) Plaintiff seeks admission to Univ. of Texas Law School. Trial Court, Texas Court of Civil Appeals, Texas supreme Court found specially established school equal to that of Univ. of Texas. U. S. Supreme Court reversed earlier decisions and decision is for plaintiff (attacked segregation)

L'HOUSE + INFM
9-20-62

'Negro' Division Of Chas'n Community Chest Discontinued

(Special Correspondence)

CHARLESTON — The Board of Directors of the Charleston Community Chest, this week, acted favorably upon a resolution calling for discontinuance of "Division D" of the organization's annual drive, the resolution having been presented by a joint executive board representing several Negro agencies here.

"Division D" had been used to designate the Negro community and it corresponding solicitattions section.

Last Wednesday, the boards of the YWCA branch on Coming Street, the YMCA branch on Cannon Street and the Reid House of Christian Service in St. Philip Street, met with Chest officials on the subject, the meeting adopting a resolution asking for discontinuance of racial designations. It was this resolution the Chest Board honored.

The annual Chest drive open October 6 and ends on October 31. Horace G. Adams, chairman, pointed out during the week that the Chest is interested in the manner of raising the most money "for the benefit of all."

Rev. R. E. Blogdon, a vice chairman of the committee, has as members of his operating committee: Clinton I. Young, principal at Buist school, J. W. Brawley, director of the Cannon St. YMCA branch, Mrs. P. T. Poinsett, president of the P-TA Council and Miss Sadie Green, an instructor at Burke high school.

blood testing in order to determine whethe rthey are semitic or not.

Introducing

OCCASIONAL PAPERS !

The Atlanta Urban League, during the year ahead, expects to keep in touch with its membership through a bulletin such as this. By this means we shall keep you informed and, hope to secure your continued cooperation in our various efforts for preventive social work in our community.

HOUSING

At the end of 1950, one thousand fifty-six new housing units for Negroes, which the Atlanta Urban League helped to develop, were either complete or nearly so. Of these, the largest development is Highpoint Apartments - four hundred and fifty-two rental units for middle income families. Highpoint is the largest F.H.A. rental project for Negroes in the South. A highly competent Negro managerial staff has charge of the project, and by mid-January it was 85 percent occupied. We hope others in our membership feel the same pride in it that we do. Drive south on Pryor Road and see it on the right side of the street - just South of University Avenue.

There remains a tremendous need for additional public housing. The 1950 Census of Housing reports that there are 37,008 sub-standard dwelling units in Atlanta; 22,840 of these occupied by Negroes with a median annual income of $1700. It is interesting that 79 percent of all sub-standard dwellings are rental units. Only 11 percent of the sub-standard units

occupied by Negroes are owner-occupied.

Efforts continue to encourage owners of sub-standard dwellings to make their property livable and to thus reduce fire and sanitary hazards. Evictions prior to demolition of sub-standard units are increasing. The "emergency waiting list" for public housing projects is already too long to be regarded as a step toward early relief. The Atlanta Housing Authority's development of 900 units on South Pryor will help fill this need. Construction of these units has not started but the Atlanta Housing Authority predicts that it will by March 1, 1951.

****

COMMUNITY CHEST

The 1950 Community Chest Campaign was the most successful to date. The Negro Division over-subscribed its goal by 60 percent under the able leadership of Mr. L. D. Milton, General Chairman. Mr. Milton, as you know, is Treasurer of the Atlanta Urban League's Board of Directors. The House-to-House Section which is the League's major responsibility, included 664 workers, many of whom were introduced to the work of the Community Chest agencies through the "Come-and-See" Tours conducted by the Atlanta Urban League as a part of our year-around program of Red-Feather interpretation. The House-to-House Section raised $11,500 this year - the largest amount yet. Red Feather Councils are already organized in preparation for 1951 interpretation.

Although Negroes serve on the Board of Control and the Budget Committee of the Community Chest, we hope that before another year has passed, the inclusion of Negro representation in the trustee board of the Greater

Jane

Atlanta Community Chest, will close another gap in our community life.

****

HOSPITALS

A new Negro hospital is rising on Butler and Coca-Cola Place. It will probably be completed in early 1952. It is being built with funds from the Federal Hospital Construction Act, the State and from the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. The Advisory Trustee Board which shall operate the hospital is organized. Its membership includes five white and five Negro citizens from Fulton and DeKalb counties. Plans are being made to find and prepare the professional personnel whose services will be needed. Thus real progress is being made toward meeting the need for training opportunities for Negro physicians, and the need for additional hospital facilities for the Negro population. In 1947, the Atlanta Urban League described these needs, and others which affect the health of the community, in its "Report on Hospital Care for the Negro Population in Atlanta." In future issues of Occasional Papers, we shall tell you more about the progress of this important project.

Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

1/51/-500

THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE
239 AUBURN AVE., N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

ATLANTA GA.

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Dr. George S, Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

A Red Feather Agency

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

From **THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE** . . . *Pioneers in Preventive Social Work*
239 AUBURN AVE., N.E., ATLANTA 3, GA.

Rec from Mr Clarence Coleman - April 2, 1958

THE PARTICIPATION OF NEGROES IN COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGNS IN FIFTY-TWO (52) CITIES

COMPILED BY

CLARENCE D. COLEMAN

OF

THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

MAY 1955

THE PARTICIPATION OF NEGROES IN COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGNS
IN FIFTY-TWO CITIES

For several years, The Atlanta Community Chest Negro Advisory Committee has shown particular interest in the continued and increased interest and participation by Negro Citizens of Atlanta in Community Chest Affairs. Because they are concerned about Community Chests' ability to meet the financial burdens which rising costs and expanded services demand, they have sought new information and means of getting greater cooperation from and participation in Community Chest activities by all the segments of the community and to aid in broadening the base of chest contributors.

In an attempt to secure answers to many of the questions raised about this matter and what other Community Chest cities are doing to achieve greater participation on the part of all citizens, the committee through Dr. Rufus E. Clement, chairman requested the Atlanta Urban League to survey the problem and make information available to the committee.

In December 1954, the Atlanta Urban League sent 100 questionnaires to Community Chest, Urban League, and Social Agency Executives in 71 cities in 28 states. These questionnaires contained specific questions regarding Negroes' participation in local Community Chest Campaigns. This report is based on the returns from this survey. Fifty-two of the agencies responded.

In order to get the best possible cross section of ideas on the subject, southern and non-southern cities were chosen. All cities had a minimum of fifty thousand population and raised one hundred forty-five thousand dollars or more in the 1954 Community Chest Campaign. Of the fifty

two replies forty-one were from Community Chests, ten were from Urban Leagues and one was from a Young Men's Christian Association Executive. Twenty-six of the fifty-two were from southern and border states and the District of Columbia and twenty-six were from non-southern states. The twenty-six southern cities that responded were from 13 states and the District of Columbia. They were Augusta, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Birmingham, Alabama; Charleston, South Carolina; Charlotte, North Carolina; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Columbus, Georgia; Fort Worth, Texas; Jacksonville, Florida; Little Rock, Arkansas; Louisville, Kentucky; Lynchburg, Virginia; Nashville, Tennessee; New Orleans Louisiana; Norfolk, Virginia; Portsmouth, Virginia; San Antonio, Texas; Savannah, Georgia; St. Louis, Missouri; Tampa, Florida; Kansas City, Missouri; Winston Salem, North Carolina; Washington, D. C.; and Atlanta, Georgia. Nineteen of the replies from southern cities came from Community Chests; six from Urban Leagues, and one from the Executive of a Young Men's Christian Association. Of these twenty-six cities, eighteen reported that Negroes were represented on the Community Chest Board of Trustees. Seven cities reported that Negroes were not so represented and one did not answer the question. Two of these seven stated that they have no racial policy on this matter pro nor con. However, no Negroes have ever been elected.

Twenty of the twenty-six cities reported that Negroes were represented on the boards of their planning council. Five said that there were no Negroes on their boards and one failed to answer. The following cities made these comments regarding Negro representation on Community Chest Boards of Trustees.

CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

"It is the Negroes' economic and educational position which makes him difficult to reach. Providing representation for him on a board means little when he can not get off from his job to attend meetings. The Negro community is usually three (3) or four (4) communities with separate and distinct leadership (NAACP

or Urban League, etc.,) so truly representative leadership is difficult to obtain. Negroes, like whites, support the Chest in proportion to their knowledge and understanding of it. Of course, their lower economic ability limits this".

PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA

"The general public in our area seems to cooperate nicely during our Community Chest Campaign. Negroes are on our various committees and as stated before are on our Boards of Directors".

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

"A Negro was nominated to membership of the Board of Directors but was not elected". "Yes, this matter of integrating has been discussed and each year the possibility of a fully integrated campaign is becoming a reality".

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TABLE 1

NEGRO REPRESENTATIVES ON BOARDS OF CHEST AND COUNCILS

IN TWENTY-SIX CITIES, DECEMBER, 1954

CITY	NEGRO PARTICIPATION					
	COMMUNITY CHEST BOARD			PLANNING COUNCIL		
	Yes	No	NR	Yes	No	NR
TOTAL	18	7	1	20	4	2
Atlanta, Georgia	-	x	-	-	-	x(1)
Augusta, Georgia	x	-		x	-	
Baltimore, Maryland	x	-		x	-	
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	x	-		x	-	
Birmingham, Alabama	-	x		-	x	
Charleston, South Carolina	x	-		x	-	
Charlotte, North Carolina	x	-		x	-	
Chattanooga, Tennessee	-	-	x	-	-	x
Columbus, Georgia	-	x		x	-	
Fort Worth, Texas	x	-		x	-	
Jacksonville, Tennessee	-	x		x	-	
Little Rock, Arkansas	-	x		x	-	
Louisville, Kentucky	x	-		x	-	
Lynchburg, Virginia	x	-		-	x	
Nashville, Tennessee	x	-		x	-	
New Orleans, Louisiana	x	-		x	-	
Norfolk, Virginia	x	-		-	x	
Portsmouth, Virginia	x	-		x	-	
Richmond, Virginia	x	-		x	-	
San Antonio, Texas	-	x		x	-	
Savannah, Georgia	x	-		x	-	
St. Louis, Missouri	x	-		x	-	
Tampa, Florida	-	x		-	x	
Washington, D. C.	x	-		x	-	
Winston Salem, N. C.	x	-		x	-	
Kansas City, Missouri	x	-		x	-	

(1) Have no separate council but have Negroes on executive committee.

NR - No response

Another question asked was - Does your campaign have a Negro Division or Section? Of the 26 answering, fourteen or 53.8 per cent did not have a Negro Division or Section. Of the 12 cities that reported that they had Negro Divisions, 4 reported that a racially integrated campaign would work next year; 3 were doubtful about next year, but felt that it might work in the next two or three years; 2 said our kind of integration works now and 3 failed to answer this part of the question.

Of the twenty-six southern cities which include those that have and those that have not a Negro Division, (See Table below) eighteen Community Chest Executives responded as follows: regarding whether an integrated campaign would work now - seven said yes; four said no, and one did not know; one said, "our kind does"; another responded, "it is now", and four did not answer the question. Of the six responding from Urban Leagues, five said yes and one said no. The one Y. M. C. A. respondent reported that in his opinion an integrated campaign would work now.

TABLE 2

WILL AN INTEGRATED CAMPAIGN WORK IN YOUR COMMUNITY NOW

RESPONDENTS		Yes	No	Don't Know	Our Kind Does	It is Now	No Reply
TOTAL	26	13	5	1	1	1	1
Community Chest	19	7	4	1	1	1	4
Urban League	6	5	1				
Y. M. C. A.	1	1					

Reports from the twelve cities that stated they have Negro Divisions showed that the amounts raised in these divisions in their 1954 campaign ranged from $12,600 in Lynchburg, Virginia to $60,000 raised in the Negro Division in

Atlanta, Georgia. Two cities, Birmingham, Alabama and Winston Salem, North Carolina, reported that they have no Negro Division, nevertheless, reported amounts raised by the "Negro givers". (See Table 3 below) Evidently they have some system that makes it possible to separate these gifts. Table number 3 gives the amounts raised in the twelve cities with Negro divisions and the two cities that reported what "Negroes gave".

Table number 4 gives the goal, the amounts raised in 1954, and the percentage of the goal raised in the over-all campaign. It also gives the same information for Negro divisions in the twelve cities with Negro divisions and the two cities mentioned above.

TABLE 3

AMOUNTS RAISED IN 1954 CHEST CAMPAIGN

CITIES WITH NEGRO DIVISIONS

AMOUNTS RAISED	NO OF CITIES
$2,000 - 2,999.95	1
3,000 - 3,999.95	2
4,000 - 4,999.95	1
5,000 - 5,999.95	3
7,000 - 7,999.95	1
8,000 - 8,999.95	1
10,000 -10,999.95	1
12,000 -12,999.95	1
19,000 -19,999.95	1
42,000 -42,999.95	1
60,000 -60,999.95	1

TABLE 4

GOALS, AMOUNTS AND PERCENTAGES OF GOALS RAISED IN

THE 1954 OVER-ALL CAMPAIGN AND IN NEGRO DIVISION

CITY	GOAL	AMOUNTS RAISED	% OF GOAL RAISED	1954 GOAL	1954 RAISED	% GOAL RAISED
Augusta, Georgia	$ 241,162	$223,225	91.6	$5,000.00	$3,500.00	70.0
Birmingham, Alabama	1,117,633	1,136,143	101.7	NG**	42,014.90	- -
Columbus, Georgia	375,000	332,356	88.6	4,500.00	5,000.00	111.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	973,396	975,862	100.3	NG	10,000.00	- -
Little Rock, Ark.	472,026	492,365	104.3	5,334.00	5,339.00	100.1
Lynchburg, Virginia	145,263	145,263	100.0	NG	2,600.00	- -
Nashville, Tennessee	649,677	652,257	100.4	8,000.00	8,000.00	100.0
New Orleans, La.	2,655,000	2,731,601	102.9	12,000.00	12,532.50	104.4
Norfolk, Virginia	650,998	721,818	110.9	6,860.00	7,166.00	104.5
Portsmouth, Va.	180,100	180,108	100.2	3,000.00	4,394.84	146.5
Richmond, Va.	1,134,970	1,136,921	100.2	21,400.00	19,000.00	88.8
Savannah, Georgia	618,000	624,000	101.0	2,500.00	3,500.00	140.0
Winston Salem, N.C.*	579,721	664,000	114.5	4,000.00	5,300.00	132.5
Atlanta, Georgia	1,833,545	1,749,811	95.4	60,000.00	60,364.00	100.6

*Reported no Negro Division

**No Goal

There was another question in the survey that was designed to determine the name and responsibility of the various Negro Divisions. The answers revealed that each Negro Division, Section or Unit was called by a different name.

Each city also seemed to have a different concept of a Negro Division. Some cities that reported Negro Divisions also reported an "integrated" campaign, although the Negro Division was reported to be a separate and distinct unit. Although they reported no Negro Division, Nashville, Tennessee reported a Greek Division and San Antonio, Texas reported a separate Mexican Division. The responsibility of these divisions fell into five categories, Business and House-to-House- 3; total coverage of Negro community- 5; House-to-House only- 1; Negro Business and Self Employed Negroes- 1; and Business and Professional- 1.

Three of the eleven cities made these comments on their Negro Division.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

"Our campaign, like any other, is based on getting the right man to see the prospect. It is organized on trade lines for larger business, geographical for small business and residential. We use leadership indigenous to the geographical area".

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

"We use the account plan - everybody gives where he works. Negro givers are in businesses, schools, social agencies, and other reporting units. Uptown divisions work geographically just as other geographic divisions. The school division has had a Negro chairman twice in the last five years".

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

"This is a source of much criticism. Those groups of Negro contributors best able to give (school teachers, city, state and federal workers, Negro industrial and commercial workers) are not organized as part of unit seven, Negro unit, hence their contributions do not go through the unit. Many leaders feel that this reduces the potential of their unit to a point that a separate organization is not warranted, particularly if the Negro business and professional people are taken into the corresponding groups in the over-all campaign".

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

The Chest Executive of San Antonio had this to say: "The anti-segregation policies of the Armed Forces have been helpful in this respect since this is a military city. However, our own integrated organization preceded those policies. At one time we had a separate division with Mexican Naturals. We still have a Metropolitan Division that is largely Mexican because it is a Mexican section of our residential area".

One of the sensitive areas and often spoken of barriers to interracial activity in the south is "where can we meet together", or "where can we meet and eat together"? It is of particular interest therefore, to note that in response to a question regarding interracial report meetings, sixteen or 65% of the southern and border cities said that Negro and white workers attend dinners, rallies, victory dinners etc., together. Eight reported that Negroes and whites do not attend such meetings together. The respondent from Tampa, Florida said that Negroes are always invited to attend meetings with white workers but they do not attend. The returned questionnaire from Fort Worth, Texas showed no answer to the question, but reported that they are "not on a satisfactory basis as yet but feel they are moving in that direction". The response from Chattanooga, Tennessee also failed to answer the specific question but said that they "make no racial distinction" in the conduction of their campaign.

Comments from other communities regarding campaign meetings are as follows:

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

"Negroes do not attend the main meetings, but a few whites may be present at Division IV - Negro meetings. This year Division IV established an interracial committee to approach selected prospects. Also, certain Negro prospects were separated out for solicitation by whites. The campaign in industry solicits both white and Negro. Division IV represents that part of the Negro potential for giving which has not yet been integrated into other divisions..

"This year there has been a great deal of enthusiasm apparently because some steps were taken to include white solicitation with Negroes to approach the same prospects as interracial pairs. This interracial team did an outstanding job.

"Questions of food service, etc., always point to the inescapable fact that the United Campaign can not achieve true integration until community patterns themselves more nearly approach the same situation. More and more the Negro units are being handled through general division each year. The term Negro Division was dropped several years ago as being an unrealistic description of the limited scope of Division IV".

WINSTON SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

"Lack of complete integration makes support only passive. On the other hand, those who attend victory dinner meetings etc., (unsegregated) give

enthusiastically".

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

"There is no Negro Division as such in the Chest Campaign; however, because of residential segregation about 60% of all Negroes reside in section 26. Report meetings during the chest campaign are usually held in a large white hotel and there is neither segregation nor discrimination in the services at that time".

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

"The one time Negro Division which segregated all Negro gifts under a separate set up was eliminated. Negro gifts now come in through all divisions unsegregated but we code the cards so that we can know what all Negro gifts total.

"I don't know why Negroes don't enthusiastically support the Chest unless it is that we have not worked out of the Negro the paternalistic pattern of expecting to receive instead of giving. We have a Negro gifts committee that meets separately 'but' we think we are already integrated".

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

"We have several Negro teams in the Individual Subscriber Division and a Negro as vice or co-chairman of the division. These teams solicit all cards in their territories that are assigned to the Division. These teams and the leaders responsible for them are organized in the same way that other teams are; they attend the same meetings; schedule and hold the same type of meetings, etc. Team workers attend all report meetings. This plan replaces the old "Central Division" which was in effect, a separate individual subscriber division."

CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

"We have been integrating over the last several years. We attend all meetings together".

Only two of the twenty-six southern and border cities reported that Negroes had not requested an integrated campaign organization. However, one of these two reported that Negroes had requested representation on the Chest Board of Trustees. All of the eleven southern cities with Negro Divisions, except two, said that their Chest Board of Trustees had given some consideration to the matter of integrating the Negro citizens into their over-all campaign organization as a means of getting greater and more valuable participation. One failed to report on this question.

Realizing that the local southern white newspapers have varying policies on the use of news as it relates to Negroes, a question was asked to determine whether or not the names and/or pictures of Negro campaign leaders were used in the local white press. Only one city of the fifty-two respondents reported that they do not follow this procedure.

The non-southern cities included:

Buffalo, N. Y.	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Cincinnati, Ohio	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Cleveland, Ohio	Massilon, Ohio
Dayton, Ohio	Phoenix, Arizona
Denver, Colorado	Pittsburgh, Penna.
Detroit, Michigan	Portland, Oregon
Elizabeth City, N. J.	Seattle, Washington
Evansville, Indiana	San Francisco,Calif.
Fort Wayne, Indiana	Tuscon, Arizona
Flint, Michigan	Wilmington, Delaware
Gary, Indiana	Warren, Ohio
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Tulsa Oklahoma
Los Angeles, Calif.	Canton, Ohio

These twenty-six cities from fifteen states, reported that they have no division in their campaigns organized on a racial basis; that all campaign workers participate as equals on a non-segregated, non-discriminatory basis; that they attend all meetings together on a non-segregated arrangement and Negroes serve at all levels of responsibility. Campaign assignments are made on a basis of qualification rather than on racial or other superficial considerations. San Francisco is an exception with its separate division for Chinese citizens of that community.

Negroes were reported to be no more or less active in the Chest Campaign than were other citizens. The extent and effectiveness of participation as with others, would depend upon knowledge, interest and ability. Because of racial residential segregation in some cities it was found that it was not unusual to find Negro workers in white residential sections and vice versa. This seems likely, inasmuch as they report that they strive to utilize indigenous leadership.

The following statements from non-southern cities on the whole seem to express the attitudes of the twenty-six cities in this category.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

"The entire Community Chest effort in Fort Wayne is wholly integrated. Race, color or religion do not enter the picture".

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"We have co-chairmen, white and colored, in our campaign divisions with workers in these divisions being from both races. We also have two Negro secretaries on our Chest staff".

TUSCON, ARIZONA

"It has always been integrated, therefore, the question has not arisen to my knowledge".

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

"All Chest agencies serve without discrimination. There are no Negro nor racial quotas, teams or assignments. It has always been integrated. There are Negroes on the Board of Trustees, Staff, Advisory Council, etc.

CONCLUSION

There seems to be no set pattern followed in any of these communities in regard to participation by Negroes in the Community Chest activity. The names, functions and responsibilities of the Negro Divisions differ from city to city. Some communities with Negro Divisions had interracial report meetings; other cities without Negro Divisions indicated that Negro workers met in residential "districts", and in one community, Negro workers were invited to meet with white workers but would not attend. In all cases, the white chairmen were free to attend"Negro meetings".

There also seems to be a different interpretation of a "racially integrated campaign". Some cities reporting a Negro Division as separate and distinct units, also reported that they already had an "integrated" set up.

In southern and non-southern communities residential segregation and efforts to use indigenous leadership make for "Negro Units", particularly in House-to-House campaign units.

The consensus of opinions, however, of the respondents to this survey show

that there is understanding and appreciation of the basic social work principles that a social welfare program should have a democratic base and that there should be participation in the direction and operation of social welfare programs by all groups affected by them. There also seems to be evidences that a separate Negro Division is cumbersome, overlapping, unrealistic and administratively clumsy and while it can not be shown statistically does not seem to promote productivity.

Further evidences of a growing understanding of this problem are indicated by the large number of Community Chest cities in the south that have discontinued denying Negro citizens the privilege of serving on their policy making boards and committees; the small number of southern cities which still insist upon separate Negro divisions, the number of southern cities which have Negro and white workers meeting, eating, and reporting together during their campaigns, and the optimism expressed about the future of better relations between the races in Community Chest activity. No respondent felt that a racially integrated campaign would never work. Although, they differed about when it could work in their communities.

There seems also to be a recognition that people contribute to things they know about and feel a part of. Chattanooga, Tennessee expressed it this way - "we use the business classification plan of campaigning and make no distinction as to race, creed or otherwise. We do not set up teams based on these differences. Therefore, we do not attempt to classify gifts which would involve these differences".

Apparently, realizing that a social welfare program should be an integrative and not a divisive force, constantly re-evaluated and flexible, the Community Chests of the non-south and south seem to be meeting the challenge and are proving that not only when "everybody gives, everybody benefits" but also "when everybody works together they give more together and together they benefit more".

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 23, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mr. D. L. Buchanan, Secretary
Danville Community Chest
Y.M.C.A. Building
616 Main Street, P. O. Box 839
Danville, Virginia

Dear Mr. Buchanan:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying various organizations in the seventeen Southern and border states to determine the extent of bi-racial participation. A number of areas are being surveyed, and no one field is being spotlighted.

We would greatly appreciate your completing the enclosed questionnaire on Chest, Fund, or Council representation. Please record dates of initial participation as accurately as possible. If exact dates are not known, approximate dates will be helpful. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience. If possible, please return the questionnaire by May 11, 1956.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

Hope this answers your questions satisfactorily
D L B

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Danville Community Chest, Chest, ~~Fund or Council~~

Danville, Va. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? August 6, 1953.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [X] No [ ] (Community Agencies Council)
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? When organized, something like 10 years ago
~~Month Year~~

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [X] Only when called fo something special at a campaign report meeting, etc.
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending?
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [ ] No [X] Not where meals are served
If yes, when did they open facilities?

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [X] Not bi-racial
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [ ] No [ ] Have some at YWCA, but causes a good deal of bad feelin
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
On special occasions for a number of years. Are usually some function with which the "Y.W." is officially connected, however they did hold one bi-racial meeting for one of our political committees, with both men and women present, most of whom did not ~~know it was to be bi-racial until they got there. Plenty of ill feeling~~ stirred up. The political committee that arranged it was largely responsible for the ill feeling,

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? ~~No~~
Yes [ ] No [X]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board?
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? Month Year
When did representative start attending? August 6, 1953.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [X] No [ ] They accept quota and perfect their own organizations, with dinner reports.
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished,
when was it abolished? Have always spoken of it as Colored Division, not Negro. The organization now known as ~~Month~~ ~~Year~~ Blank Club Division. Their own name for it.
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X] (None)
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X] No bi-racial rallies or report meetings. They conduct their own campaign, and make reports to campaign chairman.
Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

The Public School Division handles its own campaign, with each school doing its own solicitation and reporting to the campaign chairman. Have always handled it in this way. Entire results reported as Public School Division, with no detailed reports as to white or colored schools.

As to meetings in hotels, churches, "Y"M&Y.W." plenty of such meetings are held where both white and colored persons attend. Ministers' Association made up of both, meeting at the YMCA. For more than 25 years, to my knowledge, such meetings have been held in Danville, however, meals have not been served, neither are "refreshments" served. This refers to committee meetings and smaller groups. Mass meetings of any kind, political, evangelistic, business or "what not," are for the most part forbidden by state law, unless segregated by seating arrangement. That is done in plenty of cases, including musical entertainemnts, plays, etc.

S. L. Buchanan
(Signature of Respondent)

4/26/56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Charlottesville & Albemarle Community Chest, Fund or Council

Charlottesville, Virginia Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? January 1945.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ] We have no Council
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ] Seldom
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [X] No [ ] If we have them
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year
We keep general meetings bi-racial, and are accustomed to bi-racial meal meetings.

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
If yes, when did they open facilities?
One hotel has always been available for bi-racial meetings. One other permits this if diningroom is reserved for meeting. Another excellent hotel permits bi-racial meetings, although in practice we seldom use this because of cost. The ratio of Negroes to white persons at meetings usually is very small.
Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
When did they become available?
In the indefinite past.

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [X] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Churches here present no problem in this regard.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [X]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? approximately 1950.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

~~Negro neighborhoods, including residences and small commercial establishments, are generally solicited by Negroes. These areas are, however, included in comprehensive~~ overall designations by general division.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Neighborhood meetings connected with campaign are generally segregated when the meeting occurs in a home. This depends on the householder's attitude, relationship of the divisio to any Negro solicitation, etc. When Negroes were specifically invited, they usually fail to appear in a white home. However, meetings held in public places are open to Negroes.

Many agency Boards include Negroes, although they are numerically few. One agency Board, that of a colored Day Nursery, is headed by a Negro woman. Meetings (dinner and lunch) of such groups as the Tuesday Lunches (social workers and related workers) and the annual meeting of the Visiting Nurses Association, have a high rate of Negro attendance, although they always constitute a minority.

Our problem here is not in gaining acceptance for the few participating Negro persons, but in feeling confidence that the Negroes who are invited to participate enjoy true leadership in their own racial group in the community. This is, no doubt, a general problem, with the stratification of the Negro community very difficult of understanding to the white population in this troubled time.

Virginia Hyde Kinman
(Signature of Respondent)
Executive Director Community Chest

The Negro group here is very cooperative in the Chest campaign. Negro leadership is given every consideration, our leaders coming largely from the ranks of Negro professional people, with some business people.

April 25, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Petersburg Community Chest, Inc Chest, Fund or Council

14 N. Market Street - Petersburg, Virgin Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [x] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? June 1941.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [x]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [ ] No [x]
If yes, when did they open facilities?

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [x] No [x]
When did they become available?
Under very special requests we have had a special table for the few negroes

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [x] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
We have had them since the Chest began in 1941 - One table is set for negroes and they are asked to sit together

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____ 1955 .
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____ 1941 .
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Reports of Divisions that are all headed by white leaders

_____
(Signature of Respondent)

_____
Date

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 23, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mr. L. R. Reynolds, Executive Director
Portsmouth Area Community Chest
1341 High Street, P. O. Box 588
Portsmouth, Virginia

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying various organizations in the seventeen Southern and border states to determine the extent of bi-racial participation. A number of areas are being surveyed, and no one field is being spotlighted.

We would greatly appreciate your completing the enclosed questionnaire on Chest, Fund, or Council representation. Please record dates of initial participation as accurately as possible. If exact dates are not known, approximate dates will be helpful. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience. If possible, please return the questionnaire by May 11, 1956.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Portsmouth Area Chest, ~~Fund or Council~~

Box 588 Portsmouth, VA Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? WHEN ORGANIZED.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? ?.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year
Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

_____
(Signature of Respondent)

_____
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: NORFOLK Chest, Fund or Council

VIRGINIA Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? About 20 years ago. Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____. Month Year

Negroes are on all appropriate working committees of the Council, some serving as Chairmen.

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____. Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

All who can appropriately serve - Most Chest meal meetings are held at Navy YMCA. Council meetings at YWCA, Jewish Community Center, etc.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____. Month Year

When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☒ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.
Only the geographical Division - designated "uptown" is organized by negroes. all other divisions are and have been integrated

* Are all appropriate workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? About 1944.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

* This appears to be a question which is not appropriate to the proper functioning of a Chest campaign. You invite workers to specific meetings on the basis of what that meeting is about and whether or not it is of immediate concern to that particular group of volunteer workers. Hence underlining of ALL is inappropriate.

Generally, report meetings are open to all. Other instruction and or "rallies" are held here on the basis of what particular division of the campaign is "rallying". We have no single complete campaign "kick-off" meeting. If we did it would be for all.

R A Sheets
(Signature of Respondent)

4-25-56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: RICHMOND AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL Chest, Fund or Council

Richmond, Va. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? For at least a generation.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

* However, membership meetings are luncheon & are very definitely bi-racial

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒ (not generally)
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., various churches – for many years

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Ward B. Stalnaker
(Signature of Respondent)

May 1, 1956
Date

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 23, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mr. Hugh Middleton, President
The Community Fund and Council of
Greenwood & LeFlore County
P. O. Box 515
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Middleton:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying various organizations in the seventeen Southern and border states to determine the extent of bi-racial participation. A number of areas are being surveyed, and no one field is being spotlighted.

We would greatly appreciate your completing the enclosed questionnaire on Chest, Fund, or Council representation. Please record dates of initial participation as accurately as possible. If exact dates are not known, approximate dates will be helpful. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience. If possible, please return the questionnaire by May 11, 1956.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

We do not have a community Chest at this time.

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Community Chest Chest, Fund or Council
of Baltimore Md Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? 10 or more years.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? Since inception 1936.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? Past four.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
In past 10 years or so negro have shared meeting & eating facilities for annual meeting campaign report luncheon & Conference

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?
see above

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
for many years.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? 5 years.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Completely integrated

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? 5 years.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Harry L Lippincott
(Signature of Respondent)

24 April 5
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Wicomico Co Community ~~Chest~~, Fund ~~or Council~~

Salisbury Maryland Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☒
If yes, when did they open facilities?

~~Recently~~

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?

Recently

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

Hotel Ball Room

Church's

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☒
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☑

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? Never Designated.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

The Negro has never been included in any of our activities. It is my hope that they will be in the near future. Any information on this subject will be greatly appreciated.

(Signature of Respondent)

5/23/58
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: HAGERSTOWN & WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY CHEST Chest, Fund or Council

5 E. WASHINGTON ST., HAGERSTOWN, MD. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐ **We have no council in Hagerstown**
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
These facilities have been open to Negroes since the incorporation of the Community Chest 13 years ago. We have no knowledge of bi-racial accommodations prior to this time.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?
See above

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Y. M. C. A. as well as all churches in Hagerstown and Washington County have have been available for bi-racial luncheons since the incorporation of the Community Chest 13 years ago. We have no knowledge of this prior to this time.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☒
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [X] No [ ]
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [X] No [ ]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? Nov., 1943.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X]

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

_____
(Signature of Respondent) Secretary

April 25, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: The United Fund Chest, Fund or Council

Columbia, Mo. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? January (Month) 1950. (Year)

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____ (Month) _____ (Year).

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? March (Month) 1950. (Year)

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐

If yes, when did they open facilities?

By private dining rooms, sometime prior to 1950 for some commercial restaurants; some are still closed to bi-racial meetings.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐

When did they become available?

Same as above

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

Sometime prior to 1950.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____ (Month) _____ (Year).

When did representative start attending? _____ (Month) _____ (Year).

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☑
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Mary Kate Parker (for Mrs. Adams)
(Signature of Respondent)

May 8, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Hannibal Community Chest Chest, Fund or Council

Hannibal, Missouri Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

Negro's were invited to attend our Annual Dinner which was held at the First Methodist Church. Two ladies attended. — Presume this is for 1955

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☒

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year

When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☒

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Some Negros have worked in the Campaign through the years.

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Geraldine Simpson
(Signature of Respondent)

April 27, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Community Fund ~~Chest~~, Fund or ~~Council~~
Jefferson City, Missouri Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? April 1954.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? 1954.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Private rooms always open
Public dining rooms open in May, 1955

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?
See above

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Have always been available to UCF

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? August 1954.
Month Year
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? Always.
Month Year
Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

We have but one organization here, UCF, which budgets, sets goal + raises amount of money. Negroes are members of all committees + come to all meetings. Negroes help solicit funds + attend report meetings

Mrs. E. A. Belden. Ex. Sec
(Signature of Respondent)

May 7. 1956
Date

As a point of interest, our church (Grace Episcopal) has been integrated since 1953 + we have monthly parish suppers which we all attend!

t; 5:45 P.M., 1.6
P.M.
P.M.

Evening G

65

THE NEWSPAPER WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS, MD., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1955

(Photo by Mussina)

JOINT APPEALS WORKERS HEAR A REPORT—J. Pierre Bernard, Annapolis chairman in the Red Cross-Red Feather joint appeal drive, appears happy as he reads a report at a luncheon yesterday showing that 21 per cent of the $90,000 quota has been reached. From left to right, seated, are B. U. Smith, executive secretary of the Community Chest; William R. Woodfield, its president; Bernard; Henry Zerhusen, Jr., assistant chairman of the local drive; and standing, Paul D. Haughton, Group III team captain; W. Charles Emory, chairman of Group III, and Mrs. R. Edwin Disharoon, Group VII team captain.

County Joint Appeal Reaches 21 Per Cent Of 1955 Quota

Anne Arundel County had achieved 21 per cent of its quota in the current Red Cross-Red Feather campaign by today while results of the joint appeal of the entire Baltimore area drive shows 48 per cent of the goal realized.

J. Pierre Bernard, local campaign chairman, at a report luncheon Thursday in Carvel Hall, announced that $19,335.26 had been raised. The county goal is $90,000.

Yesterday Bernard and a group of Anne Arundel county leaders attended the first report meeting in Baltimore when it was announced that $1,838,655 had been raised—48 per cent of the total of $3,825,441. The report was heavily weighed by ythe Utilities Division, reporting 84 per cent; the Finance Division, with 65 per cent, and the Baltimore County Division, with 51 per cent.

BERNARD TOLD more than 50 leaders, captains and solicitors at the local meeting that three companies were "over the top" in payroll deduction plans. They included John Trumpy and Sons with 129 per cent of its quota, the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company, with 104 per cent, and the Johnson Lumber Company, Annapolis, with 103 per cent.

Next meeting of local workers will be held at 12:15 P. M. Thursday at The Barn restaurant in Glen Burnie. Bernard has announced a quota of 75 per cent that time, a goal which matches that set in Baltimore.

Attending Baltimore's report meeting with Bernard were J. Henry Zerhusen ,assistant campaign chairman; George Missell, chairman of special gifts in Group V; Miss Elizabeth Munroe, executive secretary of the Anne Arundel County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and B. U. Smith, executive director of the Anne Arundel County Community Chest.

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, (MARYLAND) COMMUNITY Chest, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Anne Arundel County, Maryland Location
Headquarters at Annapolis, Maryland

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? When Chest began in 1947.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ] Have no Council but similar organization of agencies has Negro members.
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year
First meeting held in June, 1953 had Negro participation

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? June 1953, when we first began having lunch and dinner meetings.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Not all places are available, but our largest and best hotel is available and we hold our luncheon and dinner meetings and report meetings there so that all of our members may be able to participate.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
When did they become available?
We have more difficulty in the northern end of the County - Specifically in Glen Burnie, where there is no Negro population. Last year we had a situation where we could not allow a Negro to attend a report meeting in the place we had scheduled but wecould have scheduled the meeting at the airport which is 15 miles away. We will do this next campaign and not use the original restaurant.

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [X] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
~~We use the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. and all the churches are available.~~ When the Y.M.C.A. Youth and Government Model Legislature comes to Annapolis every Spring, we have 200participants, of which about 30 are Negro. Our four dinners and luncheons in their three day stay are held in four of our churches. St. John's College is also available.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒ A Negro team does solicit our predominantly Negro area but the team is not known as a Negro team.
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? Never existed.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.
It is all part of the general campaign

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒* No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____
Month Year

*It is our intention to have all meetings bi-racial, but sometimes we do not "clear" the details as thoroughly as we should.

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Our Community Chest-Red Cross campaign is for the purpose of helping all persons who need help. We need the help of every person who is willing to help. And when we send reports, when we have "kick-off" dinners and report luncheons and dinners, they are open to everyone. In the one example of refusal to allow one of our Negro workers to attend, several of our outstanding white leaders refused to come to the dinner and will not patrionize the restaurant in question. This year, we will not hold our dinners there.

Last fall, when the wife of the Superintendant of the Naval Academy held a tea for all women workers, Negro women were invited and attended the event.

Enclosed id a picture from the front page of The Evening Capital taken at a report luncheon in which one of our Negro leaders was included. Incidentally he was one of the guests at the head table. The people are leading citizens who hold key jobs as follows: manager of the Gas and Electric Company, President of the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company, owner of the largest Fish and Oyster Company in this section of the country and director of this region for the Telephone Company. The Negro is a Y.M.C.A. Secretary

(Signature of Respondent)
B.W. Smith - April 25, 1956
Date
Executive Director - A.A. County Community Chest, Inc.

Total exceeds number of forms returned because Chest and Council often have separate boards, but a single executive director and location.

Twenty-three replies to date.
Six chests have no Negroes on Board, seven had Negroes prior to '54 and one (Pine Bluff) has appointed two Negro members since '54.
Four councils have no Negro board members and five had Negro members before '54.

4/27/56

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Henderson United Community Fund Inc. Chest, Fund or Council

Henderson, Kentucky. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☒
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☒
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☒

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [X] No [ ]
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X]

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Lillian H. Posey - Secy
(Signature of Respondent)

April 24, 1956.
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Boyd County Community Chest, Fund or Council

Ashland, Ky. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did they open facilities?

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available? but not for bi-racial

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐ ?
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☒
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☑

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Delbert Rowe
(Signature of Respondent)

4/25/56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: COMMUNITY CHEST OF BRISTOL TENNESSEE — VIRGINIA ~~208 CALDWELL BUILDING~~ BRISTOL, TENNESSEE — Chest, Fund or Council

E. J. Hornick, Executive — Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☒ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? March (Month) 1951. (Year)

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____ Month _____ Year.

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____ Month _____ Year.

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, when did they open facilities?

Negros serve on the Admissions and Budget Committee since 1950

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐

When did they become available?

Negroes attend Report Luncheon meetings at the Hotels. The Va Law is negative on this practice.

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

Y.M.C.A.
Y.W.C.A.
Central Presbyterian Church
} All have been used by the Chest.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☒

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____ Month _____ Year.

When did representative start attending? _____ Month _____ Year.

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? October 1950.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.
All of it has been absorbed into the normal divisions of the campaign in my first campaign in Bristol in the Fall of 1950.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? October 1950
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

As the present president of the Bristol Inter-Racial Council, I have accepted this position because I have long believed in integration of labor and races at the community level in the interest of human relations. I am also an area secretary of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

E. Hondick
(Signature of Respondent)

April 24, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST OF BRISTOL
TENNESSEE — VIRGINIA
208 CALDWELL BUILDING
BRISTOL, TENNESSEE

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Givers Fund — Chest, Fund or Council

Nashville - Tenn Location

Is there presently a Negro ~~member (or~~ members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? Jan 1949. (Month Year) Jan 1949

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____. (Month Year)

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? 1944 (Month Year)

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐

If yes, when did they open facilities?

1954

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐

When did they become available?

Limited 1954

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

Y's, Jewish Community Center, Downtown Churches

& all major denominations since 1946

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____. (Month Year)

When did representative start attending? _____. (Month Year)

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Negro residential and small business
out of 5 residential & small business division

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? Oct 1954
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

(Signature of Respondent)

4/25/56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Council of Community Agencies ~~Chest, Fund~~ or Council
Nashville Tenn. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? December 1943.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? 1945.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Fall of 1950

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
When did they become available?
Not all - They started opening in fall of 1950

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Downtown Presbyterian, Episcopal and Christian Churches for years - 1935(?)
YWCA - 1952; JCC - 1952*; YMCA - 1954*; Meth Bd of Ed. 1953*;
In short - we have no real problems.
* Year facilities were built ** Year opened dining room & kitchen

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Leighton Dingley
(Signature of Respondent)

April 25, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: **United Fund of Knox County** Chest, Fund or Council

307 Locust Street, Knoxville, Tennessee Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? August, 1953
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? — 1947.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
One hotel only. No restaurants

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?
Limited. One hotel. One restaurant and only at a time when there are few customers, for example, a breakfast meeting.

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
YMCA - date unknown YWCA - date unknown
Other facilities are uncertain and the situation is constantly changing because of no clear cut policies.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒

If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? I am not aware that we ever had such a division
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? No record
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Robert L. Wiseman
(Signature of Respondent)

April 24, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Community Chest of Greater Anderson Chest, Fund or Council

Anderson, South Carolina Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? When Council was organized 1952.
Month Year
(Council does not have luncheon or dinner meetings.)

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not to my knowledge.
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Not at the present, however, we have had an advisory committee.
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? Yes at the time we had a committee. The entire committee or a rep.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? Year 1950 & 1951
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [x] No [ ]
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [x]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [x]

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Mrs Evelyn P. Little
(Signature of Respondent)

April 24, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Texarkana Community Chest, Fund or Council

Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☑
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☑
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☑

If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? Sept - 1950.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Completely absorbed

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑

When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Leon Loda
(Signature of Respondent)

4/25/56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Community Chest of Kanawha Valley, Inc Chest, Fund or Council

Charleston, West Virginia Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? June 1955.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year
Board meetings with general membership, attendance possible for many years.
Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐ ??
If yes, when did they open facilities?
The general practice is to welcome bi-racial meetings when held for a particular organization and in a room occupied for that particular purpose. We feel sure this policy has been effective for at least eleven years, and probably considerably longer. ~~What we do not have is bi-racial meetings of small groups like committees in the~~ general or public rooms of the restaurants or hotels.
Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?
Above covers

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Opportunities too numerous to mention. In only a very few, we believe, would there be the restriction as mentioned above.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☒
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? Believe never had one, at least not since 1937.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year
When report meetings were reinstituted, about 1950 - 1951.
Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

C. W. Rogers
(Signature of Respondent)

April 26, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Kanawha Welfare Council Chest, Fund or Council

Charleston, W. Va. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? June 1955.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? June 1955.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
5 years ago

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?
5 years ago

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? 1951.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Meetings, in general (public) are bi-racial.

Lowell J. Falk
(Signature of Respondent)

4-25-56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: **Community Chest of Fairmont** Chest, Fund or Council

Fairmont, W.Va. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Only in private dining room several years

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
YWCA Several years

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☒
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Fred J. Glomar
(Signature of Respondent)

4/25/56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Community Welfare Council Chest, Fund or Council

Huntington West Virginia Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? Has been for several years.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? Have for several years couldn't pin point exact time.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, when did they open facilities?

This is qualified yes as most of the hotels are but several of the restaurants are not. This has been true for several years.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐

When did they become available?

see above

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

This is qualified the local Y.M.C.A. does not permit negroes use of its facilities however they are the only group work agency with such restriction.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year

When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒

If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? Other than fact in geographic solicitation the Negro community basically is covered as a unit because it represents a natural geographical unit.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

There has been solicitation of non-negroes accounts by negroes and conversely there has been some solicitation of negro accounts by non-negro persons.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? Have been for several years.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Bi-racial participation has been an accomplished fact in Huntingdon for at least eight years.

I would say that Huntingdon experiences less difficulty in the area of inter-racial relationships than would be true in the deeper South. I do not wish to create the false impression that we have no problems in this area but rather that we have achieved some degree of success in bi-racial participation.

Donald E Wengard
(Signature of Respondent)

May 16, 1956
Date

Also Covers Wheeling Council

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Community Chest Chest, ~~Fund~~ or Council

Wheeling, W. Va. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? 1 1951.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? 51.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Sometime prior to 1951

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?
Same as above

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Churches, YWCA, Catholic Women's League

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? 10 51.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Arthur C. Calvin
(Signature of Respondent)

Apr 26, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Community Chest & Greater Bluefield, Inc. Chest, Fund or Council

Bluefield, West Virginia Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [x] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? Time unknown.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? Time unknown.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [x] No [ ] When not in main dining Rooms.
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Time unknown

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [ ] No [ ] You will have to secure this from the churches. etc.
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [x] No [ ]
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? ~~To my knowledge we have n~~ever had a Negro Division. This section falls in Div. Q.
Month Year
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

See above information.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [x] No [ ]

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

The Promotion Dinner - Held in the main dining room West Virginian Hotel is restricted to Whites
The KickOff Dinner - Held in the Carolina Home or one of the Churches is restricted to Negros.

Mrs. [illegible] Lee Cook
(Signature of Respondent)

5/3/54
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Paducah Com. Chest + Council Chest, Fund or Council

Paducah Ky Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? At its organization May 1955.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? For several years.
Month Year
when held at private places - In Hotels & public places Oct 55

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
In conferences without meals several years ago

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?
Oct 155

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? Sept 1954.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Being in a transitional stage it is very difficult to answer many of these questions and give the right facts.

Actually our integration is far from complete. We have one negro board member — she is not very active. Until last year we did not have bi-racial meetings where food was served. This past week we held a one-day health, recreation and welfare conference. Negros were invited to both the luncheon and dinner meetings at our main hotel. A few came-- we didn't incourage a big turn out.

The campaign org. used to have a seperate division-- which was not very productive. Two years ago we abandoned this-- and began to attempt to ~~intpiate workers of~~ integrate negro workers. Last year we had several-- but they didn't seem to feel very free to attend report meetings etc. One man in the Ill. Central ~~Lab~~ shops did a fine job as shop stewart.

As Exec. Dir. with only two years experience in this community I feel we are over the hump. We do have a negro on both the chest and newly formed council boards. The hotel has finally agreed that they can be served food at conference or other meetings.
It is a matter now of working along on a basis od mutual respect.

(Signature of Respondent)

H. Watrous

April 25 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Owensboro-Daviess County Community Chest & Council — Chest, Fund or Council

Owensboro, Kentucky — Location

Is there presently a Negro ~~member (or members)~~ on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐ Members

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐

If yes, when did they open facilities?
"Coffees" and "report meetings" have been held at Hotels Tourist Restaurants in private rooms as the business in Lead makes the use of a public room inadequate

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑ Have marked this "no" because we do not usually have dinner meetings. I am only speaking for our organization.

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?
The Council of Church Women have held their annual dinners & luncheon meetings at the Hotels and in Church buildings, too, where the facilities have been adequate.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year

When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.
~~The Negro Churches and Chamber of Commerce as well as other Negro groups give very fine support to the Community Chest. Two of the agencies supported by the Chest are for the benefit of the Negro people, the Mary Harding Home for the aged Negroes and~~

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

The Community Recreation Center which provides recreational activities for different age groups.

I have only been in this office for a short time, as it is not possible for me to give more explicit information.

Mrs G. L. Balling
(Signature of Respondent)

May 8, 1956
Date

RECEIVED JUN 15 1956

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Community Chest of Louisville & Jefferson County Chest, Fund or Council

424 W. Jefferson St., Louisville 2, Kentucky Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? January 31, 1952.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [x] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? A number of years ago
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [x]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If yes, when did they open facilities?

Some commercial hotels and some restaurants are available for bi-racial meetings

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
When did they become available?

Have been available for a number of years on a limited basis; by this I mean hotels allow a few Negroes to attend opening and closing dinners for the campaign.

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

Y's, churches, etc. have been available for bi-racial luncheons and dinners for years.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? During the 1954 campaign. Was made part of Individual Subscriber Div.
Month Year
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

The actual dates requested by you are not available to us.

Luther T. Goheen, Executive Director
(Signature of Respondent)

June 13, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Fund of Alexandria and Pineville, Inc. Chest, Fund or Council

418 DeSoto Street, Alexandria, La. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? January 1954.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Facilities: Fellowship Hall, First Methodist Church
Auditorium, St. James Episcopal Church

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Uncertain

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☒ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? January 1854 1954.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Only residential and small business. With the present tension we are not able to bring about open bi-racial report meetings during the campaign but will have to continue them on a separate basis.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Gladwin A. Lewis
(Signature of Respondent)

May 1 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: THE COMMUNITY CHEST Chest, Fund or Council

New Orleans, La. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? January 1943.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? 1943.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [ ] No [X]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [ ] No [X]
If yes, when did they open facilities?

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [X]
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [X] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Y.W.C.A, Churches, International House and Community Chest building have been available for many years.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [ ] No [X]
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year
Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X]

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

None of the campaign meetings are bi-racial. Other meetings of the United Fund, Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies are bi-racial.

Julius Oldman
(Signature of Respondent) Director

April 26, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Fund Chest, Fund or Council

Port Arthur, Texas Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? July 1952 - beginning of United Fund. (Month Year)

Community Chest had Negro members many years befor 1952

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? 1950 beginning of Council. (Month Year)

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____. (Month Year)

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, when did they open facilities?

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

YMCA - many years

Some churches

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____. (Month Year)

When did representative start attending? _____. (Month Year)

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? July 1955.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Workers rallies are bi-racial. Reports meetings (since abolishing Negro Division) are for top leadership only. - This is a matter of space, not of race.

Harold Brown
(Signature of Respondent)

April 30, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: U. F. of Ft Worth & Tarrant County Chest, Fund or Council

Fort Worth, Texas. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? About 5 years ago.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑ Have membership in the Council and are used on committees.
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings of U.F. ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? About 5 years ago.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐ Never use restaurants
If yes, when did they open facilities?
When U. F. was operative if not before.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did they become available?
See ans. to previous questions

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
I dont recall when they were not.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☑
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? We discontinued "Negro Division" several years ago at the request of the Negroes.
Month Year
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Theoretically yes but so far few Negroes have been in the campaign organization except in industrial plants.

G. L. Wilson
(Signature of Respondent)

4/30-1956
Date

RECEIVED MAY 23 1956

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: **Amarillo Community Chest** Chest, Fund or Council

216 West 7th, Amarillo, Texas Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [ ] No [x]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [x]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [x] **Potter-Randall Counties Citizens Committee is our Council.**
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [x]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [x] No [ ] **Various community meetings.**
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? **Has been for several years.**
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [x] No [ ] **Yes, at the hotels and most restaurants.**
If yes, when did they open facilities? **This has become common practice during the past three or four years. There was a time when it was thot the leading Hotel -- Herring Hotel -- would object, but Negros came to our Campaign Report Luncheon Meetings and there was no problem about it.**
Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
When did they become available?
This came about three or four years ago, as stated above.

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [XX] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
The "Y" dormitory rooms, nor swimming pools, are not available. But other meeting rooms and all luncheon and dinner meetings are open to Negros.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ] **Effort is being made for a Negro Branch -- or North Heights Branch,**
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? **At present there is none, but this is contemplated.**.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [X] No [ ]
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? We designate it as an "area" - not as Negro.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.
We have never here, since 1949 anyway, referred to a quota or a part of the campaign as Negro. It is just an area of the campaign in the General Solicitation or Individual Subscribers Division of the Campaign. Negro employees, in large employee groups, are solicited of course with their regular employee groupings.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [X] No [ ]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers?
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X] Sometimes the "area" that includes most of the Negros will meet separately, just as all areas do.
Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

L. E. Moyer
(Signature of Respondent)
L. E. Moyer

May 21, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Fund + Community Council Chest, Fund or Council

Houston + Harris Co. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? March 1954.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☑ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Mrs. Dorothy McSpadden
(Signature of Respondent)

5-31-56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Appeals & Community Council Chest, Fund or Council

Beaumont, Texas Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? Jan 1947
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.

When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☑

If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____ 1949 _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑

When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

J. Woodford, Ex Dir
(Signature of Respondent)

May 14, 1956
Date

Rec: 9/4/53

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Laredo Community Chest Inc Chest, Fund or Council

Laredo, Texas Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☑
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Not Signed

_____
(Signature of Respondent)

_____
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Enid Community Chest _____ Chest, Fund or Council

505 Broadway Tower, Enid, Okla. _____ Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [x] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? About Oct 1942 (Month, Year).

We have always had a cross section of the community on the Board

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [x]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____ (Month, Year).

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? about Oct. 1942 (Month, Year).

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If yes, when did they open facilities?
When the Chest has a luncheon or other meeting it has always been agreeable for the colored people interested to attend. I do not think that otherwise the fabilities are open to the colored people.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
The same as above.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____ (Month, Year).
When did representative start attending? _____ (Month, Year).
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [x] No [ ]
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.
All employees have been absorbed for several years in the campaign. Only the residential community is done separately. Schools are in with the whites and have been for years.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [x] No [ ]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [x]

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

We have never had a race problem here. The negro population have a chamber of Commerce of their own,- very acctive. They have a youth activity building, a part of the park and a swiming pool of their own. They do not want to mix. Their schools are of the same standard as the white. This year several colored youth attended our white high school inorder to get some studies they could not at their high school. Phillips University in our city has colored students this year.

If I can be of further help to you, please call on me,

(Mrs.) Florence M. Palmblad
(Signature of Respondent)
Executive Secretary Enid Community Chest
April 30, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: MUSKOGEE COMMUNITY CHEST, INC. Chest, ~~[illegible]~~

Room # 3, City Hall, Muskogee, Oklahoma/ Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest ~~[illegible]~~ Fund ~~[illegible]~~? Yes ☐ No ☒ "YES" -on Muskogee Community Council &Board of Goodwill Industries
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒ Chest Board, and "YES" Council and Board, Goodwill Industries.
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? 1954-Council- (Month) (Year).

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? May 1954 (Month) (Year).
At Y.W.C.A. and Council and Goodwill Industries

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? 1954-Council & (Month) 1954 Goodwill Ind. (Year)
Also Okla. StateSenior Girl Scout Conferences.

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐ City Hall, Y.W.C.A.
If yes, when did they open facilities?

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐ Colored Hotels only
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available? Y.W.C.A.*for years
Y.W.C.A. is available for Negro Public Affairs Meetings, District Social Workers(White & Negro)and various other functionsfor Negroes,Musicals,and white and negroprograms.
Some of the Churches are available for joint luncheons for white & negroes.

(If there are no Negroes on the Board,) is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes-Y.M.C.A.
Yes ☒ ~~No~~ Community Council and Goodwill Industries
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? Yes, of the Goodwill Industries and Y.M.C.A. and Community Council
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? Last 2 years (Month) (Year).
When did representative start attending? (Month) (Year).
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Boy Scouts have 5 Pack & Troop Units with 190 Members., Girl Scouts have 3 Negro Troops , The Y.M.C.A. ~~has a separate Allocation for the Negroes, while the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts,it~~ is included ~~in the Total Allocatio(White & negro). The School Lunch Fund serves all the negro~~ Schools(6) and allocation is all in one(White & negro).All claims for lunshes authorized by the Board of Education before being paid(White & Negro).Muskogee Welfare Assoc'n., Gospel Rescue Mission & Salvation Army serve all clients for Material Relief.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

(Miss) Blanche I. Saunders,
(Signature of Respondent)
Executive Secretary,Muskogee Community Chest,Inc.
PastSecretary & Treasurer, Goodwill Industries
Community Council and past Sec't.& Borad Member &
~~Corporator of the Golden Rule Goodwill~~ Industries
of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

April 25, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Odessa Community Chest & United Fund Chest, Fund or Council

Odessa, Texas Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [x] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? Sept 1953.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? Sept 1953.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
If yes, when did they open facilities?
They allow Negros to be in private meetings, so long as the meetings are held in a private roomwhere doors can be closed and the other patrons cannot see in.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [x] No [ ]
When did they become available?
Sept 53 on such accations as listed above

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [ ] No [x]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [x] No [ ]
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.
The only division that we have that is a Negro division is that in the residential section and they meet with the residential division only

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [x]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year
Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [x] No [ ]

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).
As listed above

Mrs Ruth Allday
(Signature of Respondent)

4/30/56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Tulsa Council of Social Agencies + Tulsa Community Chest
Chest, Fund or Council

Tulsa, Oklahoma
Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? many many years
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? many many years
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? many many years
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Few years (2 or 3)

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
When did they become available?
Few years (2 or 3)

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [X] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
always been up to group reserving facility to decide on racial composition of group.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒

If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐

When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? many years
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Tulsa Community Chest uses Geographical plan for solicitation & not based upon race, color or creed.

[illegible] Assoc. Dir.
(Signature of Respondent)

4-26-56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Fund of Galveston, Inc Chest, Fund or Council
Galveston Community Council, Inc - Location
Galveston, Texas

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐ 4 on U.F board, 3 on Council Board
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? Oct 1953 - United Fund; Jan 1954 - G.C.C
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? Jan 1954.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? Jan 1954.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Jan, 1954

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
When did they become available?
Jan 1954

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
YW, church rooms, schools

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☑
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? Oct 1953.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? Oct. 1953
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Elise B Hopkins Ex. Director
(Signature of Respondent)
(Mrs Jack Hopkins)
April 30, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Council of Social Agencies ~~Chest, Fund or~~ Council
Kansas City, Mo. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? MAR. 1954.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? MAR 1954.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS FOR SOME FACILITIES, SIX YEARS FOR OTHERS.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
When did they become available?
WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Y W YEARS
CHURCHES (MOST CHURCHES OPEN WITHIN LAST SIX YEARS

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year
Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Harry Serotkin
(Signature of Respondent)

April 26, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Sikeston Community Chest, Fund or Council

Sikeston, Missouri Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year

When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Our negro population make contribution to our Chest in a very small way - they have no connection with our Chest officially.

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

_____
(Signature of Respondent)

_____
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Fund Alamance County Chest, Fund or Council

Burlington, N.C. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☑

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☑

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☑

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.

When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☑

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☑ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? 1954
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

1. Negro Division Kick off was separately staged - 2 Negro Division leaders walked into Report meetings (where nobody sat), checked out cash and donation pledges and left — as did whites.
2. At Award night (Annual Meeting) 2 same negroes came after dinner, sat in edge of hall + received service Oscar —

Mrs. Prue Edwards
(Signature of Respondent)

Apr. 30, 1956 -
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: High Point United Fund Inc. ~~Chest~~, Fund ~~or Council~~

High Point, N. C. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? Over 20 years ago.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [X]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Have never asked to use them.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did they become available?

Have never asked to use them.

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [X] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

I haven't the slighest idea when they became available. All I know is that we have never been turnd down by any non-commercial facility.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? October 1953.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? Always.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

James E. Smith
(Signature of Respondent)

April 25 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Services Fund Chest, Fund or Council

Fayetteville, N.C. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [X] No [ ] (Three)
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? January (Month) 1952 (Year).

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? April (Month) 1953 (Year).

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [X]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____ (Month) _____ (Year).

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [X] No [ ]
If yes, when did they open facilities?
December 1953

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [X]
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [X] No [ ]
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

The Salvation Army	1953
U.S.O. - S.A.	1952
U.S.O. - N.C.C.S.	1953

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____ (Month) _____ (Year).
When did representative start attending? _____ (Month) _____ (Year).
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [X] No [ ] This group is called "Division # 3"
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____ (Month) _____ (Year).
If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Negro employees of white owned business are no longer in their own group. Still in Division # 3 are the negro schools, organizations, and residential area.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____ (Month) _____ (Year).
Some meetings are now bi-racial
Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [X] No [ ]

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Luncheons are restricted although some white leaders will attend the negro luncheons.

Our last kick-off was bi-racial although there were special special seating arrangements.

(Signature of Respondent)

April 28, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: UNITED FUND OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY, Inc. Chest, Fund or Council
COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF WILMINGTON AND NEW HANOVER COUNTY
Wilmington, North Carolina Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____ 1950 _____.
Month Year

Operate as Negro business teams, etc.

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Report meetings by teams. No rallies.

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Mary L. Lee
(Signature of Respondent)

April 30 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Jefferson County Coordinating ~~Chest, Fund or~~ Council
Birmingham, Alabama Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? May 1954
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ ~~No~~
If yes, when did they open facilities?

Bi-racial meetings have been held in hotels but not for luncheon or dinner meetings

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☑
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

Some churches, banks or other assembly rooms, including Red Cross available for meetings - not luncheons or dinners - YWCA has not been available for any bi-racial meetings for last 6 months

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☑
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? apprx 10 yrs ago
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Council had an Interracial Committee of 25 Negro and 25 white leaders from May 1951 to April 13, 1956. All members were invited to attend Council delegate meetings etc

Roberta Morgan
(Signature of Respondent)

April 30 - 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Pine Bluff Community Chest, Fund or Council
Chest & Council, Inc.
427 Main St. Pine Bluff, Ark. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☒ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? Jan. 1954
Month Year
We have two negroes on our Chest Board

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year
negroes attend Council meetings, but not Board members - Have attended since May 1952
Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Not to my knowledge - I just checked with our largest hotel about this - negroes may attend meetings & luncheons ~~of the hotels~~ limited number yet, we have never had them

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did they become available?
We have never invited negroes to our luncheons they have their own at the Negro College and would rather have separate meetings, luncheons & dinners.

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ■ Our churches have meetings with negroes but not luncheons -
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
not at present -- but feel our churches will soon open the doors. The Y.W.C.A. has meetings where negroes attend and they may also attend luncheons & dinners in a limited number

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐
Negro Boys' Club Board acts more or less the advisory committee.

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☒ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____. We call the Negro division Classified "C"
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.
The negro division is set up the same as the other divisions - and they do a real good job. Of course with such a large population of negroes in Lake Bluff, we try to give them the same recognition as the white in our drives.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? Oct. 1950
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐ all luncheons & dinner meetings held separately.

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Our campaign is classified as
1. Special Gifts
2. Classified "A" (large firms)
3. Classified "B" (small firms)
4. Residential
5. Classified "C" negro division.

We have never had any trouble in having the negroes attend instruction or report meetings, but the negroes prefer having their own kick-off banquet at the negro College as well as their own luncheons. As far as the two negroes on our Chest Board, they are helpful and no conflict between their race and the white.

(Miss) Gertrude Wier, Exec. Sec'y.
(Signature of Respondent)

April 25, 1956.
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Fort Smith Community Chest, Inc. Chest, Fund or Council

City-County Bldg. Fort Smith, Arkansas Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☒
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.
Most colored people give through the places they work. If they give at all. There is a ~~colored branch for all our agencies fully supported by the Chest with their own boards and members. Our white representatives sit in the meetings with the colored and advise and work with them. Usually one colored woman solicits the colored business district.~~
Our population is 53,000 and colored is 10% of this.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐ The annual Chest meeting is attended by white and colored. It is held at a different agency each year and the general public attends.

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).
We have our Federated Welfare agency which is the only agency serving both races, all other as I explained above have their own agency branch with their own boards. The Federated Welfare agency serving both races has 2 colored board members. This has been so for so many years no one seems to know when it happened but was back as far as 1928. This is a rotating board and every three years new colored members are elected.

We have had fine progress working with the colored people to now but all this demanding and dictating by the government has put some strain on relationships and is making it hard for the colored people. We have an army camp here (Fort Chaffee) and we felt we had made great strides but this has blotted out the desire the majority of the people had to work the problem out. I am proud of the way the colored people have been learning to run their own agencies and work together on boards and to cooperate with other agencies. If they serve on white boards this opportunity will not afford them as readily and their opportunity to work out their problems together will not be as great.

Dr. Eugene Cooper
(Signature of Respondent)

4/25/56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: OLIVER SMITH Chest, Fund or Council

UNITED COMMUNITY FUND, INC.
306 SOUTH STATE STREET
DOVER, DELAWARE
Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

No Council

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?

about 1954

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?

about 1954

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

Y's – always
Churches – always

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☒
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? never had one.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? always.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

all meetings bi-racial.

Olive Smith
(Signature of Respondent)

4-25-56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Ft Lauderdale Community Chest Chest, Fund or Council

Ft Lauderdale, Fla. Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☑

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑

If yes, when did they open facilities?

Churches & Woman's Club only - available.

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐

When did they become available?

Several years

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

answered above

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☑

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year

When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☑ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Negro division in Campaign is designated "Northwest Division" which is the geographical location of the negro section of our community.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Usually, our Campaign organization meeting is restricted. Advance Gifts meetings are restricted. In fact, only the report meetings which we have in a Church, are available to both races. Our Annual meeting is a Dinner meeting in one of the large hotels & restricted.

Mrs. N. C. Lindsay
(Signature of Respondent)

April 25, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Leon County Community Council, Inc., (Leon Co. Red Feather - Red Cross) Chest, Fund or Council
Tallahassee, Florida Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes [X] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? March 30, 1954 (Month Year).

Council and Chest Board are same.

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes [ ] No [ ]
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____ (Month Year).

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [X]
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes [ ] No [ ]
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____ (Month Year).

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes [ ] No [X]
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes [ ] No [X]
When did they become available?

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes [ ] No [ ] We do not have bi-racial lunceon meetings.
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

The Lawyers Lounge of the Supreme Court is available for our board meetings, and the auditorium of the Fla. Education Association was made available for our past annual board meeting, where both colored and white attended.

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes [ ] No [ ]
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____ (Month Year).
When did representative start attending? _____ (Month Year).
If neither attends regular meetings, please check [ ]

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [X] No [ ]
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

We have a Division in the Campaign for Florida A&M University, which is the Negro State University located here; there is also a Division for negro commercial places, negro schools, service stations, barber shops, etc.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [X] No [ ]

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Luncheon and dinner meetings are held for both colored divisions and white, but are held separately. Solicitor training and report (some) meetings are held together.

Mrs. Fred Vogel

Mrs. Fred J. Vogel, Executive Secretary
(Signature of Respondent)

April 30, 1956
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: HALL COUNTY COMMUNITY Chest, ~~Fund or Council~~

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☑
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☑ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

WE CALL IT THE COLORED DIVISION - WITH A CHAIRMAN TO HEAD THIS PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN EACH YEAR.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

CLAUDE WILLIAMS JR. PRESIDENT
HALL COUNTY COMMUNITY CHEST
(Signature of Respondent)

4-30-56
Date

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Community Services, Inc. Chest, Fund or Council

113 East Bay Street-Savannah, Georgia Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? 1950 - when organized
Month Year

Chest + Council are the same corporation - the Social Planning Division has its own steering board
If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, ~~restaurants~~, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Since formation in 1950

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒ not bi-racial
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Not officially - although some white persons occasionally attend meal events at the branch YMCA

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes [X] No [ ] Not by that name, however
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Negro operated businesses and professional offices are handled in "DIVISION IV" with a Negro chairman and Negro and white solicitors. All other prospects formerly in NEGRO division have been gradually covered in appropriate divisions - over last three or four years.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [X]
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes [ ] No [ ] "Division IV" has bi-racial report meetings at branch YMCA (dinner) (Rest of campaign has report luncheons at Hotel)

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

Stephen L. Nelson
(Signature of Respondent)

5/1/56
Date

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Telephone VICTOR 7535
1020 McGEE ST. • KANSAS CITY 6, MO.

April 26, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Attached herewith is the filled out questionnaire. Please note that the answers on this copy concern only the Council of Social Agencies. Since the Council is separate from the Community Chest, may I suggest that if you wish also the information concerning the Community Chest, address your inquiry to Mr. E. W. Neidig, Director of Community Chest, 1020 McGee, Kansas City, Missouri.

Yvonne / please send

Sincerely yours,

Harry Serotkin

Harry Serotkin
Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies

HS:ags
Encl.

CHESTS OR COUNCILS APPOINTING NEGROES FOR FIRST TIME SINCE MAY, 1954

Community Chest or Fund	Council
	C[redacted]
	Kanawha Welfare Council, Charleston, W. Va. June, 1955
[redacted]	Muskogee Council and Board of Goodwill Industries, Muskogee, Oklahoma- 1954
Paducah Community Chest has Negro board member but didn't indicate date. This chest absorbed its "Negro quota" into the general campaign in Sept. 1954.	Paducah Community Council, Paducah, KY., May, 1955
United Givers Fund, Nashville, Tenn. has had all workers' report meetings and rallies open since Oct., 1954.	

Community Chest, Fund, or Council Use of Commerical and Non-Commercial Facilities
Since May, 1954

Commercial Facilities Open since 54

Our question prompted Pine Bluff Chest toinquire if Negroes could attend luncheons and meetings. Largest hotel said a limited number could attend, but Chest official said Negroes preferred separate meetings.

Dover Delaware, United Fund said Negroes could attend assembly meetings and luncheon or dinner meetings ###### "about 1954". Don't know if this was before or after the decision-FBI.

Paducah Community Chest and Council, Paducah, Ky., said hotels and public places became available for meals ###### in Oct., 1955. Had been available for assembly meetings for some years.

Non-commercial Facilities open since '54

Hannibal Missouri Chest invited Negroes to atten Annual Dinner in 1955, held at First Methodist Church. Two ladies (Negro) attended.

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: B.G. Warner Co (Discontinued) Chest, Fund or Council

Bowling Green Ky Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

_____
(Signature of Respondent)

_____
Date

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 27, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Lee Bloemker

~~Miss Fredna Brookreson~~, Executive Secretary
Abilene Community Chest
~~P. O. Box 2281~~ 1154 No. 2nd St, Rm. 7.
Abilene, Texas

Dear Miss Brookreson:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying various organizations in the seventeen Southern and border states to determine the extent of bi-racial participation. A number of areas are being surveyed, and no one field is being spotlighted.

We would greatly appreciate your completing the enclosed questionnaire on Chest, Fund, or Council representation. Please record dates of initial participation as accurately as possible. If exact dates are not known, approximate dates will be helpful. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience. If possible, please return the questionnaire by May 11, 1956.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: COMM. CHEST OF ABILENE Chest, Fund or Council

ABILENE, TEXAS Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? — — .
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
COUNCIL IS CURRENTLY BEING FORMED Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☒

Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐ PRIVATE ONLY

If yes, when did they open facilities?
DO NOT KNOW

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐

When did they become available? PRIVATE ONLY
DO NOT KNOW

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐ SOME

Specify the facilities and when they became available?

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☒

Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.

When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year

When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year

If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☒
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? Never Existed.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

NEGROES HAVE NEVER BEEN INVOLVED IN CAMPAIGNS, ON THE BASIS OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE; LESS THAN 5% OF THE POPULATION IS NEGRO. NEGRO REPRESENTATION TO THE COMM. WELFARE COUNCIL IS BEING INVITED.

G Blumber
(Signature of Respondent)

5-1-56
Date

Open

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Community Chest Chest, Fund or Council

Dallas Texas Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? 1952.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? 1952.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐ Both
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? 1952
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
1952 only in private dining facilities

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
When did they become available?

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

We have negroes in all division
where negroes can and will work
such as

Doctors
Lawyers
Insurance Men
Rator
Accountants
Women etc

in Many areas they could not work
because our campaign is laid out in
industries and professions as above in
some we have no negro leadership ~~[illegible]~~
our campaign Doctors work Doctors Dress Mfg work
Dress Mfg etc

JMC

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☑

If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? 1941.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

Entire Campaign integrated but still have standing committee to handle special problems

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐

When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? 1955
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

where we do not have representation for certain divisions or industry

Fred M Lange Wellan

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: United Fund Chest, Fund or Council

San Antonio, Texas Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☑
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year
Do not recall - Several years ago.

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year
They have done so - even when not members - on specific occasions. This is true for both Council and Fund.

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?

At least since 1951 or '52

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☑ No ☐
When did they become available?

Little

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☑ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? (2)
Yes ☐ No ☑
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
When did representative start attending? _____. Month Year
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☑
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____ . There has never been such a division (1)
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☑ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____
Do not know, since 1943 to my personal knowledge. Month Year
Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☑

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

(1) Our Metropolitan Division covers the entire city geographically. In two sections of the city, ~~where~~ concentration of Negro residents and businesses has resulted in teams of colored workers as part of the larger organization. The amount raised is small and does not represent "Negro" giving — and has never been designated as such. In other sections Negroes and whites work on some of the same teams.

Our Policy in the United Fund (previously the Community Chest) has been to work with and for the entire community. We do not elect members of our committees or Boards strictly for racial reasons — nor do we refuse to elect them because of color. We have, and do use Negroes in many of our activities. It happens that none is serving on the Board at this time. To add a Negro, because he or she is a Negro would be a kind of discrimination in itself.

(Signature of Respondent)
T. L. Saunders
5 - 2 - 56
Date

(2) Our largest minority group is Mexican ("Latin-American"). We do not have an "Advisory Committee" of Mexicans, and have not always had Board representation of persons of Mexican descent. It happens that our small Chinese community is very generous in its support — but we do not have a Chinese on our Board — nor a "Chinese Advisory Committee." The idea of such advisory committees would be offensive to ~~both~~ all our races — I hope!

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: UNITED COMMUNITY CHEST + COUNCIL Chest, Fund or Council

SAN ANGELO, TEX Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☑ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? MAY 15 1955.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐ Sometimes
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? MAY 15 - 1955.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?
Not publicly open but they don't care as long as local Group, Scout, YMCA etc, include them

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☒ No ☐
When did they become available?
1954

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☒ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?
Not sure but before 1952

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☒ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? Not yet.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

All Negro Businesses + Individuals

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☒ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

B. Larson
(Signature of Respondent)

4/30/56
Date

MRS. ELSIE LARSON WILSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. LUCIE LADE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

COMMUNITY CHEST OF CADDO AND BOSSIER PARISHES

1702 IRVING PLACE • TELEPHONE 3-0561 • POST OFFICE BOX 141 • SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

September 11, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
Room 432 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

As the acting executive in the interim period between Mrs. Wilson's tragic death on July 22 and the selection of her successor, it is my task to attempt to dispose of some of the items of business that were not cared for.

Among other items I found your questionnaire sent to her on April 23. I hope that you will understand how impossible it is for us to cooperate with you at this time, but please accept our good wishes for the success of your undertaking.

Very sincerely yours,

Theo Foley

Theo. Foley
Acting Executive Director

mh

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1949.

INTERRACIAL FUND OF $500,000 SOUGHT

Southern Regional Council, in Move for Ten-Year Program, Asks Contributions

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Nov. 12—A campaign to raise $500,000 to finance a ten-year program for interracial improvement in the South has been started by the Southern Regional Council.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the council, in announcing the campaign said that it was designed to "call upon the people of the South to meet their own responsibility for human well-being."

"While the program rejects the creed of sectionalism," he continued, "we simply urge and emphasize that the South do its own share in this field in cooperation with the nation as a whole."

The council is composed of clergymen, educators, business men, labor leaders and newspaper editors representing the white and Negro peoples in thirteen Southern states. It is widely regarded as the most effective interracial organization in the South.

Prior to this year, Dr. Mitchell said, about hal fthe council's annual budget was contributed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the rest came from church groups, private donations and other foundations. Now that the Rosenwald Fund has ceased operations, the council is looking for new support.

Odum Starts a $25,000 Fund

Dr. Howard W. Orum, sociologist of the University of North Carolina and leading figure in the development of a "New South," has asked that 100 persons give $250 each to make a sum of $25,000 for the council's needs this year. He has contributed the first $250.

The fund-raising work is under the direction of Thomas F. Byrd, an associate director of the council. He will be assisted by the council's board of directors, which includes such well-known Southerners as Virginius Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, and Msgr. T. James McNamara of Savannah.

Also, E. W. Palmer, publisher of Kingsport, Tenn.; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College; Alfred Mynders, editor of The Chattanooga Times; Bishop E. A. Penick of the Episcopal diocese of North Carolina, and Paul D. Williams, publisher of Richmond, Va.

Since its start six years ago, the council has played a major role in social, political and cultural developments in the South. It has issued 500,000 publications giving the facts about the region's health, housing, education, law-enforcement and race relations, many of which are used in schools and colleges throughout the South.

"Council members in every Southern state provide a network of conscientious people ready to take preventive action when racial violence threatens, and also to take specific action toward promoting better relations in the field of employment," Dr. Mitchell declared today.

Got Negroes Police Jobs

The council took the leading part in the recent Southern movement for adding Negroes to local police forces. As a result there are now sixty-five cities in twelve Southern states employing a total of 344 Negro policemen and seven policewomen.

In the first two post-war years the council sent a staff of nine veterans, eight of them Negroes, to veterans-services offices throughout the South, familiarizing them with Negroes' needs and the full range of services available to Negro veterans.

The council has developed a community self-survey pattern which has been adopted by five Southern cities and which resulted in seventy-five specific improvements in the living conditions of Negro citizens in Jacksonville, Fla.

The council put into the hands of every county and city superintendent of schools in the South a pamphlet describing the court dispute about equal school facilities in King George County, Va. This action was responsible for many communities moving to provide equal school buildings and equipment for both races.

A month ago the council sponsored a South-wide meeting of church women, who pledged themselves to attack discrimination and inequality in their communities by personally checking on courtroom procedures, police administration, jail conditions, protection of the right to vote and increased respect for personal safety of all people.

EXHIBIT III.
(cf. pp.6-8)

JULY, 1950
Vol. 5 No. 7

New South

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PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS DROP THE COLOR BAR

	LAWYERS	TEACHERS	DENTISTS	DOCTORS	NURSES	LIBRARIANS	SOCIAL WORKERS
Alabama	√				√		√
Arkansas		√			√	√	√
Florida	√			√	√		√
Georgia							√
Kentucky	√				√	√	√
Louisiana	√					√	√
Mississippi					√		√
North Carolina					√		√
Oklahoma					√	√	√
South Carolina	√						√
Tennessee					√		√
Texas						√	√
Virginia	√					√	√

In the above table, checkmarks designate those state-wide professional associations which have admitted Negroes to membership. In determining which associations should be classified as "open" two standards were applied whenever feasible: (1) Is it the association's stated policy that membership rolls are open to qualified Negroes? (2) Are there, in fact, Negro members?

The latter point may be open to criticism. Some associations do not mention race at all in their constitutions or by-laws, and responded to inquiries with some such statement as, "The question has never arisen." Perhaps such organizations should be listed as open — at least, until there is evidence to the contrary. It was felt, however, that the safer procedure would be to limit the classification to those associations whose policies are explicit and have been put into active practice.

A checkmark does NOT necessarily mean that an association offers Negro members the same advantages or the opportunity to participate as fully as white members. In many cases, Negro members are subjected to some degree of discrimination. (See the accompanying article, page 2).

The information on which this table and the following article are based was supplied by an informed person in each Southern state. In an area so complex and rapidly changing, the possibility of error is considerable. The Southern Regional Council presents this information with no claim to infallibility and will welcome corrections from its members and friends.

Policy and Practice

WHEN the Florida Medical Association opened its doors to Negro members recently, its action was regarded as news throughout the nation. It was news for the very simple reason that Florida is the first — and so far the only — Southern state in which Negro doctors are admitted to full membership in the state medical society.

In most Southern states, it is true, Negro doctors have their own organizations. The same is true in other fields. These all-Negro groups are not dealt with here, however, since they exist largely because of the exclusiveness of the dominant professional associations. Like so many of our "separate" institutions, they suffer limitations not shared by their white counterparts. Their membership is necessarily much smaller, their professional resources fewer, their prestige and influence unavoidably less. Under present conditions, they are necessary and useful, but the Negro professional person will continue to suffer disadvantages so long as he is denied membership in the major associations. And quite apart from the injury felt by trained, competent, sensitive people, the South as a whole is denied the benefits of free interchange of knowledge.

As the table on page one shows, doctors are not the only professional group to apply the color bar. Negro dentists may not join the dental association in any Southern state, and Negro teachers are excluded from even formal membership in the educational associations of all except Arkansas. In welcome contrast, the state social workers' associations are open to Negro members in all of the thirteen Southern states. Nurses' associations rank next, with eight out of thirteen open to Negroes. Lawyers admit qualified Negroes to membership in seven states, and librarians in six.

Half-Way Practices

The situation is not as simple as this tabulation suggests. Even among the associations which officially admit Negroes, one can find various discriminatory practices. Few have a policy as unequivocal as that of the Alabama Bar Association, which admitted the first Negro lawyer to membership some 25 years ago; today it has seven Negro members who may attend all business meetings, receive all literature, and vote on all proposals. Most of the associations which fall short of these practices do so because of public or private regulations prescribing segregation. Some, for example, combine their business and "social" functions in such a way that Negro members are prevented from taking part. In others, Negroes are eligible for membership at the state level but are not admitted by the district or county organizations which make up the state body. A few are integrated only on paper, for they insist that Negro and white members meet separately and, in effect, conduct their business as two affiliated organizations.

Many of these groups have only

recently opened membership to Negroes. As the practice comes to be accepted as a matter-of-course, it is to be hoped that the clumsier arrangements will disappear. Meanwhile, to illustrate the kinds of adjustments that have been and are being made, the following specific examples are offered.

Lawyers

The functions of the bar associations, and hence their membership policies, vary from state to state. The Georgia Bar Association, for example, is a purely private organization which may admit or exclude anybody it pleases, and performs only such professional services as its members wish. It does not accept Negro members. On the other hand, Virginia has what is known as an "integrated bar" — one which performs the dual rule of private association and official agency. It issues licenses, hears complaints, and otherwise regulates the practice of law in the states. By its very nature, the Virginia State Bar could hardly restrict membership to one racial group, since every lawyer must be a member in order to practice. Membership eligibility must be determined by purely professional standards.

In addition to the State Bar, Virginia has two bar associations, one for whites and one for Negroes, which are largely "social" organizations. But that is not the general pattern. In Alabama, the single bar association *is* the integrated bar; and a move is under way in Oklahoma to transform the Oklahoma Bar Association (now limited to whites) into an integrated bar, in which case all practicing lawyers would become members.

Teachers

The sole exception to the rule of separate associations for white and Negro teachers is a very recent one — and only a partial exception. Until April, 1950, as in the other Southern states, there were two such organizations in Arkansas — the Arkansas Education Association (white) and the Arkansas Teachers Association (Negro). The AEA at its 1950 convention amended its constitution to admit Negro members, but with the provision that the two groups "continue to meet separately." The ATA met a few days later and, after some debate, voted to accept the condition and become part of the AEA.

Dentists

Although state dental associations uniformly restrict membership to whites, the arrangement in Alabama might be noted in passing. It is best described in the words of the secretary-treasurer of the Alabama Dental Association: "Negro dentists are not active members but are invited and admitted to scientific sessions, clinics, and exhibits at our state meetings. The Alabama Dental Association acts as a clearing house for forwarding the dues of the Negro dentists to the American Dental Association. We have been following this plan for a long time and there are about 35 Negro dentists who participate in it." Negro dentists in Tennessee, though they may not join the Tennessee Dental Association, are invited to participate in an annual seminar sponsored by it.

Doctors

How many state medical associations will follow the lead of Florida in opening membership rolls to Negro physicians remains to be seen. The Oklahoma Medical Association took a slight step in that direction only last month when it voted to invite Negro physicians to attend scientific sessions, beginning in 1951. A requirement for admission is that the Negro doctors

be recommended by the local medical society of the county in which they practice. Another condition is that the sessions shall be open to Negro doctors only "when they are held outside of local hotels."

Following the Florida action in April of this year, Alabama's Negro medical association voted to seek admittance for its members to the all-white county and state medical societies. Sponsors of the resolution pointed out that Negro doctors are handicapped by policies of exclusion. Membership in the American Medical Association is automatically closed to them, since the AMA requires membership in the state and county medical societies. This is a serious disability, for AMA membership is necessary for certification to the various specialty boards.

Nurses

Nurses' associations admit Negroes to membership in eight Southern states, but most of the district organizations are closed to them. The situation in Alabama is fairly typical. The Birmingham *News* reported in an editorial: "Early in November of this year (1949) in state convention the Alabama Nurses Association voted to admit Negro nurses to professional membership in the group. The officers at the state level were, for the most part, in favor of such action. But such vote did not commit each district's membership. Thus it is possible — indeed, the condition has already come to pass — that one district may abide by the decision and another district simultaneously refuse to accept it." Of the fifteen districts in the state, only District One, in which Birmingham is located, is known to have voted favorably on the admission of Negro nurses.

Differential treatment has curtailed the participation of Negro nurses in association activities in at least a few states. One correspondent reports, for example, that in her state their attendance at state meetings "has been very limited because Negro nurses refuse to invite upon themselves the humiliation of being asked to use freight elevators in hotels where meetings are held."

Librarians

The state library associations in Oklahoma and Virginia have been open to Negroes without restriction from the beginning. Negro librarians have participated fully in the Arkansas association for many years. In Texas, the library association has been open since 1938; in Kentucky, since 1946; and in Louisiana, since 1947. Membership in the Louisiana Library Association appears to be somewhat limited. According to a correspondent, Negroes pay dues, are on the membership roster, receive the literature, but have not attended meetings, since they are held at hotels which discourage Negro attendance.

Social Workers

By and large, social workers have led the field in making membership available on wholly professional grounds. It has already been pointed out that social workers are the only such group which admit Negroes to their organizations uniformly in the Southern states. (This applies to the state organizations only, not to all of the local chapters). Two of the charter members of the Tennessee association, founded in 1932, were Negroes. The Texas Social Welfare Association, in which Negro social workers are fully integrated, some years ago adopted a policy of refusing to meet in any city where Negroes might be denied use of the facilities of the meeting place.

An Answer to Demagogues

THE South has lately been hard beset by appeals to old fears and prejudices. Political campaigns in recent state primaries were accompanied by a remarkable amount of demagoguery. Race baiting re-emerged as the chief vote-getting technique in the senatorial contests in Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina, as well as in the gubernatorial race in Georgia. Inflammatory speeches from the stump were supplemented by a flood of hate literature.

Supreme Court Rulings

At the climax of three of the campaigns the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its momentous decisions in the Sweatt, McLaurin, and Henderson cases, all dealing with racial discrimination. (See June *New South*). This was grist for the demagogic mill. Although the most notable thing about the Supreme Court rulings was their moderateness, many voters were persuaded that the Southern sky was about to fall and that only this or that candidate could be relied on to prop it up.

Apart from their political significance, these unhappy events have an important bearing on the whole pattern of human relations in the region. Those elements in the South which are opposed to progress in race relations have developed an expert propaganda technique. They have found new allies and strong financial support, both within and outside the South. (One of today's major ironies is their use of "outside interference" as a rallying cry). Encouraged by their success so far, they may be expected to employ the same methods in the future. Hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan stand ready, as always, to batten on the fear and confusion that are generated.

These efforts to fan the fires of sectionalism could not come at a less appropriate time. The Supreme Court's rulings should only serve to emphasize the serious task which the South faces. There is an impelling need to proceed rapidly and honestly toward the inclusion of the Negro in our public life; the long-neglected job of providing equality in public facilities and services, however expensive or difficult, cannot be postponed. The futility of blind resistance is obvious. What is needed is statesmanship of a high order, and a revival of the "Rebel yell" will hardly serve as a substitute.

Irreversible Trend

The trend toward a more inclusive citizenship has been under way for several years now. Basically, it is irreversible. Quite clearly, for example, qualified Negroes are entitled to vote and efforts to prevent them from doing so are bound to fail. It is also clear that longstanding inequalities in education can no longer be defended merely by reciting the "separate but equal" doctrine. The question is not *whether* the Southern states are going to revise their discriminatory practices, but *how* that revision is to be carried out. One way is to rail defensively at each new demand, to yield grudgingly inch by inch, to wait ignominiously for the prod of more and more court suits. The other way is to admit the Negro third of our popula-

tion to full and fair counsel and, in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect, work out the adjustments that are rightfully sought.

Surely it is time for the people of the South to insist that their leaders follow the latter course. Racism and regional isolationism — those twin shibboleths which have brought the South so much grief — have less than ever to recommend them. Practically they are unrealistic; morally they are degrading. Those who rely on them as the means of winning popular support show a contemptuous regard for the Southern people as so many lumps of compliant prejudice.

That Southerners are capable of a more honorable role one need not look very far to see. In nearly every community one can find thoughtful persons of both races who long ago recognized that there is no such thing as "white" welfare or "Negro" welfare, but only the common welfare. They have learned to meet together as friends and work together as fellow citizens. They are concerned about the material backwardness — low incomes, poor schools, bad housing, inadequate health facilities — which lie at the bottom of many of our difficulties. Their organized local efforts are often powerful influences for good.

Such people as these are perhaps relatively few, but they can be found anywhere and they are growing in numbers and activity. It is vital that they continue to do so. Their quiet, steady example is the most effective answer to those who would sow the seeds of race hatred. For in the soil of common citizenship hatred will not grow.

Praise for 'Greenville's Big Idea'

THE Greenville, S. C., self-survey, reported in the April-May issue of *New South,* has attracted widespread attention. An Associated Press release, which appeared in newspapers throughout the country, told the story of this local effort by people of both races. *Light,* the publication of the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, gave a lengthy summary of the findings and recommendations. A number of newspapers ran editorials praising the Greenville effort in particular and the self-survey method in general.

Having helped in the Greenville survey, the Southern Regional Council reprints with some pride the following favorable comments. But we submit that none of them surpasses in simple eloquence that statement made by a local member of the Greenville self-survey committee: "The best thing about the survey was that it got people together. We didn't know each other well enough. Now we do. Meeting and working together — not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose — has been a release and a relief."

The Greenville News

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

"Everybody's Business," the 75-page study of conditions affecting the Negro population of Greenville County officially released last night, is one of the most important documents to be compiled in Greenville in many a

year. Its thirteen sections deal with all phases of community life, showing exactly what the facts are concerning Negro participation in every activity. Each section ends with recommendations of steps that should be taken, in the opinion of the committee which drafted the report, to provide the Negroes of our area with their fair share of the benefits and responsibilities that go with citizenship.

Best thing about this survey is that it has been made not by outsiders but by a large group of Greenvillians, representing both races. The community need feel no undue sensitivity about having its shortcomings in some fields pointed out; after all, this is self-examination.

Over ten months have gone into this work. The result is a sensible, non-dramatic presentation of the total picture in the Negro community, and the role of that community in the life of Greater Greenville.

Our thanks should be extended to the members of the survey committee, led by Mrs. C. C. Withington, chairman, and Professor J. E. Beck, co-chairman for a job well done. The best way to express those thanks will be to join in the effort to get the committee recommendations translated into action.

The New York Times

TALE OF TWO CITIES

Those who would search for Southern signs pointing to white and Negro cooperation in voluntary movements to promote the largest good of the greatest number might take a flying trip to Roanoke, Va., and Greenville, S. C. The first city is a "Middletown" in a border state of the South, located where the Piedmont industrial plateau moves toward the Appalachian Mountains; the second, a "Middletown" also, deep in the heart of the industrial South. There the presence of the Negro in large numbers has led to tensions and violence in the past.

Roanoke has just concluded a successful community-wide campaign to build a new Negro hospital. White and Negro citizens of Greenville, with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, have just finished a survey to determine what the Negro needs and how united effort can help to equalize opportunity between the races.

Three years ago Willie Earle, a young Negro, was lynched in Greenville. The spotlight focused on the community then was not as searching as the investigation conducted under the auspices of a "steering committee" of white and Negro leaders, in which numerous agencies participated. Ministers rode buses; schools were surveyed; housewives studied housing; doctors examined health facilities, and engineers looked at deadlines of public improvements between white and Negro residential sections. Committees confronted the facts on Negro opportunity and employment. The community is working on a long-range plan for the betterment of opportunity for the minority race. There is talk of setting in Greenville "a Southern pattern."

There are some 30,000 persons gainfully employed in the metropolitan area of Roanoke. Five out of six of them contributed to a Hospital Development Fund in a campaign that raised $2,200,000. That was $700,000 more than the minimum goal set. Before the year is out work will begin on the new Negro hospital and the

addition of a wing to a white hospital.

There are still depressing areas in American race relations, but one returns from this Southern trip with a heart-warming picture of progress.

The Ocala, Fla., Star-Banner

THE GREENVILLE PLAN

What may be known as the "Greenville Plan" for the betterment of Negro citizens is being inaugurated by Greenville, S. C. . . . Out of it has come a long range plan, worked out by whites and Negroes, for the improvement of the Negro community.

The "plan" got its start in 1948 when a group of Negro women asked the YWCA to set up a branch "Y" for the Negro community. The YWCA in turn asked the community council for advice and the council evolved, out of its discussions, a county-wide survey of conditions among Negroes. . . .

As a result of the "Greenville Plan" and studies that have been made, better housing and slum clearance projects are under way; a strong movement has been initiated to provide better recreation programs and facilities, with a state park for Negroes almost assured; a Negro newspaper began publication in January and a maternal care program is under way.

The Southern Regional Council, which supplied professional help to the Greenville community council, confidently expects the Greenville experiment to become a Southern pattern. . . .

Syndicated Column By Hodding Carter

GREENVILLE'S STOCK-TAKING

Perhaps the Supreme Court decisions arising from the Southern separate educational system will give impetus to the kind of stock-taking recently conducted by Greenville, South Carolina. . . .

The Greenville undertaking is a truly convincing demonstration. Here in a city shamed only three years ago by a jury's failure to convict the confessed members of a lynching mob, the community council has just finished a survey of conditions among Negroes in respect to health, crime, education, recreation, income, job opportunity, and the like. The survey, in which the Southern Regional Council participated, was thorough. The discoveries were not unexpected. But Greenville is going to do something about the survey's recommendations. . . .

Contributions to the Southern Regional Council are tax-exempt.

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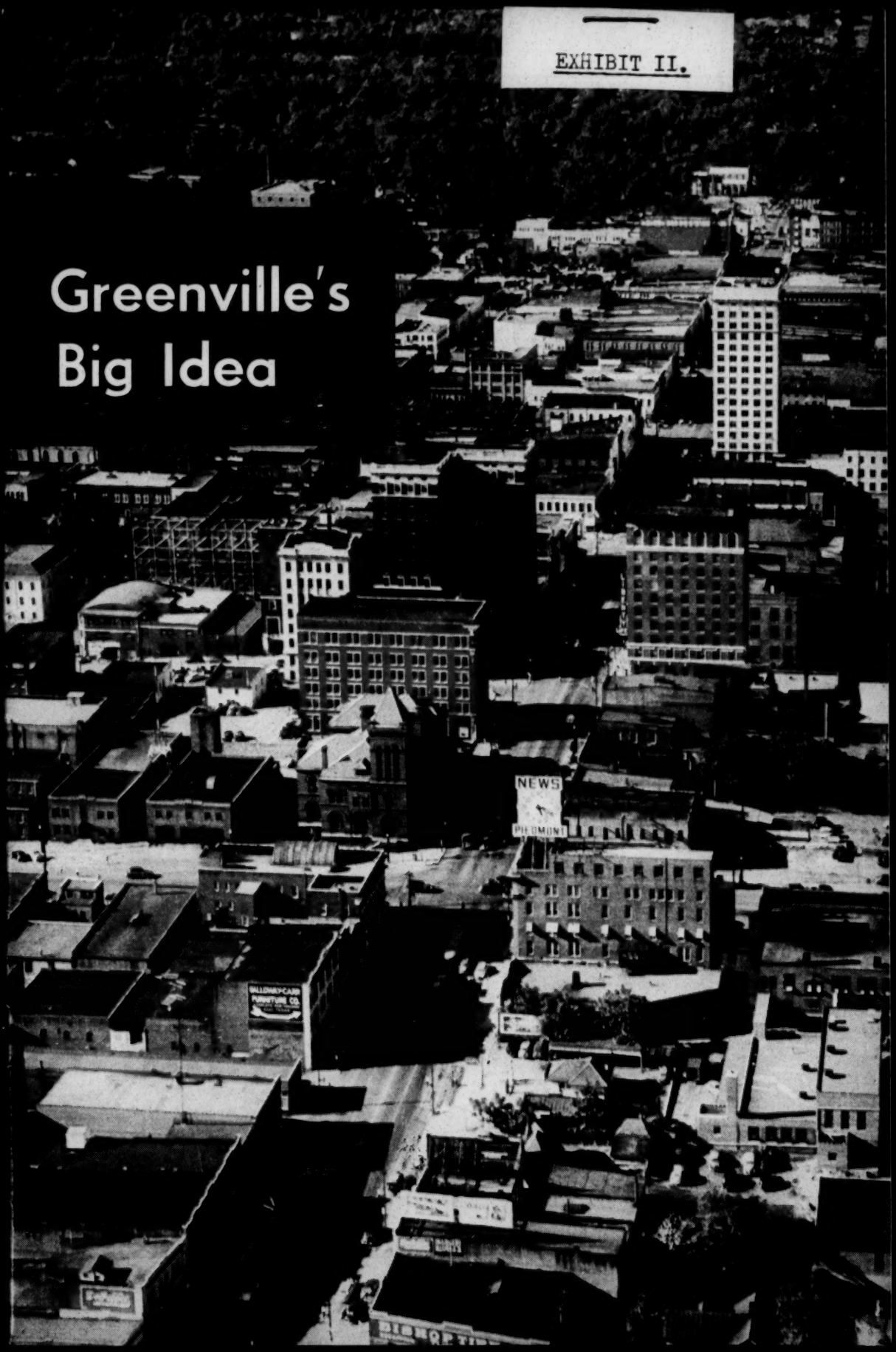
To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

EXHIBIT II.

Greenville's Big Idea



Community Council of Greenville County

May 25, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive
Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

May we express our very real appreciation to the Southern Regional Council for the help given in carrying through this Self-Survey of Negro Conditions in Greenville. The expert advice of your staff not only in the early days of the study but in the final job of editing this report ensured success.

Since the study began last July there have been many signs of the growing interest in the needs of our Negro citizens. A strong movement has been initiated towards providing better recreation programs and facilities, a maternal care project is under way, progress is being made toward securing a state park for Negroes in this area. These are only a few of the concrete developments. Of more importance is that greater feeling of understanding and cooperation between both races that participated in this Study.

We hope that this publication will encourage those in other communities who see the need for a Self-Survey to start with the job. I know your organization will be as helpful to them as it has been to us.

Cordially,

W. F. Loggins

W. F. Loggins, President.

A Red Feather Service

Everybody's Business

EARLY in the spring of 1948, an idea began to grow in Greenville, South Carolina. The idea had to do with a lot of things that are talked about all the time — local action, cooperation, community betterment. But this time it was different. This time the idea grew because these things were not just "discussed"; they were put into action.

The idea started when a group of Negro women asked the Greenville YWCA to set up a branch "Y" for the colored community. The YWCA turned to the Community Council for advice. The result: plans for an over-all study of conditions affecting Negro citizens.

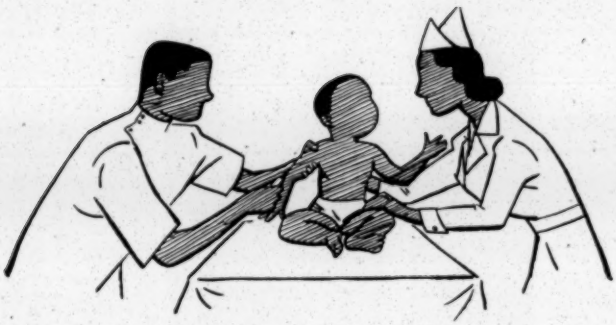
It was not until the summer of 1949 that the idea really took hold. Under the sponsorship of the Community Council, a Steering Committee of white and Negro leaders was formed. They agreed that Greenville's biggest problems were those facing the Negro community. They agreed, too, that solving those problems was not just the business of white people or colored people, of public agencies or private groups — but everybody's business. They agreed that this was to be a job for Greenville citizens from start to finish, a self-survey with emphasis on the **self.**

The Steering Committee decided to call for advisory help from the Southern Regional Council, which had aided Jacksonville, Florida, with its self-survey in 1946. Representatives of the Southern Regional Council met with the committee and supplied technical advice, both at the beginning and in the course of the survey.

Twelve fact-finding committees were set up: Population, Health, Sanitation and Safety, Law Enforcement, Transportation, Recreation, Religious Resources, Welfare, Industry and Employment, Community Participation, Education, and Housing. A white chairman and a Negro co-chairman were appointed to head each committee. A glance at the last page will show how representative that group was — and, incidentally, why the fact-finding can be expected to pay off with results. For the people who worked on the self-survey are people who carry weight in Greenville; they are people who make things happen. Some 200 persons turned out at a "kickoff" meeting and volunteered to help on the job. Others joined in later. Ministers rode buses to observe transportation services; housewives studied housing; doctors examined health facilities; engineers gathered facts about safety; teachers, lawyers, dentists, laborers, all did their share.

What resulted was not the bulky "professional" document a visiting expert might have prepared. Instead, the reports consist of simple facts, gathered by local people who want to put the facts to work. Fact-finding and action have been so closely linked together in many cases that it is hard to say where one left off and the other began.

But first let's see what the committees found. The sections that follow are brief, condensed versions of their reports and recommendations.



Health

SHORTCOMINGS in Negro medical care can be generally summed up in a few short phrases: too few hospital beds, inadequate pre-natal care, not enough Negro doctors and dentists.

Most of the general hospital care available to Negroes is provided at the Greenville General Hospital. The only other public hospital in the County open to them is the Greenville County Tuberculosis Hospital, which has 56 beds for white patients and 19 for Negro patients. The percentage of beds available to Negroes in the General Hospital is 15.4, compared with a population percentage of 25 to 30 per cent. The need for more beds has become increasingly urgent in recent years. Between 1943 and 1947, white hospital admissions to the General Hospital increased from 7,555 to 11,782, while Negro admissions were 1,678 in 1943 and 1,985 in 1947. The increase in white admissions was made possible by the addition of new facilities. A comparable increase in Negro admissions would doubtless have occurred had additional beds been made available for that racial group.

Only ward accommodations are provided for Negroes in the General Hospital. Negro nurses are employed on that ward to the extent that they are available; but there are no local facilities for the training of Negro nurses. The only toilet for women on the Negro ward is exposed in the middle of a utility room and must be screened for privacy.

The only other major general hospital in Greenville is St. Francis Hospital, a private Catholic institution maintained by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. The 120 beds in this hospital are available to white persons only.

The lack of hospital beds for Negroes is reflected in statistics on attended births from the City and County Health Departments. In 1946-47, 116 Negro babies were delivered by mid-wives in the City, as against only one white baby; the figures for the County were 10 white and 108 Negro babies. Doctors attended 1,649 white births and 367 Negro births in the City, and 1,384 white and 154 Negro births in the County.

Although the Health Committee found the quality of service rendered by mid-wives generally good, it cannot, of course, be considered equal to that of a physician. It should be noted, too, that there is no institution for expectant Negro mothers from low-income families corresponding to the Maternity Shelter for whites.

There are but four Negro doctors in the County. They are not allowed to care for their patients in the General Hospital. The only hospital facilities open to them are those of the McClaren Medical Shelter, a private, general-type hospital of only nine beds, operated by a Negro physician.

Since there are so few Negro physicians, many Negro patients naturally are treated by white doctors. It was found that 90 per cent of the local white physicians see Negro patients regularly in their offices. But, of these, only 8 per cent have adequate waiting rooms for Negroes; 85 per cent have inadequate waiting rooms, and 7 per cent have no waiting rooms at all for Negroes.

Only three Negro dentists serve Greenville County's 29,258 Negroes, as compared to 34 dentists for the white population of 107,322. No white dentists see Negroes routinely in their offices, although many see them occasionally as referred patients. A dental clinic open to both races is held once a week at the General Hospital for emergency care. Because of a lack of available personnel, only two white and one Negro dentist are employed by the South Carolina State Board of Health. As a result, the Negro dentist spends only six weeks each year in the Negro schools of Greenville caring for the dental needs of the pupils.

Recent expansion of area has increased the City's population from 42,000 to 70,000. The City Health Department, which was already understaffed, has had its work load greatly increased. It has four nurses — two white and two Negro — and the County Health Department has only one nurse for every 20,000 people. The U. S. Public Health Service standard is one nurse per 5,000 population.

The city school system has one nurse and one part-time Negro physician for the Negro schools. This is inadequate, since little medical care and instruction are given these students elsewhere.

Although free clinics for general medical care at the General Hospital are consistently used to capacity and are frequently overcrowded,

many indigent persons, because of ignorance or pride, do not make use of them.

Recommendations

That the number of beds for Negro patients at the General Hospital be increased; that some private or semi-private rooms be provided; that Negro physicians be extended staff privileges so that they may treat their own patients; that adequate bathroom facilities be provided in the Negro ward; and that consideration be given to the training of Negro nurses.

That consideration be given to establishing for Negroes an institution corresponding to the Maternity Shelter for white women.

That doctors provide adequate waiting rooms for Negro patients wherever possible.

That the Piedmont Medical Association attempt to secure additional Negro doctors and dentists for the County, perhaps by approaching medical schools and universities.

That Negro children be urged to have their teeth examined before entering public schools, and to obtain the required treatment as early as possible from their private dentists.

That the officials of the City and County Health Departments be supported in their requests for additional personnel.

That more health work be carried on in the Negro schools by conducting more frequent examinations, adding formal instruction in physical and mental hygiene, and employing a dental hygienist.

That membership in the Blue Shield and Blue Cross (voluntary health insurance) be given favorable publicity, since such membership would lessen the load on the clinics and make private medical attention more widely available.

Sanitation and Safety

SEWAGE. A serious problem of sewage disposal is complicated by divided responsibility. The main trunk sewers and disposal works are under the jurisdiction of the Greater Greenville Sewer District Commission. But the various subdivisions of the District have jurisdiction over their respective sewage collecting systems. The subdivisons are: City of Greenville, Parker Subdistrict, Northgate Subdistrict, and City View Subdistrict.

The Sanitation and Safety Committee located and reported three places in the City where sewage overflows from the sanitary system into nearby streams. This overflow is believed to be caused by old and partly obstructed sewers. Overflow pipes, to localize the discharge, have been installed at several points. The City Board of Health is aware of this situation and reports that it will take drastic action if evidence of a serious health hazard appears.

TOILET FACILITIES. A city ordinance was passed in April, 1948, requiring that one toilet, either inside or outside, be furnished for every two dwelling units. Yet inadequate toilet facilities still exist in some heavily populated Negro rental sections. In most instances the flush toilets are located outdoors and, according to the City Health Commissioner, "75 per cent of them are old or in need of repair." The 1948 ordinance has been pretty well enforced within the old city limits, but many violations exist in the newly annexed areas. One afternoon's survey revealed four violations; the worst of these was an instance in which three toilets served eleven families. The City Health Department, when informed, promptly investigated and ordered the owners to comply with regulations. Fortunately, the Department has now begun a house-to-house check. Pit toilets were found within the old city limits in Fincher's

Alley. Accurate information on conditions in the recently annexed areas is not available.

WATER. Water supply and pressure are not adequate in much of the area lying to the east of the old city limits, though a satisfactory amount is expected to be available within a year. Nicholtown, a large section inhabited mostly by Negro residents, is presently without an adequate water supply. The City Health Department will, upon request, analyze the water from any wells within the City to determine its fitness for domestic use.

SAFETY. With the completion and staffing of two fire stations now under construction, **equipment** and **personnel** should be sufficent for the entire City. But **protection** will not be adequate until needed pipe lines and hydrants have been installed in the area between old Eastover-Overbrook limits and the new city limits. In the Parker Subdistrict, there are only nine paid firemen for the two existing stations. The remainder of the force is voluntary. As local residents have learned through bitter experience the voluntary units are too slow in reaching a fire to provide adequate protection. The City Fire Department no longer answers calls outside the city limits, unless a church, school, or business employing more than 20 persons is involved. As a result, many residents of this area are without adequate fire protection. Some of them are not even aware of the fact.

Blinker lights are needed at two locations for the safety of school children: on the bypass highway from East Stone Avenue to Laurens Road at Allen School, and at the "blind" corner of Jenkins and Calhoun Streets. About 95 per cent of Sterling High School students are exposed to traffic dangers daily between Jenkins Street and Arlington Avenue. Because of the absence of paved sidewalks, most of them walk in the street or the gutters.

There are an estimated 400 miles of paved streets in the City, only 250 miles of which are in good repair. Greenville also has 75 miles of unpaved streets, 300 miles of unpaved sidewalks, and 100 miles of streets with no sidewalks at all. About 25 per cent of this mileage is in Negro sections. The Committee found the poorest of the unpaved streets in two predominantly Negro sections — Nicholtown and Greenline. Most of the paved streets in Negro areas were hard-surfaced with tar and gravel during the last nine months. Heavy rains have washed away the surface, leaving gullies and holes at the edges.

A bond issue to finance additional paving has been authorized. The procedure required to secure paving is for two-thirds of the owners of abutting property to petition City Council. The property owners must agree to reimburse the City for one-half of the costs, which may be paid in installments over a period of five years.

GARBAGE. The number of garbage collections per week in Negro sections varies from one to three. A city ordinance requires only one. The Superintendent of Sanitation states that trucks make the first round

and begin a second, "but they may not make it all the way the second time." The Committee feels that the time elapsing between collections is too long for adequate sanitation. It is reported that no collections at all are made on the Compress Line, an extension of Hampton Avenue, which is outside the City and under the jurisdiction of the Greater Greenville Sanitation Commission.

A city ordinance, still in effect, requires that garbage cans be placed on the street for convenient collection. This practice is still followed in Negro sections, unlike most white sections, and contributes to a general slum-like appearance. The Superintendent of Sanitation has said that the ordinance is no longer enforced, but it was cited by a city official only recently in response to an inquiry from a Negro citizen. Open garbage trucks used in many Negro sections are known to litter streets as they proceed, loaded beyond capacity.

Although pest control is technically not considered the duty of any city department, the City Health Department is urging City Council to include funds in its budget for a rat-control program.

Recommendations

That responsibility for the operation and maintenance of all sanitary sewers within the metropolitan area of Greenville be placed under a single authority.

That sewage overflow pipes be extended so that they will discharge into streams below the water surface.

That the amount of stream pollution caused by sewage overflow be determined by analysis. If the streams receiving the overflow are more dangerously polluted than other streams in the area, the City should sterilize the overflow by chlorination or other suitable method.

That the City Health Department continue to check closely and enforce the city ordinance prescribing the number of families that may use one toilet.

That a plan be worked out to inform all Negro property owners of the procedure required to get streets and sidewalks paved.

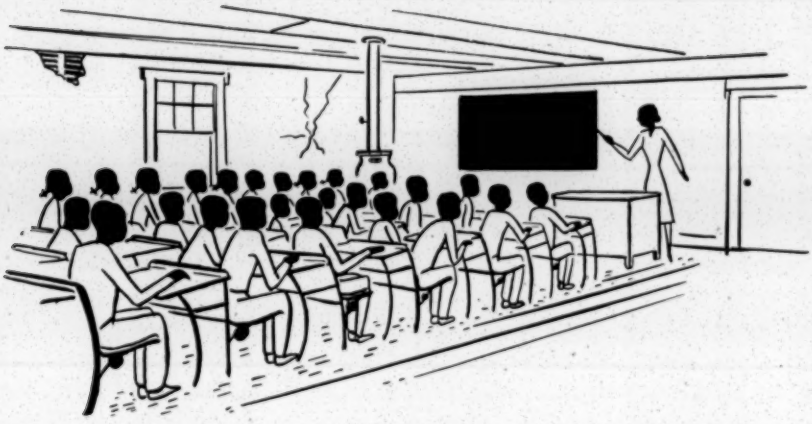
That action be taken to protect the safety of school children at the blind corners of South Calhoun and Jenkins Streets, and Green and Dunbar Streets. That proper authorities also consider the advisability of widening South Calhoun Street between the end of the pavement and Jenkins Street, which is the main approach to Sterling High School.

That a citizens' group investigate the possibility of securing a public rest room for Negroes in the vicinity of Broad and Fall Streets.

That the city ordinance requiring that garbage be placed at the curb be repealed. Perhaps a substitute should be passed requiring garbage to be placed in the rear wherever possible.

That the proper authorities of the City of Greenville and the Greater Greenville Sanitation Commission investigate the advisability of at least two garbage collections a week in all areas.

That a method be devised to inform citizens in the various sections of Greater Greenville of the fire protection they are entitled to by law.



Education

PUBLIC education dealt with in this report is limited largely to the Greenville City and Parker District Schools. A thorough study has already been made on a county-wide basis, and no effort was made to duplicate it.

COUNTY SURVEY. During 1949 a committee of 15 citizens was appointed by the Greenville County Delegation to study the administration of schools within the County. At present there are 86 school districts in the County, ranging from small districts having only a one-room school to the two largest, the Parker School District and the Greenville City School District. Two-thirds of the County's population is served by these two large districts, while one-third is served by the remaining 84 districts.

The Greenville County School Survey recommended that there be greater consolidation of the school districts. There was mixed feeling about two alternative plans: a single unit system for the County, or a division of the County into about four school districts. On July 11, 1950, the people of the County will vote on whether or not to reorganize the present system of administering education in the County.

GREENVILLE SCHOOLS. One way to measure education is by the value of school property per pupil in average daily attendance. For the Greenville City Schools in 1948-49, the figure was $576.00 for white students and $319.00 for Negro students. Corresponding figures for

the State of South Carolina were not available for 1948-49. However, for the year 1945-46 the figures were $209.00 for white pupils and $43.00 for Negro pupils. The value of school property per pupil for all pupils in the Greenville City Schools was $492.00, a figure which exceeds the latest available figure for the U. S. of $413.00 in 1945-46. No information was available for Parker District Schools, since 5 of the 15 schools in that District are owned by textile mills and rented to the District.

The current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance is another school measurement. In the Greenville City School District $139.00 was spent per pupil in 1948-49; in the Parker School District $118.00 was spent; and for the entire County (including the two above districts) the figure was $111.00. For the whole State, the figure in 1945-46 was $74.00. The U. S. average for that year was $135.00.

BUILDINGS. The major problem facing public education for Greenville's Negro children is an acute shortage of buildings and facilities. Four elementary schools — Allen, Gower, Oscar Street, and Sullivan Street — maintain double sessions. In 1949-50 some 1,880 Negro children attended classes from 8 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., while 614 attended from 1:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. This schedule provides only four and one-half hours a day for each student, exclusive of physical and health education classes. State regulations prescribe a minimum of five hours instruction daily.

Double sessions pose many school and community problems: It is difficult to check employment of children during school hours, truancy is harder to detect, and facilities are not easily maintained in good repair. It is also necessary to employ two sets of teachers, which complicates supervision by the principals. A new elementary school is planned, its location to depend largely on the area for development chosen by the Greenville Housing Authority. The construction of Sterling High School relieved some of the pressure of over-crowding by removing senior grades from the elementary schools. But much remains to be done before double sessions can be discontinued.

ENROLLMENT. School enrollment of Negro children in Greenville is excellent. As revealed in a City Schools census of 1948, and in this survey, fewer than 200 children of school age were unaccounted for. For a total enrollment of 3,886 in 1948, an average attendance of 3,299 was reported. Reasons given for non-attendance were: parental indifference, lack of proper clothing, and inadequate incomes which cause children to seek employment and also bring about poor health. Parker District has a white attendance teacher, and Greenville employs a Negro visiting teacher who handles attendance problems. The school term in the schools surveyed is 180 days, as compared to a national average of 176.8 days in 1945-46; in that year the average for South Carolina

was 172.1 days — 178.1 for white pupils and 164.2 for Negro pupils.

TEACHERS' PAY. In both the Greenville City and Parker School Districts, as well as throughout the County, equal salaries, based on training and experience, are paid to Negro and white teachers. Since many of the Negro teachers have had less experience and training than the white teachers, the average salary of Negro teachers is lower than that of white teachers in most of the County's school districts.

Average teacher's pay during 1949-50 was $2,400 per year in the Parker Schools and $2,258 in the Greenville City Schools. In the latter, white teachers averaged $2,378, while Negro teachers averaged $2,018. These figures compare favorably with the 1947-48 average for the State of $1,637, but they do not reach the national 1947-48 average of $2,550. Teachers' pay in the other 84 districts of the County falls considerably below that paid in these two large districts.

The schools do not assume responsibility for transportation, with the exception of Brutontown School in Parker District. Public transportation to Sterling High School is difficult and inadequate. Children in the Nicholtown area have been forced to travel too far to school, but the planned construction of a grammar school in this area is expected to lessen the problem.

Playground space, judged by accepted standards, is inadequate. However, all but one of the schools have outside play space and some type of equipment. Additional space is now being provided at Oscar Street, Sterling High, and Sullivan Street Schools. Health services in both districts include immunization by the local Health Departments and dental service by the State Health Department. City schools for Negroes have the part-time services of a physician. He gives examinations which are followed up by the school nurse. The nurse is employed full-time.

There are two private schools for Negroes in Greenville, with a total combined enrollment of about 312. Both institutions emphasize religious training, perhaps to the neglect of basic academic subjects. Principals of the public schools, to which students of these institutions often transfer, feel that the preparation offered by them is inadequate.

PROGRESS. Greenville's Negro pupils go farther in school than those in three other major South Carolina cities with which it has been compared. Based on a study of the period 1933-45, more Negroes completed eleven grades in Greenville, and more entered college, than in the other cities. 1,939 Negro children entered the first grade in Greenville in 1933. By 1944 the number completing the eleventh grade was 187. And in 1945, 79 entered college in South Carolina or elsewhere.

As of August, 1949, 513 Negro veterans were participating in vocational training under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Fourteen courses of training were available under this program.

Federal, state, and local governments give financial aid to adult education activities. These consist largely of the teaching of illiterates, group instruction in home-making, and tours by adults to points of interest in the state. In 1949, some 258 adults of Greenville County were enrolled in night classes where subjects below the sixth grade level were taught. From time to time, institutes are held on vocational subjects above the fifth grade level. Adult groups are taught infant care at Sterling High School. The Phillis Wheatley Association, the YWCA, the PTA, and similar organizations play a vital role in the adult education activities. Similarly, much of the program of the Community Council is a form of adult education.

Recommendations

That more school buildings and facilities be provided, in order that double sessions with their accompanying problems may be discontinued; the location of such buildings and facilities should be determined by trends of population density.

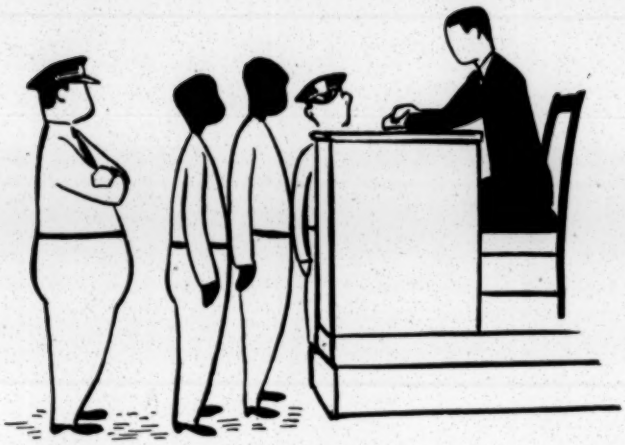
That a conference be called of all those governmental and private agencies concerned with adult education to determine areas of responsibility and methods of financing.

That increased educational opportunities beyond the fifth grade, both vocational and academic, be made available to Negroes who wish to further their education while working.

That increased appropriations be made to permit greater use of school buildings at night for adult education courses.

That courses in nutrition, consumer education, home economics, health, and baby care be extended in the various communities through the public school system.

That the various volunteer social welfare organizations be encouraged through their participation in the Community Council to offer Negroes such adult education courses as are not made available through the school system.



Law Enforcement

MORE Negroes than whites, in proportion to population, were arrested in Greenville during 1948. Though the city's Negro population is estimated at 25 to 30 per cent, Negroes made up 38 per cent of the total arrests. In the county as a whole, this proportion was even larger. Greenville County's population is about 22 per cent Negro; yet, of the persons brought before the General Sessions and County Court, approximately 32 per cent were Negroes.

The breakdown of offenders by age and sex is also revealing. A substantial majority of the Negroes arrested were over 45 years old, and almost one-half of all the women arrested were Negroes — a proportion much greater than the population ratio would warrant.

There are several reasons for the relatively large number of Negroes taken into custody. It was found, in contrast to the white group, that one of the leading causes of arrests of Negro men was "investigation" only. The Law Enforcement Committee was given no explanation for this fact, but it may indicate that officers are more inclined to arrest Negroes without formal charges being made or warrants issued.

The other leading causes of arrest are suggestive. In addition to "investigation," the violations most frequently charged were drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and gambling. Since drunkenness led as a cause of arrest for both white and Negro, male and female, it is evident that facilities for treating chronic alcoholics are needed for both racial groups. Gambling, on the other hand, was not a major cause of white arrests. In considering this difference, it is well to keep in mind that fewer recreational opportunities are available for Negro adults than for white adults.

One encouraging finding of the Committee was the low incidence of interracial killings. In the year 1948, three white persons were charged with killing Negroes. Two of these — police officers charged with the slaying of a Negro — were tried and acquitted. There were no cases in which a Negro was charged with the murder of a white person.

As compared with this small number of interracial homicides, there were 16 cases of Negroes slain by Negroes. In only 10 of the 16 cases were the perpetrators found guilty. Of those 10, 3 received sentences ranging between ten and nineteen years and 7 received sentences of less than ten years. This would seem to support the contention that the courts often do not take a grave view of the murder of one Negro by another.

It is noteworthy that a strikingly large percentage of the Negroes arrested for all causes were "repeaters." Three-fourths or more of them had previous police records. Unfortunately, there are no provisions for the rehabilitation of these chronic offenders. The only permanent places of detention for prisoners in Greenville County are the county chain gang and the city stockade. Neither of these makes even a pretense of pursuing a rehabilitation program; they merely carry on the routine work of street and road maintenance. With their inadequate appropriations, neither of these places of detention could maintain a program of training, education, health care, and recreation necessary for successful rehabilitation. There is also great need for a more healthful prisoner diet and for separate quartering of youthful prisoners and first offenders, so that they may be removed from the influence of hardened criminals.

The only cases of brutal treatment of prisoners reported to the Committee were charged against city police officers. It was found, however, that in every case brought to the attention of the chief of police disciplinary action had been taken. Such brutality as has occurred appears to have been practiced in defiance of official policy and instruction.

Probation officers of Greenville County — federal, state, and juvenile court — were found to be well qualified and efficient.

Recommendations

That the City Council consider the appointment of Negro policemen, for work exclusively in the Negro community. (The experience of other Southern cities with this practice should be consulted.)

That a study be made of the need for police women of both races in the city police department.

That county and city authorities investigate the need for separate quarters for youthful and first offender prisoners.

That the City Council and County Delegation examine the requirements of a rehabilitation program for long-term prisoners.

That newspapers and other public media be encouraged to publicize any flagrant violations of civil rights and any deficiencies in law enforcement.

Recreation

OPPORTUNITIES for wholesome recreation are urgently needed by Greenville's Negro citizens. In its survey of public recreation for Negroes, the Committee found the following deficiencies:

No city park available to Negroes;

No state park for Negroes in the entire Piedmont area of South Carolina;

Only 8 summer playgrounds (5 existing and 3 more planned for 1950), small and inadequately supervised, in the City;

Only 22 acres of park and recreation space in the City, of which 7½ acres are school property, compared with the 250 acres which would be necessary to meet the desired minimum standard of 1 acre for each 100 people.

Although many private and voluntary agencies are active in recreation for Negroes, the Committee found that their facilities and programs do not begin to meet the need. Existing school facilities are not fully used by community groups because trained leaders have not been found, funds are lacking to employ supervisory personnel, and in some cases equipment is poor or lacking. Most of the Negro churches have neither the facilities nor the trained leadership around which to build adequate recreation programs, either for their own members or for the community as a whole. The white churches sponsor only a few limited recreation activities for Negroes, although the Young People's Class at one Methodist church has been notable for its activities in behalf of increased recreation facilities for Negroes.

Art, music, drama, lectures, and other cultural resources are limited in the Negro community. Many of the cultural events held in the City are open to white persons only. The one-room Negro Branch of the Greenville Public Library, although well patronized and conveniently located, is too small and crowded to serve its users adequately.

The growth of voluntary recreation programs, such as those sponsored by the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YWCA, Phillis Wheatley Association and its Ansel Arnold Branch, and the Community Council's Recreation-Education Division, has been encouraging, and Negroes have participated in increasing numbers. All these programs, however, greatly need more volunteer and paid leaders, increased financial support, and improved facilities for wider community participation.

Two movie theaters with a total of only 580 seats, a small rundown wading pool, professional baseball games, dances, and numerous neighborhood restaurants and "juke joints" make up the total commercial recreational resources for Negroes in Greenville. According to the Committee's findings, conditions are unwholesome at many of these places: the dances are often marked by friction between white spectators and the Negroes attending; many of the cafes are reported to serve beer to minors; and fighting and gambling make most of the restaurants and cafes community "trouble spots." It is apparent that increased police supervision is needed in these areas.

Recommendations

That the City of Greenville establish a large community park for Negroes with **year-round** recreational facilities, including swimming pool, skating rink, community center, athletic fields, and other facilities usually found in large community parks.

That play areas be provided in any new residential housing developments for Negroes.

That unused land belonging to individuals or organizations be loaned or otherwise made available for recreational activities.

That the South Carolina State Forestry Commission, with local assistance, provide a Negro State Park in the Greenville area.

That the City of Greenville jointly with the schools and other interested agencies increase the appropriations for employment of additional trained recreation leaders, especially in neighborhoods where nothing is now available.

That the Greenville County Delegation consider the establishment of a county-wide recreation program.

That additional funds be made available to the schools in order that responsible community groups can make use of school facilities whenever such use does not interfere with regular school activities.

That volunteer leadership in recreation by school personnel, parents, and older students be encouraged, not only through school authorities, but also through the Community Council, in the sponsorship of leadership training courses.

That future Scout troups be organized in such neighborhood centers as churches and schools in sections at present not being served.

That the YMCA investigate the possible development of programs for Negro boys and young men.

That more emphasis be placed upon adult participation in the program of the Phillis Wheatley Association and its Ansel Arnold Branch; that leadership continue to promote the program on a neighborhood basis; and that the facilities of the Phillis Wheatley Building be used when available and suitable in cooperation with Girl Scouts, YWCA, and YMCA.

That the financial sponsorship of Phillis Wheatley be studied by the Phillis Wheatley Board and the Community Council, in relation to its proposed plan of serving the entire Negro community of Greenville through neighborhood groups. This is generally regarded as a public service to be financed by tax funds.

That every encouragement be given to investment in commercial recreation projects such as swimming pools, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and theaters designed to show better type films, and that a private film society be encouraged on a membership basis.

That steps be taken to enforce more rigidly the laws regarding presence of minors in places where alcoholic beverages are served, gambling at carnivals, indecent exhibitions at carnivals, and order at public performances and gatherings.

That a general program of education for cultural appreciation be instituted throughout the schools, churches, Phillis Wheatley, and other existing agencies.

That cultural organizations such as Community Concerts, Town Hall, Little Theater, Greenville Symphony, etc., consider plans whereby their public programs may be open to Negroes who are interested in attending.

That a new location be found for the Negro Branch of the Greenville Public Library, since present space is inadequate.

Transportation

TRANSPORTATION facilities and services for Negroes in Greenville consist of the city buses, taxicabs, the Union Bus Station, and the Southern Railway Terminal.

On the whole, courteous service is given both white and Negro passengers on city buses. But observers for the Transportation Committee noted instances of rudeness or thoughtlessness which indicate that there is room for improvement. Drivers, and passengers as well, sometimes gauge their courtesy and service by the color of the rider. The South Carolina law pertaining to seating, which is posted in every bus, is not always fairly enforced. It provides that white patrons shall seat themselves from the front and colored patrons from the rear. According to observers, white patrons all too often begin seating themselves halfway or even farther back in the bus. This means that Negroes may be standing before the end of the line is reached, although seats are vacant in front. Some drivers will voluntarily correct this situation, but others will not, even when asked to do so.

One deficiency in the routing of bus service deserves attention. The closest bus lines to Sterling High School for Negroes are on Pendleton Street and Green Avenue. This means that the bus stop nearest the school is five blocks, or about half a mile, away. The principal of the school estimates that 600 of the 1,300 students use the buses and would ride closer to the school if that were made possible.

In the Union Bus Station, separate waiting rooms are provided for the two races. The white waiting room is 50 by 150 feet and seats 52 persons; the Negro waiting room is 15 by 15 feet and seats 19. The same ticket sellers serve both white and Negro ticket windows. There

appears to be no established policy on the right to service, and Negro observers feel that Negroes are served only when demand at the white window is not great.

The only entrance to the Negro waiting room is through a narrow passage from the loading zone. Ventilation is not adequate in summer, and the door and windows are not screened. There is no water cooler. No eating facilities are provided for Negro travelers. Rest rooms are too small and are not cleaned often enough.

Though the size of the Negro and white waiting rooms differs at the Southern Railway Terminal — being 75 by 100 feet for white and 67 by 40 feet for Negroes — each contains seats for about 60 persons. The Negro waiting room has no water cooler. The same ticket sellers serve both whites and Negroes here also, but there is no evidence of long waits at the window. No eating facilities are provided for either race. Though the Negro rest rooms are small, the facilities are the same as those for whites, with one exception: There is no washbasin in the Negro men's room. At the time this survey was made, the door of the Negro women's rest room stood ajar, since the lock was broken. It has since been repaired.

The sixteen taxicab companies serving Greenville charge the same rates and carry both white and Negro passengers. The Committee found this transportation service satisfactory.

Recommendations

That the Duke Power Company be asked to investigate the possibility of extending bus service to Sterling High School.

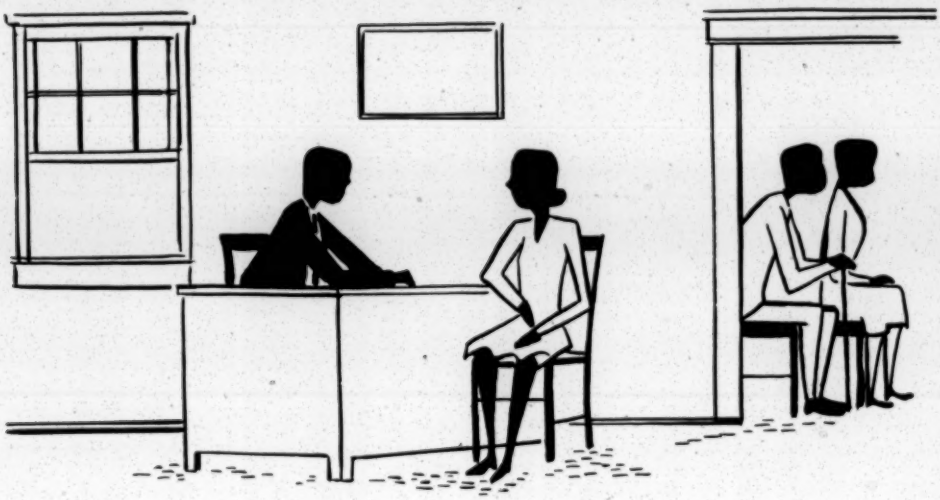
That the Company request its drivers to require strict adherence to the state law requiring white patrons to seat from the front and colored patrons from the rear, thus sometimes eliminating the necessity of Negroes or whites standing. To enforce this regulation fairly, the Committee feels the Company should place its own observers on buses at regular intervals.

That special training be given bus drivers by the Company, in order that seating regulations may be carried out with a minimum of friction.

That a destination be shown on front, sides, and back of all buses. At present some are marked "Special" and some not marked at all, making it impossible for persons unfamiliar with the route to ride with ease and certainty.

That additional space for the Negro waiting room at the Union Bus Station be considered, along with some means of artificial ventilation, screens for the windows and door, and a water cooler; that there be more frequent cleanings and inspections of the Negro waiting room and rest rooms; and that arrangements be made for more prompt ticket service.

That the Southern Railway Terminal provide a wash basin for the Negro men's rest room and that a water cooler be placed in the Negro waiting room.



Welfare

THE Committee on Community Welfare found that 9 of the 13 welfare agencies supported by the Community Chest provide services for Negroes: the Community Council of Greenville County, Phillis Wheatley Association, Travelers Aid Society, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YWCA, Salvation Army, Family Service Association, and Visiting Nurse Association. One of these agencies (Phillis Wheatley) serves Negroes exclusively, and four agencies (Boy Scouts, YWCA, Phillis Wheatley, and Family Service) employ Negroes on their staffs. The Salvation Army and the Family Service Association devote about 40 per cent of their services to Negroes, largely in the field of emergency relief.

Public agencies serving Negroes include the County Children's Court, County Department of Public Welfare, County Home, and the Youth Service Center which provides health and welfare services for children in the Greenville City Schools. The Department of Public Welfare has professionally trained Negro workers on its staff.

The most urgent needs in the public welfare field, the Survey discovered, are for more money and additional personnel, both white and Negro, in the Child Welfare Division of the County Department of Public Welfare. Here the high average load of 70 cases per worker means that cases must wait two months for attention. Inadequate funds keep this agency from providing needed foster home care for many children now living in unhealthy and harmful environments. The detention home provided for Negro children by the Children's Court also

needs more adequate facilities, but the Committee feels that the more urgent child welfare needs in the community should be given priority.

Many other private voluntary agencies are active in Greenville, and all the following offer their services to Negroes: American Red Cross, Greenville Hearing Society, American Cancer Society, Greenville Chapter of the Crippled Children's Society of South Carolina, Hopewell Tuberculosis Association, and National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Of these agencies, only the American Red Cross has a Negro on its board and employs a Negro staff worker.

The Committee findings show that both private and public welfare agencies are seriously hampered by inadequate budgets and a lack of professionally trained workers. Furthermore, their effectiveness is limited by the absence of other essential agencies; the community has none of the following: institution for feeble-minded Negro children; industrial school for delinquent Negro girls; child guidance clinic; home for unmarried Negro mothers; nursery schools for children of working Negro mothers; county nursing home for aged or indigent Negroes who are totally disabled and bedridden.

The Committee also reports a pressing need for increased psychiatric services for the treatment of emotional illness and for better state laws for the prevention of family desertion.

Recommendations

That every effort be made to secure an increase in professionally trained workers so that the help given by welfare agencies can be more adequate and constructive than at present.

That community leaders, individually and through their organizations, lend their support to community, state, and national efforts to provide the following:

(1) A review of legal procedures for handling desertion of family responsibilities, with a view toward enacting legislation making this a federal offense;

(2) A Negro State Training School for mental defectives;

(3) Increased psychiatric services, including a community mental hygiene clinic and provision for treatment of psychotic children at the State Hospital;

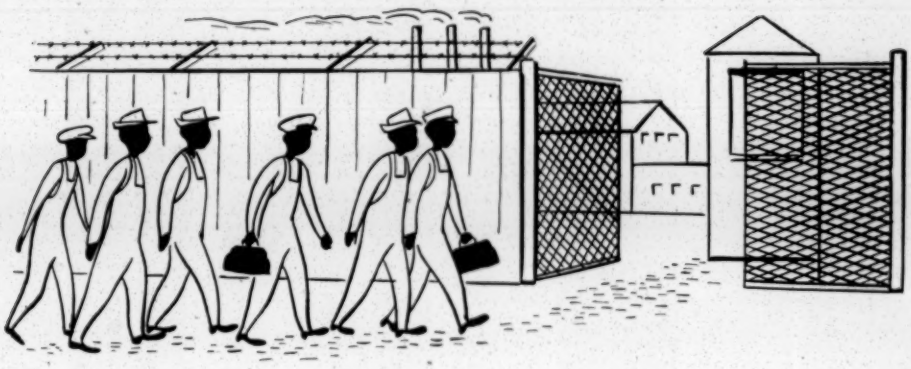
(4) Sufficient funds for emergency relief at the tax-supported Department of Public Welfare and the voluntarily-supported Family Service Association and Salvation Army;

(5) The location of possible foster homes by Negro church members.

That a definite unified effort be made to interpret welfare services to the Negro population through talks and discussions in schools, churches, and neighborhood clubs.

That the Greenville Community Council be used as a forum through which social welfare problems may be resolved.

That social welfare agencies serving Negroes consider the appointment of Negroes to their directing boards and advisory committees.



Industry and Employment

SINCE no public records were available showing occupations or incomes of Negro workers, the Industry and Employment Committee based its findings mainly on the family employment records of 1,100 students at Sterling High School. Their tabulation of the records yielded a sufficiently large sample totalling 7,244 occupations. In addition to this source, the Committee also consulted both individual employers and the City Directory information on Negro employment.

Of the Negroes employed in Greenville, 5,010 (69%) are unskilled workers, 1,993 (28%) are skilled or semi-skilled, and 241 (3%) occupy professional or managerial positions.

Except for teachers and ministers, there are strikingly few professional persons, although the Negro community is large enough to support more than the 4 doctors, 3 dentists, 1 pharmacist, and 9 social workers it now has. There is no Negro lawyer in the community. No information was available on the incomes of professional persons. But since the majority are teachers, ministers, nurses, and social workers, the Committee assumed that the average income in this group ranges between $2,000 and $3,500 per year.

Most skilled Negro men, higher in number than the Committee had expected, were found in the building trades. Among women, skilled labor was confined almost entirely to dressmaking, home decorating, and operation of beauty shops. Negroes are not eligible for City licenses required to practice certain skilled trades such as plumbing and elec-

trical work.

It is probable that incomes among skilled workers are relatively high at the present time, because the present high rate of building construction — normally seasonal in character — now offers steady employment. Masonry workers, plasterers, and cement finishers were found to average $2.25 per hour, while carpenters, painters, and plumbers' helpers averaged $1.50 per hour. Information was unavailable on the other skilled occupations, but under certain conditions time-and-a-half is paid to many skilled workers, thus raising their incomes considerably.

Unskilled Negroes are employed largely in domestic service or in the textile industry where they perform mostly janitorial duties. The City of Greenville, the railroads, and food processing plants are the next largest employers of unskilled Negro men, while clothing manufacturing firms and laundries employ the most unskilled Negro women.

From the statistics collected, it appears that most manufacturing firms pay a minimum of 75¢ per hour, with most employees being paid on a piece-work basis exceeding this figure. At the time the figures were collected, the City of Greenville paid its unskilled Negro employees an average of 62¢ per hour. Unskilled employees of laundries were paid an average of 60-75¢ per hour, and handlers of freight on trucking lines received an average of 40-55¢ per hour. Domestic servants were probably the lowest paid group, averaging $16.00 per week.

The Committee found that both the AFL and the CIO admit Negroes to membership in locals. Although there are no exact figures available, the total number of Negro union members probably does not exceed 500. The AFL, strongest in the building trades, accepts only skilled workers, and some trades have no Negroes employed in them. The CIO has confined its activities largely to textile workers and at present has a contract with only one mill. Since relatively few textile employees are Negroes, the activities of this union do not affect Negroes greatly.

Organized labor believes that the wage levels of Negroes must be raised, so that no large body of poorly paid workers can exist to serve as a brake on general wage increases. But the Committee feels that much remains to be done in clarifying the membership status of Negroes within union locals.

The Committee was unable to obtain exact information on the extent of unemployment among Negroes. There are indications, however, that a considerable number of Negro workers are between jobs or seasonally unemployed at any given time. Industries experience a high turnover in Negro employees, and some Negroes find only seasonal jobs. The State Employment Service handles about 2,100 Negro applicants per month. This agency employs no Negro interviewers.

Under State laws, no child under 16 may work during school hours or after 8 o'clock at night. It appears to the Committee that the laws are enforced and that investigations are made of all complaints.

Recommendations

That Negroes be admitted to City trades' examinations and licensed upon acquiring the necessary rating.

That Negroes be employed as interviewers in the public employment agency.

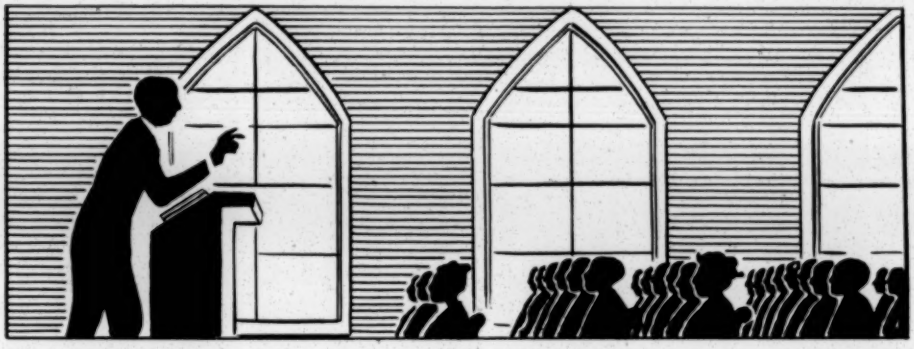
That the status of Negroes within labor unions be clarified with respect to their voting privileges.

That every encouragement be given to the investment of capital by Negroes in businesses needed in the community.

That a standard of competence be set for domestics in order that those able to meet the standard may be recognized and paid accordingly.

That a close relationship be established between the Chamber of Commerce and the Community Council, as a means of furthering industrial and employment opportunities for Negroes.

That the Bar Association and Negro community groups approach the law schools and advise them of the need for a Negro lawyer in Greenville.



Religious Resources

NO PICTURE of a community would be complete if it did not take into account religious facilities and opportunities. The Religious Resources committee examined the physical plants and programs of 37 Negro churches, representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of God, Holiness, Pentecostal, Seventh Day Adventist, and House of Prayer.

These churches list a total combined membership of 8,576, of which probably half is active. It is true that in relation to population there are too many small churches, and many of them could profit by consolidation. But the apparent devotion of the active members to their own churches makes any such action unlikely.

Buildings generally are in poor condition. Most of the churches are no more than a single auditorium, with no suitable space for Sunday School. A very few have a room which could be used for recreation, but only one — St. Anthony's — has adequate facilities. Three churches have new buildings under construction, and two others are planning to build.

None of the churches employs trained workers or has the means of training members to teach or lead young people's groups. Only ten of the churches have mid-week services, the remainder having Sunday programs only. Some sponsor such activities as Boy and Girl Scout troops, cooking and sewing clubs, and kindergartens. Many of the churches supply from their membership workers for Red Cross and other civic drives.

Until August, 1949, there was no interdenominational organization

of Negro ministers, but a Ministerial Alliance has now been formed. There still is no interdenominational orgainzation of Negro women in the City.

Recommendations

That churches initiate meetings to improve church sponsored recreation and young people's work.

That a Negro Council of Church Women be formed, to include all denominations in the City.

That the Ministerial Alliance be strengthened and include in its program joint Brotherhood Week meetings, union services, and promotion of interracial cooperation; this group might also explore the possibility of securing radio time for Negro ministers.

Community Participation

NEGRO community participation and responsibility are hampered by lack of leadership and by apathy toward the possibility of bettering conditions. Although a strong latent leadership exists in the Negro community, it needs encouragement and the opportunity to be effective.

Within the Negro community, the Committee found that most groups are fraternal, church, or social organizations, limited in membership to those of similar economic or educational status and therefore restricted in leadership and influence. There is no Urban League in Greenville, and the two existing community-wide groups, the Negro Citizens League and the NAACP, are neither very active nor strong. Attempts to stimulate interest in national organizations have largely failed.

Within the larger community, Negro participation is likewise limited. With two exceptions, Negroes are not regular members of the directing boards of any of the public or private social welfare agencies. The exceptions are the Phillis Wheatley Association, half of whose board members are Negroes, and the American Red Cross, which has one Negro board member. Only five of the private agencies and four of the public agencies employ Negroes on their professional staffs.

In the courts, Negroes do not receive many courtesies common in court procedure. They are not yet drawn for jury duty in proportion to

their population ratio, since jury panels are drawn from the voters' registration list; as Negro registration increases, this situation may be expected to improve. There is no local Negro lawyer.

The Committee also reports that the newspapers and radio could do much to encourage the development of Negro leadership and participation. Their present coverage of events and activities in the Negro community, except for crimes of violence, is very sparse.

The Committee notes several developments, however, which indicate growing leadership and community participation. Negroes are often members of advisory or sub-committees of social agencies. In the Community Council, for example, many committee positions are held by Negroes. This Survey itself, sponsored by the Community Council, resulted from the cooperative working relationship between Negroes and whites on study and directing committees. The YWCA has also done much to stimulate Negro leadership through its program for Negro women and girls.

There are encouraging developments in other fields as well: the recent establishment of a Negro weekly newspaper, the increase in Negro political participation, the work of the schools and PTA's in developing community interest and leadership, and the organization of community centers using neighborhood resources.

Recommendations

That groups within the Negro community, such as fraternal and professional groups, be encouraged to extend their programs beyond their own membership in order that valuable leadership may be made available.

That the Community Council, civic clubs, and other organizations give assistance to spontaneous movements within the Negro community designed to improve local conditions.

That the Bar Association and Negro community groups approach the law schools and advise them of the need for a Negro lawyer in Greenville.

That teachers be encouraged by the various school principals to continue their leadership in PTA and other community activities.

That students who leave the City for higher education be shown the advantages of returning and contributing to community life in Greenville.

That the newspapers be requested to review their policy with respect to the publication of news regarding Negroes.

That social welfare agencies serving Negroes consider the appointment of Negroes to their directing boards and advisory committees.

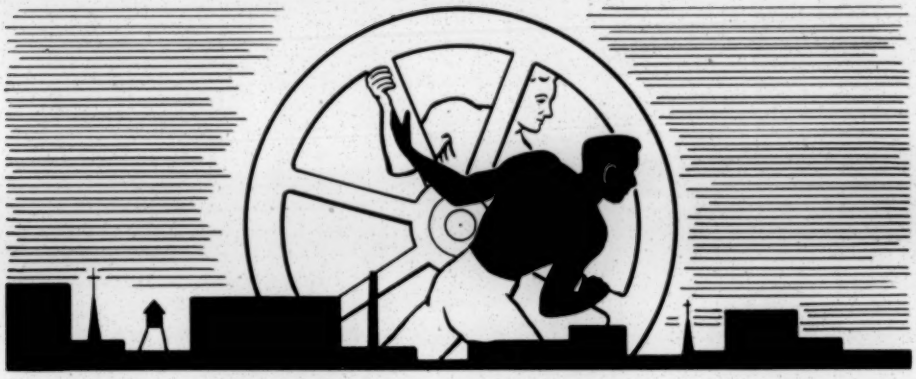
Housing

WHEN this self-survey was initiated in July of 1949, the Housing Committee selected ten major Negro areas for study. Students from Furman University and other interested lay persons volunteered their help in the fact-finding. Questionnaires were used to determine the condition of houses, number of families per unit, size of families, amount of rent paid, family income, sanitary facilities available, and other necessary information.

Meanwhile, the Greenville Housing Authority was allocated 300 to 600 housing units as part of the Federal Slum Clearance Program. In order to relate new construction to community needs, the Housing Authority is undertaking a city-wide survey that will include approximately 75 per cent of all sub-standard housing in Greenville. This is a considerably larger sampling than the Survey Committee was able to make. Therefore, it was thought advisable to await the results of the city-wide survey.

The Nicholtown section appears to be the focal area for new Negro housing under private sponsorship. One project, Roosevelt Heights, of approximately 400 units, is now under construction. Another of 100 units, proposed for the same area is delayed because of zoning restrictions. The Greenville Housing Authority has already encountered similar difficulties arising from zoning restrictions.

The Committee feels that the progress toward better housing for Negroes will mean continued interest on the part of all citizens. It plans to publish a supplementary report, embodying the results of the city-wide survey as soon as that is completed.



The Big Idea Goes On

IN THE spring of 1950, when the fact-finding was completed, members of the Steering Committee got together to compare notes. They met to consider two questions: "What have we accomplished so far?" and "Where do we go from here?"

They found that Greenville's big idea had already begun to pay off in specific, concrete improvements. Not all of these could be considered direct results of the self-survey alone; but, in almost every case, the self-survey had had a lot to do with making the forward step possible.

Here is how Dr. W. F. Loggins, President of the Community Council, has summed up some of the progress made: "Since the study began last July there have been a number of evidences of growing interest of the total citizenship of the County in the needs of Negro citizens. Better housing and slum-clearing projects are under way; a strong movement has been initiated toward providing better recreation programs and facilities, with a state park for Negroes in the Piedmont Area almost assured; a Negro newspaper began publication in January; a maternal-care project is under way; blinker lights have been installed at school crossings for safety of children; and there is keen interest in reorganizing the administration of the schools on a county-wide basis, an improvement which would be of help to both races."

There have been other improvements, too. Take health, for exam-

ple. The Women's Auxiliary of the Greenville County Medical Society, in cooperation with the State Auxiliary, is sponsoring a program of prenatal care for expectant mothers; it is hoped that this may lead to the establishment of a Negro maternity shelter, as recommended by the survey committee. Negro doctors for the first time are being invited to some of the meetings of the Greenville Medical Society, so that they may hear professional papers and take part in discussions. Another "first" was the organization of a Negro chapter of the Red Cross Gray Ladies, to serve as volunteers in Negro wards of the Greenville General Hospital.

In the field of education, funds have been allocated for additions to three Negro elementary schools. This new construction, which is expected to be finished early in 1951, will do away with the need for double sessions in them. Overcrowding will be further relieved by a new elementary school planned for the Nicholtown area, which will be built as soon as housing developments in that area are certain.

In addition to the private housing projects and public slum-clearance program mentioned in the committee's report, there has been an increased public awareness of the unhealthful conditions under which many Negro families have had to live. The City Health Department has condemned many of the houses in one particularly bad slum area which had long been an eyesore and a threat to health.

In the course of the self-survey, Greenville's two daily newspapers have improved noticeably in their handling of news about the Negro community. The word **Negro** is now properly capitalized, newsworthy pictures of Negro citizens are run, and courtesy titles are beginning to be used before the names of Negro women. Along with these improved practices, the news coverage of Negro events has grown markedly wider.

There are promising signs that Greenville may, before long, have Negro policemen patrolling the streets of its Negro sections. The City Council has appointed a special committee to investigate the experience of other cities in South Carolina and the South with the employment of Negro policemen.

ALL THESE tangible gains — and more — were viewed by the Steering Committee with pride, as examples of a new spirit of progress which the self-survey had fostered. But this does not tell the whole story. In fact, it may not even tell the most important part of the story. One member of the committee put it this way: "The best thing about the survey was that it got people together. We didn't know each other well enough. Now we do. Meeting and working together — not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose — has been a release and a relief."

The rest of the committee agreed. One of them pointed out that the Recreation Committee had found working together so rewarding that, after completing its job of fact-finding, it decided not to disband but to

continue as part of the Community Council's Recreation-Education Division. Another member of the Steering Committee spoke of the growth of leadership and purpose in the Negro community itself. New opportunities, new initiative, and assumption of new responsibility had grown together as the spirit of the self-survey spread.

Everybody had something to say on the subject, but it all added up to one thing: More important than the facts themselves was the **process** of gathering them. That is the real secret to the success of the self-survey method.

YES, the Steering Committee was proud of the results to date, but nobody was complacent. The second question still needed an answer: "Where do we go from here?" It didn't take long for the group to decide that the answer to the second question grew out of the answer to the first. The people who had shared in the excitement of the survey, who had learned new ways of working together, and who had seen what the "facts" meant in human terms — these were the logical ones to push the follow-up. So the Steering Committee itself, including the chairmen and co-chairmen of the fact-finding committees, became the Follow-Up Committee. Their job now is to work with existing agencies, public and private, and with the citizens of Greenville, to make the recommendations of the survey into realities.

The job won't be finished over-night; some of the recommendations have already been realized, others will be in a matter of weeks or months, but some of the long-range projects may extend over several years. The group sitting around the table in the spring of 1950 knew that their job was really just beginning. As one of them said, "The time of our survey is not in the past, but in the future."

STEERING COMMITTEE

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Chairman, Self-Survey

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Principal, Sterling High School
Co-Chairman, Self-Survey

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President, Community Council

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Assistant Executive Secretary, Community Chest and Council

New South

APRIL-MAY, 1950

Vol. 5 Nos. 4 & 5

NEW SOUTH

Published by

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

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To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

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~~Other~~	4
	403 Total

* list them

926
403
1329

As of Sept 8, 1950

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SRC - Community Surveys

REPORT ON THE HOME TOWN SELF-SURVEY, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

REPORT ON THE HOME TOWN SELF-SURVEY, 1949

The Home Town Self-Survey has been a key part of the Southern Regional Council's 1949 program. Believing the self-survey to be the most effective method of getting local progress and improvement, the Council has worked to get white and Negro citizens informed and active in their own communities in the important fields of health, housing, education, law enforcement, recreation, and so on.

This first year of the program has been largely devoted to stimulating interest and spreading information about the self-survey. To be a sound and effective undertaking, a self-survey must be preceded by considerable citizen education and organization. But the pressure of local problems, and the need for active citizen participation in the solution of these problems, have made community leaders increasingly eager to use this new approach to community development.

This year, self-surveys have been started in four widely varying communities: Marianna and Jackson County, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; Madison and Morgan County, Georgia; and Greenville, South Carolina. Judging by the interest already shown in a number of towns, and using the experience and information gained in the surveys now being made, we expect an increasing number of communities to adopt the self-survey during the coming year. When publicized, the story of the four surveys now in progress will help greatly in our efforts to promote the survey in other places.

GENERAL

Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey

The Council's Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey was prepared as a

guide for local communities making surveys. The Manual, flexibly planned to fit the needs of different communities, includes suggestions for getting a survey started, organizing and carrying out the survey, enlisting support, getting the facts, and carrying out the recommendations. It provides accepted standards against which local findings can be measured. Although it covers all parts of community life, it is divided into different sections -- each with its explanatory text and appropriate questionnaires -- so that it can be used in a survey covering the entire community or only the fields which citizens want to investigate. (See Appendix I.)

Over 900 copies of the Manual have been distributed at cost by the Council since the beginning of 1949. Most of these copies have been used by local groups planning, promoting, or actually undertaking surveys. Many have been used by such agencies and organizations as Community Planning Councils, Chambers of Commerce, YWCA's and YMCA's, Health Departments, and Boards of Education as guides in their own work. In addition, teachers in many colleges and universities* have successfully used the Manual, both as a text for courses and workshops in sociology, community relations, and public health, and as a teaching aid for students doing field work in these subjects.

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* St. Augustine's College (N. C.), Piney Woods School (Miss.), University of Tennessee, Alabama State Teachers College, University of Arkansas, Peabody College (Tenn.), Union Theological Seminary (Va.), Scarritt College (Tenn.), Alabama College for Women, Emory University (Ga.), Oklahoma A. & M., University of North Carolina School of Public Health, University of Kentucky.

Distribution of the Manual	Number
Surveys and survey inquiries	421
Colleges and universities	332
Social agencies and civic organizations	65
Miscellaneous	108
Total	926

Promotion and Information

In response to a steady stream of inquiries, we have furnished advice and information about self-surveys to several communities in every Southern state. Groups requesting information include local chapters of the Southern Regional Council, Councils of Social Agencies, citizens' groups, church groups, local social agencies (both public and private), civic clubs, women's groups, school groups, and local Negro organizations.

The Council's two field secretaries, Mrs. Henry Havens and Mrs. M. E. Tilly, in their work with local groups, have promoted the self-survey as a concrete program of local action. Last February, on a trip through Tennessee, Mrs. Havens, accompanied by Mrs. Jane Simpson, the Council's Survey Assistant, discussed the survey with community leaders in Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Columbia, Clarksville, and Murfreesboro. The Executive Director has consistently pushed the survey in his numerous speeches to various organizations throughout the South. He and Mrs. Simpson, at the request of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, described the self-survey and the Council's services at a meeting called for that purpose in Columbia, S. C., last March. Approximately 30 leaders from over the state were present. At this meeting, it was decided that those attending would attempt, in their own communities, to tie in the self-survey with the county-by-county health and youth surveys currently being made by statewide citizens' groups. To further their efforts, the South Carolina Division of the Council undertook to mail 300 copies of the survey leaflet (see Appendix II) to key people throughout the state.

At a two-day meeting in Atlanta this September, jointly sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, church women's organizations, and the National Board of the YWCA, 150 leading church women from 12 Southern states came together to plan a program of action which they could carry out in their own communities. During the meeting Mrs. Lowry Hunt of Madison, Georgia, reported on the self-survey being carried out there. At the conclusion of the conference, the women endorsed the self-survey "as a means of self-education and constructive action", and adopted it an an important program to promote through their local organizations.

The Council is urging the self-survey as an essential part of its "Program for Local Action" which will be distributed, in connection with Race Relations Sunday in February, 1950, by both the Federal Council of Churches and the Methodist Board of Education.

An important aim of the Council's self-survey program has been to provide links between local survey committees and nearby college and university experts. This has been done in the Greenville, S. C., survey, where both faculty members and students from Furman University have helped with the survey. We have been approached from time to time by teachers and students of city planning who are interested in cooperating with the Council in promoting the self-survey as an essential tool for community development. We anticipate further discussion and development along these lines.

Throughout the year we have furnished information about self-surveys to numerous writers. Among those asking for material were editorial writers for two large Southern newspapers, a writer for the N. Y. Times Sunday Magazine, and a free-lance writer for women's magazines.

The printed leaflet about the Home Town Self-Survey has been used as a standard part of our descriptive literature. (See Appendix II.) It has been distributed to all of the Council's 3500-odd members, to officers of

State Divisions of the Council, and to key people in each state.

Most of the general publicity which the Southern Regional Council has received during the year has also carried some mention of its self-survey program. The attached reproduction of a recent story in the N. Y. Times is representative. (See Appendix III.)

Potential Surveys

Various individuals and groups in the following cities have written or talked with us about undertaking surveys. We have provided them with information through printed material, correspondence, and in some cases consultation. There is, of course, no way of forecasting the number of actual surveys which will be begun.

Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas
Miami, Florida
Ocala, Florida
West Palm Beach, Florida
Fulton, Kentucky
Shreveport, Louisiana
Jackson, Mississippi
Hartsville, South Carolina
Orangeburg, South Carolina
Rock Hill, South Carolina
Jacksonville, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Roanoke, Virginia

SURVEYS BEGUN IN 1949

Greenville, South Carolina

The self-survey of the Negro community in Greenville, South Carolina, grew out of a request from Negro leaders for a specific community service — a Negro branch of the YWCA. When members of the Greenville Council of Social Agencies took the request under consideration, they began to realize that until they knew more about the needs of the entire Negro community they would be unable to plan intelligently for the development of any one agency. Agreeing on the need for overall instead of piecemeal information and planning, and wanting wide citizen participation, the Council of Social Agencies decided

to sponsor a self-survey patterned after the earlier Jacksonville survey, for which the Southern Regional Council had served as professional consultant.

Early in July, 1949, after a bi-racial Survey Steering Committee had been appointed, the Council of Social Agencies asked the Southern Regional Council to assist in planning and organizing the survey. Mrs. Havens and Mrs. Simpson met with the Committee in Greenville on July 6, 1949, at which time the self-survey plan was officially adopted. During the meeting, the Committee voted to use the Southern Regional Council's Manual in surveying 12 fields of community service: (1) Community participation and responsibility;* (2) Education; (3) Health; (4) Housing; (5) Industry and employment; (6) Law enforcement; (7) Population; (8) Recreation; (9) Religious resources**; (10) Sanitation and safety; (11) Transportation; and (12) Welfare services.

At the same meeting, committee members of both races were appointed for each of the 12 sub-committees in charge of the actual fact-finding. A white Chairman and a Negro CO-Chairman were chosen for each sub-committee, and plans were made for beginning the survey immediately.

Since the survey began, the Steering Committee and the Greenville Council of Social Agencies have been in constant touch with staff members of the Southern Regional Council. The Council has advised the Committee on several details of the fact-finding, has supplied the necessary questionnaires for use by the survey volunteers, and when so requested, has put members of sub-committees in touch with the chairmen of similar committees that functioned

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*For this section of the survey, the Committee used the section of the Manual on "Citizens and Their Government".
** The Council provided the Committee with a questionnaire on Religious Resources, since such a section is not included in the Manual itself. A copy of this questionnaire, and the accompanying text, is attached to the Manual (see Appendix I).

during the Jacksonville survey.

From the beginning, the Greenville self-survey has attracted wide interest and support from the entire community. The day the survey was announced in the press, offers of volunteer help poured in from every section of the community, ranging from officers of welfare agencies and civic clubs to individual citizens who wanted to help. Over 200 volunteers have helped gather the facts. In the words of a member of the Committee, "the survey is completely accepted among that group of two hundred-odd citizens who have participated in its formulation."

The Greenville newspapers have been helpful also, for they have given the survey consistently fair and full coverage. Copies of representative stories which have appeared in the Greenville press are attached in Appendix IV.

So far, 6 reports have been finally approved and the preliminary recommendations of 5 have been printed: Health and Medical Care; Sanitation and Safety; Law Enforcement; Transportation; and Religious Resources. By the end of the year, the Committee expects to have all of the fact-finding completed, the 12 reports finished and accepted, and the recommendations approved for release by both the Survey Steering Committee and the Executive Committee of the Council of Social Agencies. At that time, the reports will be compiled in a final overall report on conditions in the Greenville Negro community. The Committee has already arranged for a professional writer to supervise the writing of the final report, which will be issued in both a complete and a popular version. During the writing of the report, the Southern Regional Council will be called in to help interpret findings, plan the presentation of recommendations, and advise on followup action.

Once the report is presented to the community, the Steering Committee will become a Followup Committee which will push for action on specific recommendations. Thus the same people who actually carried out the survey

will also be responsible for getting results. This is the procedure which worked so successfully in Jacksonville where, more than two years after the survey ended, its recommendations are still being put into effect -- the two latest results, announced this fall, being a new public swimming pool for Negroes and the passage of a $12,000,000 county school bond issue.

Results of the survey have already been felt in Greenville. On the basis of the housing survey, which is revealing a desperate shortage of low-rent housing, particularly for Negroes, the Greenville Housing Authority recently received authorization for 600 low-cost units to be built with federal funds. The first 300 units will be for Negroes. Private builders have also just announced plans for immediate construction of a 204-unit low-rent housing project for Negroes. In addition, city authorities, after condemning as unfit for occupancy a number of dwellings in a Negro slum area, have requested landlords to repair these dwellings rather than demolish them since the Negro housing situation is so acute.

In the field of recreation, the survey has already opened up the prospect of a State Park for Negroes at Greenville. Steps are now being taken to make the Park a reality, but since negotiations are still going on, the Survey Committee has asked that no publicity be given this project yet.

Improvement has also been noted in the treatment given Negroes in the Greenville press. Since the survey began, the papers have begun to treat happenings in the Negro community -- for example, the opening of the new Negro high school and the appointment of a Negro woman as the first elementary supervisor for Negro schools -- as newsworthy event of interest to the whole city. The Greenville News has also begun the courteous practice of capitalizing "Negro".

((All the reports now available from the Greenville Survey Steering

Committee are attached in Appendix IV. They include: a General Information Report, giving the background and organization of the survey; the preliminary recommendations of 5 accepted reports; and the Health and Medical Care Report and Recommendations, the first to be completed and accepted.)

Madison and Morgan County, Georgia

In Madison, Georgia, the Methodist Women's Society for Christian Service is sponsoring and conducting a self-survey of Madison and Morgan County. Madison is a small, semi-rural community with few of the agencies and services that are available in larger towns. Many of its services are provided through the county and the state. Consequently, the survey committee found it necessary to include the entire county in their fact-finding.

The committee has used the Manual questionnaires throughout the survey and has now completed most of the findings. In addition, they have completed the first map of Madison to be made in over 20 years. Early this fall, the Survey Assistant and other staff members visited Madison and consulted with Mrs. Lowry Hunt, Chairman of the survey. Mrs. Hunt is currently reporting the findings in a series of articles being published in the Madisonian, local county weekly. (The first articles in the series, sent to the Council by Mrs. Hunt, are attached in Appendix V.)

The Madison findings and recommendations for followup action are now being discussed by church groups, the local PTA, and other civic organizations. One result of the survey which has already been felt in the community, according to the Chairman, is the increased enthusiasm and efficiency shown by local officials and agencies, not only in their cooperation with the survey committee, but also in their day-by-day work.

Mobile, Alabama

Last spring, under Mrs. Tilly's leadership, the Council of Church Women

in Mobile, Alabama, began a self-survey there. Under the sponsorship of a survey committee composed of both white and Negro members, two steps have been taken; (1) volunteer citizens have begun to dig up the facts on health, education, housing, and so on; and (2) the city has been requested to sponsor the self-survey as an official program.

A copy of a preliminary report on some of the Mobile survey's findings, published in the Information and Action Bulletin of the Methodist Church, is attached. (See Appendix VI.)

Marianna and Jackson County, Florida

This summer, under the leadership of the County Health Officer and the County Superintendent of Schools, a self-survey was begun in Marianna and Jackson County, Florida. This survey at present is concerned only with education, health, and sanitation. Later, however, they hope to expand it to include other fields. When their findings are completed, the Council will be called upon to help in their interpretation and presentation.

After consultation with Mrs. Havens, the survey in Marianna was organized so that volunteers from PTA's, using the Council's Manual, could do most of the fact-finding. Arrangements were also worked out with civic clubs in Marianna to support certain projects stemming from the findings and recommendations. Among the clubs which have agreed to sponsor such projects are the Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, Women's Club, and Council of Church Women. Already, sanitary facilities have been installed in many rural areas, and rural children of the county are being provided with free eye examinations and glasses.

While the Marianna self-survey is not an overall survey, it does deal with a definitely rural county and should serve as a useful pattern for surveys in other small counties.

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To HCF

September 14, 1950

REPORT ON THE HOME TOWN SELF-SURVEY

FOR THE PERIOD OF

DECEMBER 1,1949, TO SEPTEMBER 9,1950

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

REPORT ON THE HOME TOWN SELF-SURVEY, FOR THE PERIOD
OF
DECEMBER 1,1949, TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1950

INTRODUCTION

The Home Town Self-Survey program sponsored by the Southern Regional Council has grown steadily, with increasing experience and impact, during 1950. The long process of stimulating interest and spreading information about the self-survey has had a cumulative effect. The use of the self-survey method, depending as it does on citizen education and organization, is necessarily slow to develop and spread. Any democratic undertaking is always so. But as the pattern has grown during the past two years, Southern communities are finding the self-survey their most effective way to get basic, lasting local improvements. They are finding that, when their citizens acquaint themselves firsthand with local problems and facts, action--and progress--inevitably follow. Among these towns are: Greenville, South Carolina; Rock Hill, South Carolina; Shreveport, Louisiana; Hartsville, South Carolina; and Orangeburg, South Carolina.

The Greenville (S. C.) Self-Survey has been the high point so far of this year's program, not only because of its remarkable success but also because of the interest and enthusiasm it has engendered in other communities throughout the region.

Action in all these towns grew out of the Council's earlier efforts during 1949 to help stimulate and organize existing local interest. The self-surveys undertaken in these localities vary considerably in purpose, organization, and scope. The more detailed descriptions of their development and progress, given later in this report, will indicate the constructive, flexible way in which the

self-survey technique meets the needs and problems of different communities.

GENERAL

Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey

The Council's Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey (see Report on the Home Town Self-Survey, December 1, 1949), prepared as a flexible guide for local communities making surveys, has been in wide demand. Approximately 1500 copies of the Manual have been printed in mimeographed form and distributed mostly at cost since the beginning of the Survey program.

In the past nine months, over 400 copies of the Manual have been sold or sent on request. Many have been used by community agencies and local groups interested in or planning surveys. Included in this group are Community Chests, Community Councils, Chambers of Commerce, Housing Authorities, Welfare Departments, Health Departments, church groups, self-survey committees, women's clubs, health councils, and PTA groups. Several schools and colleges have used the Manual, both as a classroom text and as a teaching aid in student field work.* In addition, a considerable number of Manuals have been distributed by the Council's staff and members in the course of field trips, meetings, and conferences with local groups.

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* Sanford (N.C.) Schools; Teachers College, Columbia University; School of Education, University of Houston (Tex.); St. Augustine's College (N.C.); University of North Carolina; North Carolina State College; Preston (MINN.) Schools; Marion College (Ind.); School of Public Health, University of North Carolina; Prairie View A & M College (Tex.); Mississippi State College; Peabody College (Tenn.); Atlanta University School of Social Work; Yemassee (S.C.) Vocational School; North Carolina College; School of Social Work, University of Texas; Architectural School, Georgie Institute of Technology; and University of Tampa (Fla.).

Distribution of the Manual, 1950	Number
Field work and conferences	200
Community agencies and survey groups	47
Schools and colleges	115
Miscellaneous	41
Total	403

The heavy demand for the Manual has completely exhausted our present supply, and we are delaying its reprinting until it can be revised in the light of the experience gained in the course of several surveys. The revised edition of the Manual, now in preparation, will be smaller, simpler, and in printed form for easier use.

Promotion and Information

The Self-Survey has been consistently promoted during the year as an integral part of the Council's regular program. Inquiries about the self-survey come to us from communities throughout the South. To these, we furnish information, advice, materials, and — if requested — personal consultation. The Council's Survey Assistant, Mrs. Jane Fleming, twice has visited Orangeburg, Hartsville, and Rock Hill, South Carolina, to advise with local survey committees. The Greenville (S.C.) Survey Committee used the Council's advisory services frequently during the course of their survey and in the preparation of their final report and recommendations. In the interests of the self-survey, Mrs. Fleming also attended the annual meeting last March of the Southern Sociological Society.

In the course of numerous trips and speeches, both Mrs. M.E. Tilly, the Council's Field Secretary, and Dr. George S. Mitchell, the Council's Executive Director, have pushed the self-survey whenever possible.

Often the Council is asked to suggest programs for local groups of citizens who are anxious to improve conditions in their communities. In such cases, we advise them to work for a self-survey as the soundest, most effective way of attacking local problems, whether they are intangible problems such as racial relations or concrete problems such as poor housing, ill health, inadequate schools, or lack of reacreational facilities.

The Kentucky Division of the Southern Regional Council has given the Self-Survey first priority in its 1949-1950 Program of Action (Exhibit I). For communities in Kentucky which undertake surveys, the Kentucky Division has arranged for help and guidance from the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board and the University of Kentucky Community Service Bureau. This action is in line with the Council's aim of linking survey committees with nearby college and university experts, in order to develop gradually a number of trained, experienced people in each state who will be able to help with local self-surveys. The Kentucky Division's current promotion of the self-survey has interested a number of small communities in various sections of the State, and they hope to begin actual surveys soon.

The wide publicity given to the Greenville (S.C.) Self-Survey has stimulated considerable interest in the whole self-survey program. The Council's report of the survey, GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA, was prepared for distribution by both the Southern Regional Council and the Greenville Community Council, which sponsored the survey. Over 4500 copies of this report were mailed to the Council's members and subscribers, and 1600 copies were distributed by the Greenville Community Council. In addition, we mailed a copy of the report and accompanying information about the self-survey to every Community Council in the South. (Exhibit II.)

The Greenville survey was widely mentioned in the press. A digest of representative newspaper comment is included in the attached July 1950 issue of NEW SOUTH, the Council's monthly publication (Exhibit III, pages 6 - 8). In addition, an Associated Press story of the Greenville survey was carried in newspapers throughout the country (Exhibit IV).

Articles about the Greenville survey and the self-survey in general have been carried in such varying publications as: Channels, June 1950, published by the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, New York City (Exhibit V); Light, June 1950, published by the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, Louisville, Kentucky (Exhibit VI); Now, 1950, published by the Board of Women's Work, Presbyterian Church in the U.S., Atlanta, Georgia (Exhibit VII); and the bulletin of the Wesleyan Service Guild, Southeastern Jurisdiction, Methodist Church. As a result of the story in Light, the Baptists received over 100 requests for the report and additional information. The notice in Now brought 46 requests for information. Both the Southern Regional Council and the Greenville Community Council have received a steady stream of inquiries about both the Greenville survey and the self-survey technique.

Potential Surveys

In the towns listed below, various groups and organizations have written or talked with us about undertaking self-surveys. We have advised them through correspondence, printed materials, and in some cases personal visits. The Council will continue to make every effort to encourage continued development of the self-survey program in these communities.

Florence, Alabama
Montevallo, Alabama
Athens, Georgia
Griffin, Georgia
Bowling Green, Kentucky
Columbia, Kentucky
Earlington, Kentucky
Louisa, Kentucky
San Antonio, Texas
Lynchburg, Virginia

SURVEYS, 1950

Greenville, South Carolina

The Self-Survey of the Negro community in Greenville, South Carolina, begun in 1949, has been remarkably successful. A detailed report on the beginning and progress of this survey was included in the Report on the Home Town Self-Survey, December 1, 1949. The attached pamphlet, GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA (Exhibit II), and the July 1950 issue of NEW SOUTH (Exhibit III, pages 6 - 8), give the complete story of Greenville's survey up through the completion of the actual fact-finding and the beginnings of the follow-up action.

The interest, pride, and cooperation with which the citizens of Greenville accepted the survey have been evident from the beginning. The attached letter from Dr. W.F. Loggins, President of the Greenville Community Council, indicates the enthusiasm with which Greenville has greeted the survey's findings and recommendations (Exhibit VIII). Members of the Survey Committee (now the Follow*Up Committee) have repeatedly expressed their gratification at the cooperation they have received in the follow-up effort.

Warm support of the Survey is by no means limited to those persons and welfare agencies which participated in the actual fact-finding. As one indication of the breadth of support, attached is a letter to the President of the Greenville Community Council from Mr. Clay Elrod, Vice President and Cashier of the South Carolina National Bank in Greenville (Exhibit IX,A).

Most important of all, the Greenville Survey has not ended with the completion of the fact-finding. From the beginning, the survey began to get results along with the facts. And the Follow-Up Committee, working with the Community Council, is now devoting its efforts to the most

important part of the survey -- seeing that the recommendations are carried out. The Community Council has compiled a list of improvements, most of them Survey recommendations, which have been achieved since publications of the final report. A copy is attached (Exhibit IX,B).

Shreveport, Louisiana

In the spring of 1949, after a visit from Mrs. Henry Havens, Field Secretary of the Southern Regional Council, the Shreveport Council of Social Agencies requested information about the self-survey technique from both this office and the Jacksonville (Florida) Council of Social Agencies. They wrote that they had become aware of "the great need for a comprehensive survey or study of our Negro community" and that, in planning such an undertaking, they were anxious to make it a self-survey. They were particularly anxious to have the benefit of all the experience gained in the Jacksonville Self-Survey, in which the Southern Regional Council had served as technical advisor.

In response to their request, the Council furnished them with copies of the Manual and BY THE PEOPLE, the report on the Jacksonville Survey. Later, we supplied them with copies of the report, GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA.

By last September, a bi-racial committee had been formed, known as the Joint Committee for the Survey of Shreveport's Negro Community. Composed of 120 white and 30 Negro citizens, the Committee is sponsoring a self-survey under the guidance of the Shreveport Council of Social Agencies. The attached newspaper account (Exhibit X) gives the details of the survey's organization.

Thus far, the Shreveport Survey is still in the fact-finding stages. The attached letter from the Executive Director of the Shreveport Council of Social Agencies (Exhibit XI) reports their progress to date. When

completed, we fully expect this self-survey in Shreveport to result in benefits to the community which will be equally as striking as those in Greenville.

Orangeburg, South Carolina

In September of 1949, several members of the Southern Regional Council living in Orangeburg, South Carolina, asked for the Council's aid in planning a local self-survey. The initiative for such a survey came from a group of representative Negro citizens who had formed a committee to work toward a survey sponsored jointly by leading white and Negro organizations in Orangeburg.

So far, the survey is still in the planning stage, and activity has been largely suspended during the summer. This fall, however, the group plans further action. The local Chamber of Commerce, several church groups, the local press and radio, and a number of local welfare organizations (both public and private) have expressed interest and promised cooperation.

The Council's Survey Assistant has visited Orangeburg at the group's request, and has also advised them extensively by correspondence. Further assistance to the Orangeburg Committee is planned as the survey gets underway. The Committee also expects to obtain advisory and clerical help from the two local colleges, Claflin College, and South Carolina State College.

Rock Hill, South Carolina

In the spring of 1949, the Rock Hill (S.C.) Chapter of the Southern Regional Council consulted us about the possibility of a self-survey in Rock Hill. Since the group was small and newly organized, they felt that a self-survey of the entire Rock Hill community could not be undertaken

without the cooperation and joint sponsorship of older, established organizations. Consequently, for a year this group has devoted its activities to stimulating local interest in a survey. During this period, the Council has provided guidance through correspondence and a number of visits.

In June 1950, the Rock Hill Board of Trade gave its official endorsement to a Rock Hill Survey. A sub-committee was appointed, with members from both the Board of Trade and the Rock Hill Chapter of the Southern Regional Council. This sub-committee is now organizing the Self-Survey Steering Committee and working out plans for procedure. The Council has been asked to provide further professional help to the Rock Hill Committee once the Survey actually begins.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews has provided $500.00 toward the cost of the Rock Hill Survey.

Hartsville, South Carolina

A very different kind of self-survey has been carried out in Hartsville, South Carolina. Under the guidance of a Survey Committee composed of leading white and Negro citizens of Hartsville and Darlington County (see Exhibit XII), this survey was planned and carried out with a specific goal in view: the establishment of a community center for the rural Negroes of Darlington County.

Using the Manual as a guide, the Committee prepared a simple, short questionnaire designed to gather the basic social and economic facts concerning the Negroes in Darlington County -- farm ownership, type of farming, population by age groups, educational attainment, employment,

recreational needs, vocational training needs, etc. These facts were gathered by the Negroes themselves, under the direction of the principal and faculty members of the consolidated county high school for Negroes. Overall direction was provided by the Survey Committee, with advice from the Southern Regional Council. The Council's Survey Assistant made two trips to Hartsville during the course of the survey.

Some fact-finding still remains to be done, and the results will have to be tabulated and analyzed. The Committee has requested the Council's help in analyzing the data and in preparing the two reports they contemplate. The first report will be a simple, graphic pamphlet for local distribution, designed to stimulate interest and obtain local support for the projected community center. The second will be a detailed, analytical report of the survey's findings and recommendations, which will be used as an aid in obtaining foundation support for the project.

The attached Suggested Plan for a Community Center in Darlington County outlines in detail the project around which the Survey has been organized (Exhibit XII).

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EXHIBIT I

A PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR THE KENTUCKY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 1949-1590, as adopted by the Board of Directors, 1 Dec. 1949.

1. Home Town Self-Surveys

a) Statewide distribution of a folder which has been prepared by the Atlanta office, with a letter attached suggesting that help, or guidance, is available from the Kentucky Division of the SRC.

b) Advise those responding that the Community Survey Bureau of the University of Kentucky, and other agencies, can be of help.

c) Make every effort to have at least two committees make a self-survey as examples to inspire others.

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EXHIBIT IV

From the: N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, Sunday, June 4, 1950

SOUTHERN TOWN WORKS ON PLAN TO AID NEGROES

Greenville, S. C., Project Follows 1947 Lynching; School Needs Emphasized.

Atlanta, June 3 (AP)—The town that had a lynching three years ago, Greenville, S. C., has been doing some stock-taking, and out of it have come results, not the least of which is realization that something is amiss and must be set right.

Positive beginnings have been made in better housing, recreation, health and education. And more—much more, Greenville hopes—is to come in a long-range program worked out by whites and Negroes for improvement in the Negro community.

The Southern Regional Council, which supplied the professional help to the Community Council, part of the Community Chest, expects the Greenville experiment to become a Southern pattern.

Greenville's big idea got its start in the spring of 1948 when a group of Negro women asked the Y.W.C.A. to set up a branch "Y" for the Negro community.

The Y.W.C.A. in turn asked the Community Council for advice, and the council evolved out of its discussions a county-wide survey of conditions among Negroes.

Nearly a year later, the council set up a steering committee of white and Negro leaders. These leaders set up twelve subcommittees. Each committee had a chairman and a Negro vice-chairman.

Ministers rode buses to observe transportation; housewives studied housing; doctors examined health facilities, while engineers gathered facts about safety. Other aspects of living were studied by teachers, lawyers, dentists, business men and laborers.

All of this was done in the city where white men were tried—but acquitted—on charges of lynching Willie Earle, a young Negro, in February, 1947. The findings of the citizens were released last week by the Southern Regional Council here.

These, as might be expected almost anywhere in the South, pointed up a need for improvement in Negro medical and hospital care, schooling, crime prevention, recreation and economic opportunity. In each instance, the committee recommended immediate steps toward betterment.

As to improvements already wrought, Dr. W. F. Loggins, city school superintendent and president of the Community Council, listed first a "growing interest in the needs of the Negro citizen."

"Better housing and slum-clearance projects," he added, "are under way. A strong movement has been initiated toward providing better recreation programs and facilities, with a state park for Negroes almost assured; a Negro newspaper began publication in January, a maternal care program is under way."

In conclusion the educator listed keen interest in an improvement that would be a help to both races—administrative school reorganization on a county-wide basis.

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EXHIBITS V AND VI -- Extra copies not available

EXHIBIT VII.

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Excerpt from NOW, published by the Board of Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Atlanta, Georgia, 1950, page 19.

(June Program)

Questions in Preparation for the Meeting

1. What is the population of our community? (Secure the United States Census broken down by groups.)

2. What is the approximate total number of members of all churches in our community?

3. What agencies are at work for good in our community? (Red Cross, welfare, recreational, health, YWCA, Scouts.) Are any of the women in our church active in these agencies?

4. What harmful factors are at work in our community?

5. What information and plans for action does the Chairman of Spiritual Growth have which might be helpful for this program?

If You Want to Go Further

1. What surveys have been made of our community? (By the churches, the health agencies, League of Women Voters, YWCA,...?)

2. What facts of special interest did these reveal? (Write Southern Regional Council, Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, for information on community surveys . . . if you wish ideas about what a community survey does.)

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EXHIBIT VIII.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREENVILLE COUNTY

110-A West McBee Ave., Greenville, S.C.
Mail address: Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

Community Planning in Health-Welfare Recreation-Education

Dr. W.F. Loggins, President
Wayne Freeman, 1st Vice-President
Mrs. A.T. O'Dell, 2nd Vice-President
Mrs. J.B. Little, Treasurer

COPY

May 30, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I thought you would be interested in knowing about the results of our meeting last night to present the "self-Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population of the Greenville Area". I am, therefore, enclosing a copy of the program which will give you some idea of the program procedure.

There were approximately 300 people equally divided between the Negro and white races who filled the Circuit Court Room of the New County Court House to capacity. After all seats on the main floor had been filled we had one jury box completely filled with interested people. The reaction to this meeting was magnificent.

I am enclosing for you a mimeographed copy of an editorial which appeared in the Greenville News this morning entitled "Everybody's Business". I think you will find this editorial to express how the Study has been received by local people. It is also interesting that the story regarding our meeting of last night was on the front page this morning. I think this is indicative of the spirit that prevailed.

We are certainly endebted to the Southern Regional Council for guidance at the beginning of our Study and for the excellent manner in which this summary "Greenville's Big Idea" was done. We have had many compliments regarding this summary report. I believe that it is going to help greatly in the follow up on the Study.

We shall be glad to see you or any of your representatives at any time.

Cordially,

W. F. Loggins

WFL:bh

Enclosures

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EXHIBIT IX, A

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK

GREENVILLE, S.C.

September 12, 1950

Dr. W. F. Loggins, President
Community Council of Greenville
Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Loggins:

For a number of years I have been deeply interested in and concerned over our local negro situation. My affiliation with the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Community Council, and other civic organizations has brought home to me in a very realistic manner the fact that some long-range planning should be done to take care of this grave problem.

I felt that I wanted to write this letter to you to express my own interest in the recent Negro Need Study "Greenville's Big Idea" that was made in our city. This study being done by local people receiving advice from the Southern Regional Council has already done a whole lot towards filling some of the gaps in this great need, and in the future will do even more for our city. Personally, I feel that the study has been a great thing for Greenville, and that this study sets an example that would be a good one for other communities to follow.

Again, let me say just how much good I think this study has done for our city and community towards the correcting of a local problem that is a grave one.

Very truly yours,

(s) Clay Elrod
Vice President & Cashier

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EXHIBIT IX, B

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RESULTS OF NEGRO SURVEY
(Since May 1950)

I. Housing - The City Council has taken a strong stand relative to Negro housing, thus overcoming opposition to the Roosevelt Heights Housing Project, which is practically completed for some 300 residences; a low income federal housing project of 389 units will be started by November; a Negro apartment hotel of nine stories has been approved after considerable opposition.

II. Newspaper - The Greenville American (Negro newspaper) seems to have become stronger since its origin in January. The two local daily newspapers are also giving considerably more space to Negro news and pictures of Negroes.

III. Recreation - The City Recreation Department sponsored a training institute for playground leaders in June for the first time; a new Negro play field has been purchased and lights installed for night softball; higher salaries are being paid for leaders and better supervision provided for city recreation work; the NegroYWCA Branch Program has become a full time staff operation with this necessary agency in the Community Chest Campaign; a new Negro theater is being built by Negroes; the Negroes will organize a Little Theater September 11th; a small combination swimming-wading pool will be installed at Happy Hearts, with this playground also having paid leadership; several churches are also sponsoring week day activity with volunteer leadership.

IV. Health - The Gower Street School P.T.A. and the City Health Department jointly sponsored a clean-up campaign in that neighborhood; there will be a Negro wing in the new Greenville General Hospital; Negro doctors are now being admitted into general staff privileges of the General Hospital.

V. Schools - A new lunch room and rest room has been built in the Brutontown School and West Greenville School in the Parker District; better pay for teachers in Greenville and Parker District; and a Negro school construction is planned in the community of Greer.

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EXHIBIT X.

From the: ATLANTA WORLD, September 13, 1949, Page 2

SHREVEPORT INTERRACIAL GROUP FORMED TO STUDY RACE PROBLEMS

Shreveport, La.--(ANP)--A group of Negroes and whites of Shreveport met together last week and voted to form an interracial committee which would conduct a study of Negro conditions in their city.

To be known as The Joint Committee for the Survey of Shreveport's Negro community, this group will study the Negro problem in the following 12 phases:

1. Population by neighborhoods and areas.
2. Health and sanitation.
3. Housing.
4. Transportation.
5. Recreation.
6. Education.
7. Employment.
8. Welfare services.
9. Negro organizations.
10. Law enforcement.
11. Religion.
12. Operation of unethical or illegitimate business enterprises or practices.

Chairman of the committee is white Frank Hemenway Jr., president of Hemenway Johnson Furniture company. Upon being elected by its sponsors, Hemenway said;

"This survey will involve a lot of hard work. We will not finish it quickly, but if we do our work thoroughly and well, we may all, in the years to come, take some pride in pointed to Shreveport as a city where the colored and white peoples have been able to solve their mutual problems with good will and without the irritations which neglected injustices might have thoughtlessly engendered."

Sponsors of the committee are some 30 Negroes and 120 whites. It was started by the Council of Social Agencies, an agency of the local Community Chest.

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EXHIBIT XI

Mrs. Elsie Larson Wilson,
Executive Secretary

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES
715 Travis Street - Post Office Box 141 - Shreveport, Louisiana

COPY

June 14, 1950

Miss Jane P. Simpson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Simpson:

We are now in the process of beginning a self-survey of the Negro community and before we began our study we procured your material on Jacksonville and several copies of your manual which have been of great assistance to us. We have a sponsoring committee of white and Negro citizens numbering about 150 persons. From this group there is an executive committee which is directly responsible for the program. At present there are ten working committees concerned with the different phases of the study. All committees are comprised of white and Negro citizens.

Perhaps the only unique aspect of our study is that we are so determined that it be entirely factual and that we are doing a house-to-house field survey designed to reach every Negro family in Shreveport. On this section of the study we have had the assistance of some excellent sociologists and we hope to have the field work done by trained volunteers under the direction of Dr. George Snowden of the Louisiana Division of Employment Security.

As we make progress with the study we shall most certainly send you reports and results. We are most appreciative of your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Elsie Larson Wilson
Executive Secretary

ELW:GPB

COPY

Distribution of Manuals

Printings:

Nov '48	–	250 cc.
Feb '49	–	500
Summer '49	–	600
Dec-Jan 50	–	150
		1500 Total

Distribution

Nov. 48 to Jan 1949	– 121 copies
Jan 1949 to Dec. 1, 1949 (11 mos.)	– 926 copies
Dec. 1, 1949 to Sept. 9, 1950 ($8\frac{1}{2}$ mos.)	– 403 copies
	1500 Total

(Plus c. 50 add'l orders now pending, waiting for revised edition)

JP7

Nov. 6, 1950

December 28, 1951

Mr. W. B. Stubbs
John Bulow Campbell Foundation
Trust Company of Georgia Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Stubbs:

I want to give you some report on our work with community self-surveys, consequent upon the generous grant from the Foundation to the Southern Regional Council for this program in 1950.

I reported to you earlier that the Foundation's grant of $1,000 was matched by a total sum of $1,500, obtained variously from Miss Elizabeth Stein, Mrs. Marion R. Asceli, Mr. Alfred Starr, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

We recall the indication in your letter at the time of this second grant for the self-survey project that this would be the final contribution, at any rate for that project.

We have published during the past year the first printed edition of our manual for the home town self-survey. We distributed 3,000 copies of this to members of the Council and subscribers to New South. In addition, paid orders were received from the following:

Universities		
University libraries	24	
Teachers, students	25	
Lot orders for teaching purposes*	518	
		Total. . . 567

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* Schools ordering the manuals in lots for teaching purposes include:
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.
East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville, N. C.
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Mo.
Mercer University, Macon, Ga.
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Intergroup and social service agencies (including professional church groups)		
United Automobile Workers, CIO	62	
National Conference of Christians and Jews	25	
Community councils, chests, state and city planning commissions	25	
Public health	20 **	
Miscellaneous agencies	22	
Total . . .		154
Public libraries		9
Federal government agencies.		7
High school libraries and teachers		7
Miscellaneous individuals		40
Free distribution		200
Grand total . . .		584

The manual is widely recognized as one of the most useful publications in this field. Recently the Woman's Home Companion featured a community self-survey in Minneapolis and invited readers of the article to write in to the magazine for further information about how to conduct such surveys. I append a copy of the material which the Woman's Home Companion mails out to those who inquire in this way. You will see that on page 11 our manual is given first listing and is described as "a clear, simple manual for the home town self-survey." Similarly, on page 12 the Council itself is listed as a resource for professional help, and the pamphlet resulting from the Greenville survey is listed.

We have in stock a modest supply of the manual, and it continues to sell at a faithful rate.

In the course of 1950 the Council received a grant of $500 from the National Conference of Christians and Jews to enable our survey assistant to travel out to communities which had shown an interest in the self-survey method and to make personal contact with officials of cooperating agencies who could help get new surveys going. One such trip has already been completed (Kentucky). Other trips are planned for Louisiana and Alabama in January, 1952, and later on to make a fairly complete coverage of the Southern States.

Additional surveys undertaken or completed during the year were at Dallas, Texas; and Shreveport, Louisiana.

At Dallas early in 1950 the Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Citizens Council accepted the responsibility of making a comprehensive housing survey that would turn up actual needs in Negro housing. Both committees worked together on the study, met with Negro leaders, the Dallas Home Builders Association, Dallas Housing Authority, business men and ministers of South Dallas and the City Council, also with other "individual authorities." A tour of the Negro community and prospective residential sites was made.

** Fifteen of those distributed in public health went to the University of North Carolina Department of Public Health.

The report of the joint committees studying housing, filed May 24, 1950, recommended, in addition to housing measures, the creation of an interracial committee consisting of not less than fifteen outstanding citizens. This committee was to promote better understanding and to serve as a clearing house for interracial problems.

An interracial committee was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce president and began operation in mid-July, 1950. M. J. Norrell, elected chairman, suggested that a program of action in nine different areas be undertaken: housing, health, education and cultural resources, legal, parks, playgrounds, welfare, employment, religious resources, and citizens' participation. It was his plan to have a committee working in each of these areas. The committee would have three-fold responsibility: (1) to study and take inventory of what conditions exist, (2) to evaluate what corrections should be made, and (3) to make recommendations for immediate and long-range programs.

Mr. Norrell sent his memorandum to the interracial committee and their proposed plan of action to the Southern Regional Council for advice, having received some SRC literature from a member of the committee. We sent a packet of material, including the Greenville report and "By the People," and later sent the survey manual. I myself conferred with Mr. Norrell before the publication of his report.

You have already received several copies of the Dallas report, and I enclose another herewith. It will be seen that the survey reported work in the following eight fields:

1. Housing--Accepted report of joint committee; began work on program plans to implement recommendations of the joint committee.
2. Health--Surveyed available Negro doctors, hospital facilities, clinics, visiting nurses, special services (for blind, deaf, infantile paralysis, etc.), and sanitation.
3. Education and cultural resources--Surveyed Negro school plants, salaries of teachers, libraries, playground facilities, and vocational education opportunities.
4. Playgrounds--City parks available, supervised playgrounds, YMCA, YWCA, Scouts.
5. Welfare--Reviewed distribution of funds for family service, school lunch, Red Cross, and City-County Department of Public Welfare for last fiscal year.
6. Employment and professional--Looked at Negroes in post office, building trades (licenses), Negro police, professional associations. Admitted this was not the main story and planned to look at 1950 census when it comes out.
7. Religious resources--Listed number of churches, approximate membership, examined their programs of activity.
8. Rather sketchy treatment of courts and officers responsible for law enforcement.

At Shreveport, Louisiana, the Council of Social Agencies in 1949 undertook to arrange for a comprehensive study of the Negro community. The director of the Council of Social Agencies was familiar with the survey made with advice from the Southern Regional Council in Jacksonville some years earlier. One of the Council's active members in Jacksonville visited the Shreveport committee and consulted with them on methods. The group in Shreveport reviewed the Jacksonville findings, went carefully through our manual, and reviewed also the report of the Greenville survey. We have conferred with the Council of Social Agencies several times by phone and in a couple of personal visits here and there.

The survey committee was originally established in October, 1949, with 120 white persons and 30 Negroes. They have undertaken to review the Negro community in twelve different phases:

1. Population by neighborhoods and areas
2. Health and sanitation
3. Housing
4. Transportation
5. Recreation
6. Education
7. Employment
8. Welfare services
9. Negro organizations
10. Law enforcement
11. Religion
12. Operation of unethical or illegitimate business enterprises or practices

The chairman of the survey committee there is Mrs. Frank Hemenway, Jr., president of a local furniture company.

At this date the fact-finding for the Shreveport survey is nearly complete, and they are working on tabulation and preparation of the final report. They have asked for technical advice from the Council, and our survey assistant will spend some time in Shreveport in January.

It may be said parenthetically that Shreveport is a city in which the quite large Negro population (40%) h as been regarded by sociological students as somewhat unusually disadvantaged.

Among smaller towns we can instance only the fact that Columbia, Kentucky, through the Methodist church women there, completed early this year a survey of the health of the town, using our materials and advice. While no formal report was prepared, it is conceded that the employment of a full-time public health nurse was a direct result of the work of the church women. The local group intends to take up other sections of the survey program from time to time.

The Greenville survey of two years ago continues to be widely praised. It was the subject of a lengthy note called "Making a Self-Survey?" in Community for October, 1951. This is the magazine of the Community Chests and Councils of America.

The Greenville survey was a major topic on the program for the March, 1951, meeting of the Southeastern Conference of Community Chests and Councils when Mr. Harold Weekley, executive secretary of the Community Chest in Greenville, appeared on the program with Mrs. Elsie Wilson, executive director of the Community Chest at Shreveport, and Harold Fleming of this office. The Greenville survey is also currently being considered by the radio program "The People Act." The program got so far as to prepare script material and attempted to arrange for appearance of various Greenville people who had been active in the survey. At the present time the plan is stalled on the unwillingness of numerous Greenville people who took a prominent part in the survey to speak over the radio about what they did.

Our Council concludes after three years of intensive work with the survey method that it is more difficult than we expected to get smaller towns to make self-surveys. We have been gratified with the achievements in Greenville and Dallas and Shreveport, but we continue to hope that we can find ways of getting many and much smaller places to use the method. We put some hope in the plans for travel by our survey assistant. But our experience thus far is that it

takes one, two, or three years after the idea is planted in a town for it to grow into the many-sided action required to do a survey job.

I report as of considerable interest the work of the Sociology Department at the University of Kentucky in pushing the self-survey method in smaller towns in that State. This is just in line with what we had hoped to do in other States: to make a link between social welfare people in various communities and their own available college experts within their State. We will continue to serve wherever we can to strengthen links of this kind.

For the generous total aid of the John Bulow Campbell Foundation of this project ($4,000) we can report in conclusion that the Council obtained in matching sums a total of $4,500; kept at work in this field for the three years a professional person; prepared and published a manual for self-surveys recognized as having real merit; directly inspired the competent and fruitful surveys in Greenville, South Carolina, and Shreveport, Louisiana; influenced modestly the survey at Dallas, Texas; and had some hand in pushing surveys done in Mobile; Madison, Georgia; Columbia, Kentucky; and a number of other small communities.

We plan to continue the employment of a professional person and to offer throughout the South an advisory service on self-surveys. We hope that the travel of the survey assistant to many new communities will bring a larger response in community action than has as yet been realized.

We renew our thanks to the John Bulow Campbell Foundation for the indispensable help given us in this activity.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

NEWS FROM

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET | NEW YORK 18, N. Y. | LONGACRE 3-6890

WALTER WHITE, *EXECUTIVE SECRETARY* | ROY WILKINS, *ADMINISTRATOR* | HENRY LEE MOON, *DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS*

FOR RELEASE: AFTER 12 NOON, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1954

ABOLITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS WOULD LEAD TO RACKETEERING, WALTER WHITE TELLS NAACP

January 4, 1954

Association's Annual Meeting
Hears Progress Reports of
National Staff Members

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-- Abolition of the public school system with state subsidies to individual students would lead to all sorts of "educational quackery and racketeering," Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, warned in a report prepared for delivery at the Association's 45th annual meeting here today.

In South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, he pointed out, threats have been made to shut down the public schools and substitute personal subsidies if the Supreme Court rules that segregation in public education is unconstitutional as contended by the NAACP.

"Unconscionable quacks and racketeers would move in setting up their own debased standards," the NAACP executive said. "The state would be helpless to regulate these private schools, or to establish any standards to protect the state's investment and the school children, because to do so would be to exert state action which would be subject to the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Segregation Doomed

"If the governors and legislators of these states do not realize what they are proposing they will soon find out," Mr. White asserted. "They would do better to join those enlightened southerners who already realize that segregation as a way of life is doomed. Just as we have carried the fight against openly avowed segregation to the highest court in the land, so shall we fight any subtle forms of segregation or any attempts to evade a possible decision of the court outlawing Jim Crow."

Reporting on the activities of the Association, Mr. White cited the legal attack upon segregation as the most important project of the Association during 1953. But legal action, he said, needs to be backed up by a "coordinated program of administrative, legislative, and educational activities at the grass roots level without

court decrees may be ineffective."

Significant gains were made during the year, the NAACP spokesman asserted. Nevertheless, he added, "we must consider and chart our campaign against the evils of racial discrimination which yet remain." Among gains he cited were revival of the Government Contract Committee to assure job equality in federally financed work; the progressive elimination of segregation in all phases of the military establishment; the expanded Negro vote, particularly in the South; the development of a climate of opinion in the South more receptive to the passing of segregation; and the launching of the NAACP Fight for Freedom to achieve complete emancipation by January 1, 1963, the centennial of Lincoln's proclamation.

Housing Jim Crow Cited

Much remains to be done, Mr. White told the NAACP members. "Victory in the public school segregation cases, even if it be all that we desire, will have but limited value at the elementary and secondary school levels as long as residential segregation remains. In the field of housing we have made the least gains because our national government is using its funds, to which we also contribute, to expand and freeze segregation. One glaring example is Levittown in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where the builder is using the resources of the FHA to build 20,000 homes, from which Negroes are barred, in that miracle of modern industrial development."

Mr. White warned of the impact on Negro workers of the predicted recession. "Thanks to the Negro's somewhat less precarious position in industry, they probably will not be fired first at quite as high a rate as would have happened 45, or even 5, years ago," he said. "Nevertheless, the percentage of unemployment in the event of a recession will in all probability be higher among Negro workers than among other groups of employees."

The NAACP secretary noted "with gratification that the board of education in Washington has dedicated a high school in honor of the late Joel E. Spingarn, donor of the Spingarn Medal and president of our organization from 1930 to 1939. Previously he had served the Association with distinction as treasurer and chairman of the board." Although the Spingarn school was opened for Negro students only, Mr. White expressed the "hope that before the end of 1954 this fine new school will serve the youth of all races in the Nation's capital. This is as Joel Spingarn would have had it--a democratic school in an integrated system of public education."

Financial Condition Improved

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, reported that "the financial condition of the Association showed marked improvement over that of a year ago. Much of this was due to heightened interest in the NAACP because of the public school segregation cases, the launching of the Fight for Freedom, and intensified membership drives."

The legal program of the Association during the year was recounted by Thurgood Marshall, the organization's special counsel, who headed the battery of lawyers who

argued the public school segregation cases before the Supreme Court, December 7-9.

Local units of the NAACP secured "more members than in any year since 1948," Gloster B. Current, director of branches reported. Memberships in the Association's 1300 branches amounted to 240,000 representing a 15 per cent increase over 1952, he said.

Other staff members reporting to the annual meeting included, Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington bureau; Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., church secretary; James W. Ivy, editor, The Crisis, the Association's monthly magazine; Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

NAACP FELICITATES HAITI ON 150th ANNIVERSARY

December 31, 1953

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.-- "Warmest congratulations to the Republic of Haiti on its 150 birthday" were extended today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a cablegram to President Paul Magloire. Haiti celebrates the sesquicentennial of its independence on January 1.

The NAACP message, signed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors, and Walter White, executive secretary, recalled Haiti's "gallant battle against odds which would have crushed a weaker people. Your fortitude," it continued, "is bearing fruit and the world is beginning to recognize the part Haiti has played in the struggle for freedom from economic and political tyranny.

"The United States especially is recognizing that its own prosperity and size are in part due to Haiti's successful fight for freedom since that victory forced Napoleon to sell the enormous Louisiana territory to the United States.

"We felicitate your great nation and people and pledge our continued help in your struggle to provide a more abundant life for Haiti's people and to strengthen democracy in the western hemisphere. We have asked Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, a member of our board of directors, to represent us at the sesquicentennial celebration."

ACTION DEMANDED IN SLAYING OF WITNESS BY ALA. SHERIFF

December 31, 1953

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-- The wanton slaying of Moses Jones in Grove Hill, Ala., by Clarke County Sheriff Jenkins A. Hill, against whom the dead man had testified in federal court, brought an immediate demand from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People upon the U. S. Department of Justice for "prompt and vigorous prosecution to the limit of the law" against the sheriff.

Arrested by the sheriff on a charge of failing to pay a fine of $150, Mr. Jones was shot to death in the county jail on December 28. Although the slain man was handcuffed and unarmed and in the custody of the sheriff, the killer claimed self-defense. He is reported to have said that he shot the prisoner when the latter "jumped me and tried to take my gun away, so I shot him three times." There were no witnesses.

In Alabama, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Association's regional secretary located in

Birmingham, urged United States Attorney Percy Fountain in Mobile to make an immediate and thorough investigation of the slaying.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, called upon Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III to prosecute Sheriff Hill under the civil rights statute and other applicable laws.

Jones had testified in a federal liquor case that the sheriff had beat him when he refused to pay "protection" money for the illegal manufacture of whiskey. The case ended in a mistrial for Hill.

WALTER WHITE GOES TO FUNERAL OF SISTER

December 31, 1953

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.-- Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, left the city today to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Olive White Westmoreland, who died in Atlanta on December 29 following a prolonged illness. Final rites for Mrs. Westmoreland, the widow of William G. Westmoreland, were scheduled for Saturday, January 2 in Atlanta.

In addition to Mr. White, she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Bowles Ford of Savannah and Mrs. John Hume of Tuskegee; a son, William G. Westmoreland, Jr., of Detroit; and two sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin and Miss Madeline White of Atlanta. A son, Lieutenant Walter Drake Westermoreland of the U. S. Air Force, was killed in action in World War II. Like other members of her family, Mrs. Westmoreland was a graduate of Atlanta University.

MISS BOND APPOINTED NAACP FIELD WORKER

December 31, 1953

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.-- Appointment of Miss Mildred L. Bond as an assistant field secretary was announced today by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Beginning January 1, Miss Bond will work in the Association's branch department under the direction of Gloster B. Current.

Miss Bond served as a special field worker in Baltimore where, in collaboration with NAACP branch officers, she conducted the membership drive in the fall of 1953. Previously, she had worked as social service investigator for the New York City Department of Welfare. She has been active in community groups and has traveled throughout the country and abroad under auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

MORE THAN $1,000 RECEIVED FOR NAACP'S FFF CAMPAIGN

December 31, 1953

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.-- During the last week of 1953 a church, two locals of a labor union and seven branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contributed a total of $1,111.76 to the NAACP Fight for Freedom Fund.

Contributions from branches were as follows: Wichita, Kans., $300; Des Moines, Iowa, $250; East St. Louis, Ill., $200; Vallejo, Calif., $175.24; Burlington, Iowa,

$71.52; Raleigh, N.C., $25; and Ocean City, N.J., $10.

Two locals of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, sent in $35--$25 from Newark and $10 from Milwaukee. Bethel A.M.E. Church of Greenwich, Conn., sent in a contribution of $45.

ARTICLE TELLS HAITI'S ROLE IN PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA

December 31, 1953

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.-- The story of Haiti's role in the Louisiana purchase is recounted in the January issue of The Crisis, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Only after Napoleon failed to suppress the Haitian Revolution was he willing to sell the French possessions in the Mississippi River valley, says Jacques C. Antoine, author of the article and one-time Haitian ambassador to the United States. Haiti celebrates the 150th anniversary of its independence, January 1-2.

Other interesting articles in the current Crisis include an account by Veda N. Conner of the work of Hobart LaGrone in building better race relations in New Mexico through his intelligent and militant leadership of the NAACP in that state; the story of the Mau Mau in Kenya, East Africa, by Dr. G. W. Shepherd; and a report on U. S. race relations as a world issue by Dr. John E. Owen.

NAACP LAUDS OAK RIDGE MOVE TO END JIM CROW

December 31, 1953

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-- Recent action by the Town Council of Oak Ridge, Tenn., approving the abolition of segregation in the local schools is "warmly supported" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, has informed Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, which has jurisdiction over the town.

In a telegram to the Commission head, Mr. Mitchell reminded him that the NAACP had previously urged abolition by executive action of segregation in Oak Ridge. Segregation at this installation, the NAACP spokesman said, has "resulted in considerable financial loss to the federal government. Thus, not only is segregation morally and legally wrong, but also unsound economically. We urge that segregation end by the next term."

"FREE BY '63," GOAL OF NAACP YOUTH CONFERENCE

December 31, 1953

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. More than 500 young people are expected to attend an NAACP-sponsored National Youth Legislative Conference at Howard University, Washington, January 28-31, Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced this week.

The purposes of the conference, Mr. Wright said, are "to inform American youth and young adults of the many great social, economic and political problems confronting the country today and to encourage and help prepare young people to participate in the civic affairs of their respective communities."

In line with the NAACP program for achieving full emancipation by January 1, 1963, the centennial of Lincoln's proclamation, the conference slogan will be "Free by '63" and emphasis will be placed on plans for attaining this goal.

Outstanding speakers and resource consultants from the NAACP, CIO, League of Women Voters and other national organizations as well as members of Congress will be on hand to aid discussion of the various issues the young people will study.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

11-29-54

COMMUNITY SELF-STUDY : GENERAL TREATMENT

Poston, Richard W. Democracy is You. New York: Harper, 1953. Use of self-survey in communities in Washington state form basis for analysis.

_____. Small Town Renaissance. A Story of the Montana Study. New York: Harper, 1950. The Montana Study described experimented with the community self-survey in small towns and rural communities as a means of vitalizing community planning and cooperative activity. Appendix includes self-study outline as developed for Lonepine, Montana and a bibliography of material published in connection with the study.

Selltiz, Claire and Margot H. Wormser (ed). "Community Self-Surveys: An Approach to Social Change," Journal of Social Issues, Spring, 1949.

Wormser, Margot H. and Claire Selltiz, "Community Self-Surveys," Chapter 19 in Jahoda, Deutsch and Cook, Research Methods in Social Science with Espeical Reference to Prejudice, Part 2: Selected Techniques, 611-642. New York: Dryden Press, 1951

Wormser, Margot H. and Stuart Cook. "Use of the Community Self-Surve in Combatting Discrimination." Paper read at the 55th annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Sept. 9-13, 1947, Detroit, Mich. Available from American Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84 St., New York, New York.

OUTLINES FOR SELF-SURVEYS

Atchley, Mell H. Community Study Guide. A Study of Community Resources and Activities. Gainesville, Fla.: University of Flroida, 1951

Fisk University, Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association. Packet of Community Self-Survey Materials. Available from the Department, Nashville 8, Tenn. $.40 Contents include "Helping Communities Help Themselves;" Prospectus, Kalamazoo Self-Survey; Memorandum on the Self-Survey; Sample Schedules and Questionnaires.

National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights. Let's Look at Ourselves. A Brief Guide for Conducting a Community Audit. New York: The Council, 20 W. 40th St. Undated

Southern Regional Council. Your Community Looks at Itself. A Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey. Atlanta, Ga.: The Council, 63 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta, Ga., 1951 $.50

University of Washington, Bureau of Community Development. A Program for Community Development. Seattle, Wash.: The Bureau., Undated. Available through Richard W. Poston, Head, Bureau of Community Development.

Wormser, Margot H. and Claire Selltiz. How to Conduct a Community Self-Survey of Civil Rights. New York: Association Press, 1951 $3.75

SELF- SURVEY REPORTS

DENVER, COLO. Report of Minorities in Denver, with Recommendations by the Mayor's Interim Survey Committee on Human Relations. Available from the Anti-Defamation League, 220, Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo.

GREENVILLE, S. C. Everybody's Business: A Self-Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population of Greenville, S. C. Greenville, S. C.: Community Council of Greenville County, 110-A W. McBee Ave. May, 1950

Greenville's Big Idea Summary of the Greenville, S. C. Self-survey. Available from Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave. N.e., Atlanta, Ga. $.10

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community. Jacksonville: Council of Social Agencies, May, 1946. $1.00

Kalamazoo, Mich. Negroes in Kalamazoo, A Local Self-Survey. Kalamazoo: Council of Social Agencies. Available from Dept. of Race Relations, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn.

MINNAEPOLIS, MINN. Minnaepolis Community Self-Survey. Minnaepolis: Mayor's Council on Human Relations. Available from Dept. of Race Relations, Fisk University.

Howard, Clive. "How Minnaepolis Beat the Bigots," Woman's Home Companion, Oct., 1951

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Story of the Montclair Civil Rights Audit. Available from Mr. Curtis Campaigne, International Paper Co, 220 E. 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

NORTHTOWN. Northtown Story on Human Relations. Available from the American Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84 St., New York 28, N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Negro War Worker in San Francisco. A Local Survey. Available from Dept. of Race Relations, Fisk University.

SHREVEPORT, La. The Shreveport Story. A Self-Survey of the Negro Community of Shreveport, La., 1953. Available from the Council of Social Agencies, 715 Travis St., Shreveport, La.

Pieper, Dean. "Shreveport: All-American City," Municipal South, February, 1954, 5-9

4-12-52

COMMUNITY SELF-STUDY - GENERAL TREATMENT

Brownell, Baker, HUMAN COMMUNITY. ITS PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE FOR A TIME OF CRISIS. New York: Harpers, 1950. By director of Montana Study, 1943-1947 (experiment in community self-study)

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Recreation

MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES REPORTED OPEN
Fall 1955

Alabama

Associated Press story of November 14, 1955 states, "Some Mobile, Ala., neighborhood parks have always been used by both races." There is no specific reference to golf courses.

Arkansas

November, 1955 - Sam Kirby, director of Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission indicated that some of the state park picnic facilities had been used by Negroes, but no sleeping facilities had been available.

Little Rock has two municipal golf courses which have not been used by Negroes previously. However, the city council said no ordinance permitting Negroes to play on the courses was necessary since none prohibiting their playing had been passed.

Florida

March, 1955 - Pensacola - Negroes only may use golf course on Friday. City officials indicated the possibility of non-segregated use later.
Miami - 1949 - A city owned golf course was opened to Negroes one day each week. By August 1954, it was open to all citizens on a non-segregated basis on Monday and Tuesday. Restricted to white players on all other days.

Georgia

Atlanta - Dec 1955

Kentucky

Louisville - April 1955 - City's five public golf courses are open. City's eighty-two "tot-lots" are not officially segregated.

Louisiana

New Orleans - October 1952 - Negroes had use of public golf facilities and tennis courts in city parks for two day each week.

North Carolina

Asheboro - November 1955 - Four Negroes played without incident on municipal course. Chairman of Commission operating course said Commission would not attempt to prevent Negroes from playing, but course may close.
Asheville - August 1954 - Municipal golf course and club facilities open to all citizens on non-segregated basis on Monday and Tuesday. Restricted to white players on other days.
Winston-Salem - November 1955 - Reynolds Park Golf Course open to Negroes on Monday and Friday.

Oklahoma

Muskogee- September 1954 - City officials announced that swimming pools, tennis courts and all recreational facilities would be desegregated in 1955. Negroes were welcomed to Oklahoma State Parks in 1955.

South Carolina

Tennessee

Knoxville, Tenn. - June 1955 - Negroes using tennis courts and other facilities in Tyson Municipal Park without incident. Carl Cowan Park for Negroes (16 miles S. W. of city) now being used by members of both races. By end of summer segregation was also abandoned in another formerly all white park.
Nashville - March 1954 - Negroes permitted to use city owned Shelby Golf Course twodays per week. opened completely Feb 1952

Texas

Dallas - June 1954 - Opened municipal courses without restriction.
Houston- " " " " " " "
City golf director interpreted city councils decision as meaning other facilities (showers, rest rooms, cafes) would be open.

Fort Worth - January 1953 - Negroes had been allowed to use the four city-owned and operated golf courses on special occasions. Otherwise, the courses were reserved for white persons.

Virginia

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

CONFIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

INFORMATION FROM STATE DIRECTORS FOR USE OF CONSULTANTS IN WORKSHOPS.

1. Approximately what proportion of your time is now spent in promotion and organizational work? ____%; in strictly program activities? ____%; and other activities, if any? ____%.

II. (a) What are the general program areas of intergroup relations in which you are (a) now working? (b) feel that you ought to work in the immediate future (in the next year)? Rank these in DESCENDING order giving "reasoned guess" as to the proportion of program time used in each. (not organization, money-raising, membership-getting, etc.)

Problem AreasFor Your Program Activity	OCCUPIED NOW		SUGGESTED FOR NEXT YEAR.	
	Yes or No	Rank 1,2,etc.	Yes or No	Rank 1,2,etc.
A. EDUCATION, e.g., public school desegregation, entrance to colleges, universities, vocational and professional schools, etc.				
B. EMPLOYMENT (public and private), e.g. PRIVATE branch plants or national concerns; firms with Government contracts; firms catering significantly to Negro market, etc.; PUBLIC agencies, installations and facilities - federal, state and local.				
C. TRANSPORTATION (local, inter-and intrastate).				
D. RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT (parks, playgrounds, pools, etc.)				
E. HEALTH AND WELFARE (hospital and medical services, etc.)				
F. HOUSING (private and public).				

Problem Areas For Your Program Activity (Cont'd.)	OCCUPIED NOW		SUGGESTED FOR NEXT YEAR.	
	Yes or No	Rank 1,2,etc.	Yes or No	Rank 1,2,etc.
G. PERSONAL SAFETY AND PROTECTION of benefits and rights of citizenship, e.g., justice in the courts; equal police protection; protection against mob rule; protection against police brutality and equal chance to vote on all candidates and public issues.				
H. MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES for effective handling of tension incidents, disturbances etc.				
I. CLEARING HOUSE FUNCTION systematic and continuous information gathering, documenting and reporting of intergroup relations, happenings (positive and negative).				
J. COUNTERACTING ECONOMIC REPRISALS AGAINST -- CONSUMERS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BORROWERS				
K. POSITIVE INVOLVEMENT of Leadership of Organized Groups, e.g., church, civic, service, political, labor, cultural, etc. Purely local, state, regional groups. Local or state affiliates of NATIONAL organizations.				
L. OTHERS (List them) **				
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				

II. (b) Comment on the reasons for your present program emphasis (e.g., first and second ranking areas of emphasis) and for your suggested future emphasis if this differs from the present.

_____

_____

_____

_____

III. Are there any major program areas where you are not working which you feel warrant major emphasis now but where there are strong obstacles or restrictions which, in your opinion --

(a) the SRC central office can significantly allay or deter, or eliminate through close cooperation or coordination with you?

(List them) ** _____

_____

_____

_____

(b) other organizations, institutions, etc. can help eliminate? If so, list these areas, indicate the major obstacles, and, if possible, suggest means by which they can be weakened or eliminated.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

IV. What general types of program (or action) technique has your state organization used and which of these, by and large, do you find more and less effective? Please check the types listed below which you are now using, add any in use that are not included under "other" and arrange them in the descending order of their importance to you, i.e. most important, 1; next, 2; etc.

Program Action Techniques	NOW IN USE.	
	Yes or No.	Rank.
Persuasion and Exhortation, e.g., speeches, interviews, panel participation, etc.		
Use of Instruments of Mass Media, e.g., radio, TV, newspapers, magazines, car posters, etc.		
Education by Personal Contact and Correspondence, including distribution of literature, etc.		
Fact-Finding, e.g., surveys, self-evaluations, etc.		
Revelation or "Shock Treatment".		
Conferences with public officials, e.g., superintendents and other school officials, and/or other public officials.		
Participation, e.g., working with other organized groups within areas of common program interest		
Negotiation, e.g., conciliation, mediation, adjudication, etc.		
Giving Information about and Assistance in the Lawful Use of Judicial (court), Legislative, and Administrative (Executive Orders) Actions available to citizens for the Promotion of Democratic Intergroup Relations.		
Others (List them) ** _____		
_____		
_____		
_____		
_____		

B. PROGRAM LIMITATIONS -

V. (a) Are there organized opposition groups (e.g., pro-segregationist, white supremacy, pro-states "rights" etc.) operating in your state? Yes ____, No. ____ Please indicate below the names of these and as far as possible the scope of operation of each. Facts as to their addresses, names of officials; printed statements, speeches, etc. of their officials, news stories which indicate their aims, policies, plans, methods, etc. will be helpful AS FAR AS YOU HAVE THEM ON HAND AND AVAILABLE, BUT DON'T SPEND ANY TIME COLLECTING such information for this questionnaire.

Names of Pro-Segregation Organizations.	Scope of their Operations.			
	Local	State-wide	Regional	National

VI. (a) In your judgment, what means (techniques, strategy, etc.) against Negroes and whites, respectively, are each of these groups using to maintain the status quo and specifically to prevent or delay public school desegregation in your state. (Check the means now in use on the list below; write in any additional ones in use under "others"; and circle the check mark by the means or techniques most emphasized by each such organization).

Types of Restrictive Means in Use - against Negroes (N) Whites (W); or Both (B).		NAMES OF ORGANIZATIONS		
Violence	N.			
	W.			
	B.			
Intimidation, threat of physical harm to person or group	N.			
	W.			
	B.			
Economic restrictions, reprisals (actual or threatened) against the following:				
Employees	N.			
	W.			
	B.			
Employers, business establishments, self-employed professional, etc.	N.			
	W.			
	B.			

Types of Restrictive Means in Use (cont'd.)		NAMES OF ORGANIZATIONS		
Individual consumers, e.g. refusal or restriction on sale of goods and services, credit	N. W. B.			
Others: (list nature of these and whether practiced against N.,W.,or B.) **				

(b) What particular means of restrictions seem to you most serious in your State at present? (e.g., denying credit to farmers, businesses or consumers; refusing to sell goods or services, etc.) **

(c) What is your rough estimate of the number of persons affected by such reprisals and restrictions and the extent of hardship imposed upon them? Comment **

(d) Do the victims of such methods come to you for advice or assistance?

Yes ____; No ____; If so, approximately how many in the last year? _____

(e) What role, if any, have you played in such situations?

(f) In what other ways, if any, have you given program attention to such restrictive measures? **

VI (CONT'D).

(g) Approximately how much of staff time, if any, has been spent on restriction and reprisal problems in the last year? _____

(h) In your opinion, have the restrictive efforts mentioned above limited or decreased support to your organization that otherwise would be forthcoming from individuals and groups in communities where your organization is working? Yes ____; No ____.
If so, comment on how and to what extent this has affected your operations.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

C. DEGREE OF READINESS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION.

VII. Have any counties, school districts, and /or incorporated communities (cities or towns) in your state desegregated their public schools? Yes ____; No ____. If so, how many ____. Name them and indicate the approximate pupil enrollment and, if easily available, the percentages of this which are Negro and White, respectively. **

_____

_____

_____

_____

VIII. Provided they are not prevented from such actions by the state department of education or the legislature, are there any counties, school districts, and/or incorporated municipalities in your state that you believe -

(a) are willing (ready) to desegregate their schools in the fall of 1956, i.e., their boards, superintendent, etc.? Yes ____; No ____; don't know ____. If so, how many ____. Name each, indicate the approximate pupil enrollment involved and, if easily available, the proportions of these who are Negroes and Whites, respectively. **

_____

_____

_____

(b) seem to be "on the fence" and have the prospect of being persuaded to desegregate in the fall of 1956? Yes ___; No ___; don't know ___. If so, about how many? ____. Name each, indicate the approximate pupil enrollment involved and, if easily available, the proportions of these who are Negro and White, respectively.**

_____

_____

(c) are actively or adamantly opposed to desegregation in the fall of 1956 and you feel that such a possibility is out of the question? Yes ____; No ____; don't know ____. Approximately how many? ____. If not all, approximately what proportion of the total state pupil enrollment do you feel is covered by this group? ____%.

IX. Are there, at present, private and/or parochial primary or secondary schools for whites in your state that you feel would maintain segregation even though public schools began desegregation? Yes ____: No ____. If so, give the names and locations of these.**

_____

_____

_____

X. With regard to the public school desegregation issue, comment on the position (pro or con) and the role taken by the leadership of organized groups in your state which exerts a strong influence in the power structure and/or upon public opinion of the state, e.g., political; religious; economic (including Management and Labor); civic and community welfare; professional, etc.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

D. RESOURCES.

1. What, if any organizations, agencies or other organized groups
   (a) are now cooperating and/or may, in your opinion, be depended upon to cooperate with you in the immediate future in the following program areas?**

EDUCATION - PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION?
Now:

_____

_____

In future:

_____

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, E.G., TRANSPORTATION, RECREATION, ETC.
Now:

_____

_____

In future:

_____

OTHERS (LIST THEM AND INDICATE PROGRAM AREAS - SEE QUESTION A.III.)
Now:

_____

_____

_____

In future:

_____

_____

_____

_____

II. ARE YOU COOPERATING WITH ANY ORGANIZATIONS, AGENCY AND/OR INSTITUTIONS IN ACHIEVING ELEMENTS OF THEIR PROGRAM WHICH YOU FEEL CONTRIBUTE TO YOURS? IF SO, LIST THEM AND, IF FEASIBLE, INDICATE TO WHAT PHASE OF YOUR PROGRAM THEY SEEM TO BE CONTRIBUTING.

Organizations Agencies, and Departments with Goals Compatible with SRC. (List below those in your state).	STATE SRC AFFILIATE -			
	Now Working With		Planning to Work With in next 6 Months	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS:				
National				
State				
Other				
PUBLIC AGENCIES, DEPARTMENTS, ETC.				
Federal				
STate				
Local				
Other				

III. ARE THERE PERSONS IN YOUR STATE WHO WOULD NOT OR SHOULD NOT BE MEMBERS OF YOUR BOARD, but who are sympathetic with the policies and objectives of SRC, who you feel are cooperating or might be persuaded to cooperate with you in a more or less "behind the scene" unofficial manner in some or all phases of your program? If so, what is your estimate of the approximate number? ____. (As far as possible and prudent, please indicate the numbers and names of such persons and the phases of your program in which they are likely to be interested.)

Program in general: number? ____. Names**

_____

_____

Education - Public school desegregation: number? ____. Names **

_____

_____

Employment: number? ____. Names **

_____

_____

Other phases of program (list them and give numbers and names) **

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

IV. How many of your Board members are giving you active cooperation and support?

(a) In the school desegregation phase of your program, e.g., attending conferences and interviews, making contacts for you, making speeches and other public expressions, etc.? Number? ____.

(b) In other phases of your program? (Indicate the numbers of Board members and the phases, respectively, in which they are now assisting you.) **

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

V. Are there any Board members not actively interested in the school desegregation issue who you feel would, if asked, work actively with you or assume the leadership in any of the major program areas other than public school desegregation? If so, how many? ____. Give the numbers in each program area in which you feel they would so contribute.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMMITTEES ADVISING LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS IN STATE OF _____

_____ 1956

COMMUNITY	Name of Superintendent	Method by which Committee was Established	Number of Committee Members			Additional Information or Comments
			Total	Negro	White	

LEGAL STATUS OF DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN STATES

ALABAMA

On July 1, 1955, Judge H. H. Grooms, of the Northern District of Alabama, ruled that the University of Alabama must not bar two Negro applicants because of their race or color. Later the injunction against Dean of Admissions William F. Adams was suspended by Judge Grooms pending on appeal by the university of the United States Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit. Attorneys for the students filed an order in Fifth Circuit Court asking that the suspension order be vacated and the injunction reinstated, but the motion was denied by the court. However, the Supreme Court of the Ul S., upon application from the students' attorney, reinstated the injunction. Contempt proceedings against Dean Adams in the case were dismissed October 28, 1955, by Judge Grooms after Adams contended that final date for fall registration was October 6, and that the two women applied too late to be admitted for this term.

ARKANSAS

Federal Judge Thomas C. Trimble ruled that Arkansas has no valid laws requiring racial segregation in public schools. Judge Trimble also granted on November 1, 1955 a temporary injunction restarining pro-segregation groups from interfering with the Hoxie, Arkansas, school board. Judge Trimble held that the groups had "planned and conspired" to prevent integration in Hoxie.

Elsewhere in Arkansas, Federal Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith said he would order integration in the Bearden school district within a year.

FLORIDA

The Florida Supreme Court in a 5-2 ruling knocked out Florida school segregation as a legal principle, holding compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court decision to be "our inescapable duty." However, it added that the federal ruling does not require a "clear legal duty" to admit Negro students to schools "at any particular time in the future.".

Circuit Judge Truman G. Futch entered a summary judgment for the Platt children of Lake County after they had been ousted from the white school following the claim that they are"part Negro." The Lake County school board decided not to appeal from Judge Futch's ruling, in effect opening the way for the Platt children to attend any white school in the county.

GEORGIA

The U. S. Supreme Court ordered the City of Atlanta to open its golf course on a non-segregated policy. The city later compiled, and Negroes played without incidient.

A suit against the Valdosta School Board, instigated by Atty. General Eugene Cook, seeking to have Georgia's law against spending state funds for mixed schools declared constitutional has been postponed indefinitely. The suit originated in the Lowndes County Superior Court.

KENTUCKY

Federal Judge Mac Swinford ruled December 1, 1955, that Negro high school students should be admitted to white schools in Adair County by February 1, 1956.

LOUISIANA

A ruling is pending by Federal District Judge Coleman Lindsey on a suit by the NAACP which challenges an appropriation of $100,000 in public money by Louisiana to fight integration litigations on the local level.

A suit asking that all race barriers be lowered in all New Orleans public schools will be heard by a federal panel of three judges.

MARYLAND

The U. S. Supreme Court affirmed a lower court decision ruling that segregation in public beaches and parks is unconstitutional.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Negro students in McDowell County who have to travel 15 miles to Marion in order to attend school, are "entitled to injunctive relief considered in the light of the Supreme Court decision." The court, however, added that "an administrative remedy is provided by state law for persons who feel they have not been assigned to the schools that they are entitled to attend; and it is well settled that the courts of the United States will not grant injunctive relief until administrative remedies have been exhausted." The latter ruling, if it stands, will force Negro students, who are refused entrance to the school of their choice, to appeal the ruling up through an involved state set-up with state leaders rendering the decisions. It has been estimated that a case of this kind, if relief was not granted anywhere along the appeals route, would take from two to five years for final resolution.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Final resolution of the Clarendon County case is still pending.

An appeal is pending from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in which that court ruled in favor of a Negro Plaintiff who is suing the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company for damages and is challenging the constitutionality of state laws requiring separation of the races on common carriers (the Circuit Court declared the laws unconstitutional after the suit was appealed following its dismissal by District Judge George Bell Timmerman).

Another South Carolina case pending involves a suit by Negroes of the Charleston area who are seeking to gain admission to the Edisto Beach State Park (a white park).

TENNESSEE

In mid-October, Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd ruled that segregation laws of Tennessee are unconsitutional. At the same time, the court upheld a Tennessee plan of gradual desegregation of the state's college system, beginning at the graduate level.

TEXAS

The Texas Supreme Court has ruled that schools may proceed with desegregation without regard to state laws, declaring invalid provisions of the state constitution and the school laws which required racial segregation. Associate Justice Few Brewster called "utterly without merit" the argument that Texas segregation laws were unaffected by the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

VIRGINIA

Final resoltuion of the Prince Edward County case is still pending

The district court ruled that Seashore State Park could not lease the park to any private operator who would operate it on a racially segregated basis. However, the park has not been open for patrons of either race since this ruling.

PROGRESS REPORT IN SPORTS AND RECREATION

ALABAMA

Huntsville golf course opened to Negroes on limited basis in February, 1956.

ARKANSAS

DELAWARE

FLORIDA

Miami opened on limited one day a week bases a city owned golf course. Initial action was in 1949. A 1955 clip indicated policy was still in effect.

Jacksonville golf course is open on a limited basis according to a 1955 report.

Pensacola golf course opened in March, 1955, on a limited basis.

Negroes swam at a public beach within fifty yards of white persons at Sarasota on at least three different occasions in 1955. No incident reported.

GEORGIA

Macon professional baseball team accepted a Negro player in April, 1955.

Previously Negroes had been accepted on previously all-white teams in several Georgia baseball leagues. Number of Negro players and times of acceptance unavailable.

Valdosta State College's basketball team played an integrated team from Moody Air Force Base in December, 1955.

The Atlanta golf course were desegregated in December, 1955.

KENTUCKY

Louisville golf courses were desegregated in ~~[illegible]~~ 1955.

Kentucky parks were opened under a desegregated policy in December, 1955.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans golf course opened on a limited basis in October, 1952.

Bradley and San Francisco both brought unsegregated basketball teams to the Sugar Bowl tournament in New Orleans in December, 1955.

Pittsburgh played Georgia Tech in the Sugar Bowl tournament in New Orleans, January 2, 1956, with one Negro player on the Pittsburgh team. In ~~[illegible]~~ addition, the Pittsburgh seating section was unsegregated.

Early in 1956, Louisiana State University rejected a proposal which would have prevented its athletic teams from playing ~~[illegible]~~ desegregated teams.

MARYLAND

50 suburban parks were desegregated in Montgomery County in June, 1955.

Maryland's governor indicated the state would comply with the Supreme Court order in December, 1955, opening all its public parks and playgrounds on a non-segregated basis.

MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Jones Junior College played Compton Junior College of California (which had Negro players) in the Junior Rose Bowl Football game in California in December, 1955.

Missouri - No report

NORTH CAROLINA

In 1955, Winston-Salem was reported to have allowed Negroes to play on the public golf courses on two days a week.

Asheville golf course were reported open on a limited basis in 1955.

Asheboro golf course opened on a desegregated basis in December, 1955.

High Point golf course opened on a desegregated basis in February, 1956.

In March of 1956, Negroes were reported to be playing on the Asheville golf courses on previously restricted days.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City opened its parks and swimming pools on a desegregated basis in February, 1956.

SOUTH CAROLINA

TENNESSEE

Two Knoxville parks desegregated in June, 1955.

The Nashville golf courses were opened in February, 1956.

TEXAS

Houston golf courses desegregated in June, 1954.

Dallas golf courses desegregated in June, 1954.

Ft. Worth golf courses reported desegregated in 1955.

Dallas Fair officials opened two previously segregated rides without restrictions in October, 1955.

VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA

Manual Mailings

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to (Survey)

Greenville Council of Soc. Agencies — 36
(extra sections also)

Orangeburg, SC (C. Maxwell) survey — 4

San Antonio, Texas survey — 8
(WSCS - 4)

Fairmont, W. Va. — 4
(Health Section, Community Council)

Shreveport, La survey —)

Jackson, Miss. — 16

Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Tenn. — 18
(Course in City Org.)

Emory Univ. Bkstore — 40

Mobile, Ala (Coun. of Ch. women survey) — ?

Rock Hill, S.C. — 23

Marianna & Jackson County, Fla. — 2

W. Palm Beach, Fla — 2

Survey Info

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to

Dallas (Tex.) Metrop. Council of National Council of Negro Women — int. in survey of community gps. that "have interracial work"

Tenn. trip

B'ham (Urban League) (Durr)

Texarkana C'ty Ch. & Council, Ark.-Tex.

Roanoke

Miami, Fla

Memo from IRA DeA. REID (1) Manual mailings (As of 30 NOV 1949)

to

Jackson, Tenn	4
Franklin, Tenn	1
Whitmire, SC	1
WMU (Birmingham, Ala)	1
Atlanta (State Dept of Ed.)	2
Greenville, NC (Leon Russell)	1
Greenville, SC Survey (extra sections also)	36
Phila.	1
Asheville, NC	1
Miami	1
Richmond (for class in "Christian Soc.")	1
Sanford, NC	1
Roosevelt Mtg in Atl.	4
Tallahassee, Fla. (Univ. library)	1
San Antonio (Gravberry)	4 } 8
San Antonio (WSCS)	4
Scripps-Howard papers (NY)	1
Miller, Ga. High School (Supt.)	1
Piney Woods Country Life School, Miss. (ordered by principal)	100
NY	1
Fairmont, W. Va. (Health Sect., City Council)	4
Negro Service Council, Miami.	2
N.Y.C.	1

(2)

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to

St. Louis (Fed. Reserve Bank Library) — 1
Hahira, Ga. (Lions Club) — 1
Passaic-Bergen, N.J., City Planning Assoc. — 1
Atlanta, Ga. (A.U. Sch. of Soc. Wk.) — 4
NCCJ, Denver — 4
Thelma Stevens (WSCS), NYC — 12
State Teachers College, Troy, Ala. — 4
W. Palm Beach, Fla (Poultry farmer) — 1
Univ. of Ark., Fayetteville (Soc. Class) — 4
St. Paul Council of Human Rels. — 4
Pensacola, Fla — 1
St. Augustine's, Raleigh, NC — 133
(50 for workshop)
(70 / 13 for class)
Central Ariz. Lt. + Power Co, Phoenix — 4
Maitland, Fla. — 1
Tenn. State Planning Comm., Nashville — 1
Bur. of Research, Div. of Hosps, Univ. of Tenn. — 1
"The Messenger", Covington, Ky. — 1
Div. of Surveys + Field Services, Peabody College, Nashville — 4
Auburn, Ala — 1

(3)

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to

YWCA, Tampa, Fla. ——— 1
Dept. of Soc., Scarritt College, Nashville ——— 1
(classrm. use)
Ala. Coll. for Women, Montevallo, Ala -
(Hallie Farmer) ——— 1
Coker College Library, Hartsville, SC ——— 1
Hartsville, SC ——— 2
Soc. Dept, Emory Univ., Ath. ——— 2
Council of Soc. Ags., Shreveport, La ——— 1
(But ordered 24 "By the People")
Clarksdale, Miss. (Dr. P. W. Hill - fellow?)
for meeting) ——— 8
Jacksonville, Texas ——— 1
(HS Teacher)
Episcopal Rector, Hartsville SC ——— 1
Dir., City Dev. Program, Okla. A & M ——— 4
Fulton, Ky (Mrs. W. S. Atkins) ——— 10
(Memphis Conf. Sec., WSCS
Shelbyville, Ky (WSCS) ——— 2
Newark, NJ (Diocese of Newark) ——— 1
Jackson, Miss. (survey possibilities) ——— 16
YWCA, Miss. State Coll. ——— 1
NCCJ, Miami, Fla. ——— 25
(used in community audit

(4)

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to

Brevard, NC	1
Hendersonville, NC	1
Sanford, N.C. (Elementary School Supervisor)	1
Dept. of Soc., Univ. of Tenn. (Course in City Org.)	18
Mercer Univ. (Kelley Barnett)	1
Emory Univ. Bkstore	40
Orangeburg SC (State College)	1
Griffin, Ga. (County Health Dept)	2
Chapel Hill (School of Pub. Health)	1
Durham, NC (School principal)	1
Dir. Council of City Agencies, Knoxville, Tenn.	1
Clarksville, Tenn.	2
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1
Columbia, Tenn	1
TVA (Dr. Davies), Knoxville, Tenn	1
Dr. Cole, Univ. of Tenn.	2
Mrs. C.B. Smith, Donelson, Tenn.	1
Atmore, Ala. (Physician)	1

Tennessee trip - Feb-Mar '49

(5)

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to

Taylorsville, NC (Ch., Comm. on Town and Country Wk; W.N.C. Conf., Meth. Ch.) ——— 1
Hogg Foundation, U. of Tex., Austin, Tex. ——— 1
Planning Director, Greensboro, NC ——— 1
Columbia, S.C. ——— 3
Caroline Ware, Amer. Univ. Wash DC ——— 1
Rockmart, Ga. (John Griffin's speech) ——— 1
B'ham News-Age Herald (Edit. Editor) ——— 1
Fellowship of S. Churchmen ——— 1
Highlander Folk School ——— 1
Dept. of Soc., Chapel Hill ——— 1
City Planning Dept, Gadsden, Ala (Lib) ——— 1
Dr. John Clausen, US Pub Health Service ——— 1
Curtis Dixon, SEF ——— 2
Lewis Worth, Amer. C. R.R., Chicago ——— 1
Southern Area Council, YMCA, Assoc. Sec. ——— 3
Amer. Parents Office, NYC ——— 1
Univ. Extension, U. of Calif., Berkeley ——— 2
Mrs. Spearman, SC ——— 25
City Chests + Councils of Amer., NYC ——— 1
State Dept. of Ed., Md. (Dir. of Instruction) ——— 1
Dept. of Soc., U. of Ky (Irwin T. Sanders) ——— 3
NAM, NYC ——— 1

(6)

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to

Easley, S.C. (Exec. Sec., Ch. of Commerce) — 1
Roanoke, Ala (SRC member) — 1
Mary Judy, Jax-Fla — 1
Wash. DC (free-lance writer) — 1
Mobile, Ala. (C. of Ch. Women survey) — ?
Rock Hill, S.C — 23
Sewanee, Tenn. — 1
Marianna, Fla (survey) — 2
W. Palm Beach, Fla. — 2
Div. of Soc. Science, Sam Houston State T. Coll. — 1
Dept. of Soc., LSU, Baton Rouge, La. — 1
Baton Rouge, La — 1
Pine Bluff, Ark — 1
Little Rock, Ark. — 1
Berea College (Adelaide Gundlach), Ky — 1
Ridgeville, S.C. — 1
Texarkana (Ark-Tex) City Chest a Council — 2
Gordon Lovejoy, Dept of Soc, U. of Miami — 1
NY Times, Sunday Dept. (writer) — 1
Dr. R.C. Koenniger, State T. Coll., Huntsville, Tex (fellow) — 1
Roanoke, Va (Mrs W.W.S. Butler) — 2
Ext. Div. (Ogden), U. of Va. — 1
Dept. of Indust. Management, Ga. Tech. — 1
Dept. of Ed., U. of Ga. — 1

(7)

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to

Raleigh, NC (Bishop) ———— 1.
Ga. Tech, Archit. School ———— 1

Copies

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1948 Ann. Mtg 150	
768	
50	
818	

Mrs. T.
95M

Mrs. Havens

June 28, 1957
Emory F. Via
to James W. Tyler
with two pages
of tables

June 28, 1951

James W. Tyler
Professional Assistant
Division of Surveys and Field Services
George Peabody College for Teachers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Tyler:

We have found it a practical impossibility to keep any accurate tabulation of the number of Negro students attending institutions formerly limited to whites. The complications are student turnover, reports of acceptance to admissions as contrasted to actual enrollments, the fact that as the practice becomes more widespread it receives less publicity, and that some schools admitting Negro students no longer classify by race - you are familiar with all of this.

The New York Times reported on October 29, 1950, one hundred schools had been surveyed and 1000(one thousand) students were now attending traditionaly white schools. There was no published breakdown of this report.

The Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., New Orleans, made a survey which showed an estimated 200 Negroes enrolled in 21 formerly all white southern colleges and universities(reported in press, 11/11/50).

We enclose, for whatever it is worth, a tabulation from our clipping files. It is not comprehensive, and I am sure if we had more complete information the number of students shown would be much larger.

An important factor is the marked increase in enrollment by Negro students for the summer sessions.

There are now six or seven institutions who have either accepted Negro students without publicity or who have announced a policy of "no racial bias" but have not as yet received Negro students.

We would be glad to receive information as to figures or sources of figures from you as your own inquiries reveal them.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via, Research Assistant

Negro Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Learning
in the South Previously Open to White Students Only

Arkansas

University of Arkansas

Law ——— 5

Medicine ——— 2

(Source: Press, 9/4/50)

Kentucky

Not listed in Ed. Div. Bellarmine (Source: Press 9/23/50) ——— 3 (5) 2 Nurses

Berea (Source: Press 9/4/50) ——— 2

Nazareth (Source: Press 9/23/50) ——— 25

University of Kentucky

Expected enrollment Fall, 1950 ——— 12

Enrollment Summer, 1950 = 63

(Source: Press, 9/4/50)

University of Louisville

Music ——— 5

Other (number unknown)

(Source: press, 9/23/50)

(Uni. of L. to combine with Louisville Municipal College in Fall, 1951. Municipal College has enrollment of 374, but only qualified students will be accepted - Source: press, 9/4/50).

~~Listed in Ed. Div. as in Cleveland, Oh.~~ Ursuline College Press reported "some", 9/23/50)
Louisville, Ky.

Louisianna

L.S.U. (Press: 6/14/51) ——— 1

(Suit is still pending, but student is in attendance by court order)

One student in Law has already dropped out

Missouri

University of Missouri (Press, 9/4/50) ——— 3

North Carolina

University of North Carolina

Law (press, 6/9/51) ——— 4

Medicine (1 accepted for Fall, 1951)

Oklahoma

Oklahoma, Univ. to apply in fall, 1950 ——— 40

Registered in summer, 1950 - 90

(press, 9/4/50) [Summer, '51 - 150-200 Press, 6/17/51]

Oklahoma A. & M. approximately ——— 15

(Source: SRC correspondent)

Number increases in summer.

[Summer, '51 - 200-250 Press 6/17/51]

Texas

S.M.U.

Theology (Press, 1/8/51) —— 2

University of Texas approximately —— 20
Expect 40 for summer, 1951
(Source: SRC correspondent)

Wayland (press, 6/23/51) —— 4

Virginia

Medical College of Virginia (press, 1/13/51) —— ~~2~~ 3 (Press 8-25-51)

University of Virginia Law —— 1
Education —— 1 (Press 8-25-51)

William and Mary (press, 4/7/51) —— 1

Union Seminary (Richmond) (Presby. U.S.)
Number unknown (SRC correspondent)

Richmond Professional Institute —— 4 (Press 8-25-51)
Number unknown
social work

Virginia Polytechnic Institute — 1 (Press 8-25-51)
summer school

Norfolk Division of W+M - VPI. night extension classes — 1 (Press 8-25-51)

Southern Baptist Seminary (3/24/51)
(Louisville, Ky

Baptist Seminary in New Orleans (La.) (3/24/51)

Southwestern Baptist Seminary (3/24/51) (Ft. Worth Tex.)

Columbia Seminary (Decatur)

Presbys. —
C'ville Seminary
Austin Seminary

DIVISION OF SURVEYS AND FIELD SERVICES
GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
NASHVILLE 4, TENNESSEE

June 25, 1951

Dr. Paul D. Williams, President
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Williams:

We are interested in the extent of the breakdown of segregation in institutions for higher learning in this region. More specifically we are interested in the number of Negroes enrolled in colleges and universities which have previously served only white students. If you are aware of a study which reveals such facts, please advise us.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Tyler

James W. Tyler
Professional Assistant

JWT:bf

RECEIVED
JUN 26 1951
Southern Regional Council

11-8-51

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN SOUTH NOW OPEN TO NEGRO STUDENTS

School	Date of info	No
ARKANSAS		
University of Arkansas		
Law	(Sept., 1950)	5
Medicine	(Sept., 1950)	2
KENTUCKY		
University of Kentucky		
Enrollment Summer, 1950		63
Expected enrollment Fall, 1950		12
University of Louisville		
Music	(Sept.,1950)	5
All undergraduate courses opened to Negroes Fall, 1951		
LOUISIANNA		
Louisianna State University		
Law, Journalism, Education	(Oct.,1951)	6
Graduate nurses training (Charity Hospital, New Orleans)	(Oct, 1951)	1
MISSOURI		
University of Missouri	(Sept.,1950)	3
NORTH CAROLINA		
University of North Carolina		
Law, Medicine	(Oct., 1951)	5
Romance Languages	(July,1951)	1
OKLAHOMA		
University of Oklahoma		
Enrollment Summer, 1950		90
Enrollment Summer, 1951		150-200 (estimate)
Oklahoma A & M	Summer, 1951	200-250 (estimate)
TEXAS		
University of Texas		
Enrollment, 1950-1951		approximately 20
Enrollment expected Summer, 1951		40

Amarillo College, opened Oct. 1, 1951 to Negroes

VIRGINIA

Medical College of Virginia (Aug., 1951) ------- 3

University of Virginia

Law (Aug. 1951) -------- 1

Education (Aug.,1951) -------- 1

William and Mary (Apr. 1951) ---------1

Richmond Professional Institute

Social Work (Aug.,1951) -------- 4

Virginia Polytechnic Institute

Summer, 1951 --------- 1

Norfolk Division of W.& M- VPI

Night extension courses(Aug.1951) ------1

LEGAL ACTION IN PROCESS

TENNESSEE--NAACP has asked the Supreme Court (US) to review action of a special 3-judge federal court which decided Apr. 13, 1951 that it had no jurisdiction because the right of the state torequire segregation in education had been upheld by the Supreme Court. Following the dissolution ofthe 3-man court a single-judge district court held on Apr. 20 that the refusal was a denial of equal protection of the laws; but the court refused to issue an injunction. 4 students had applied to the Law school.

SOUTH CAROLINA--NAACP stated that it would "shortly" bring legal action to open classes at the University of S.C. (Oct.,1951)

GEORGIA --Horace Ward, twice rejected in an effort to enter the University Law school plans to ask State Board of Regents for admission, then file suit in Federal Court if refused again.

FLORIDA--Refusal by the Fla. Supreme Court to order the University of Florida to admit 5 Negroes on an unrestricted and unsegregated basis is to be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

A4

November 14, 1951

Rev. John F. Murphy
Villa Madonna College
116 E. 12th St.,
Covington, Ky.

Dear Father Murphy:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of November 5 which I have read with a great deal of interest.

I think you are exactly right in pursuing the right causes as you do progressively and calmly forgetful of any publicity. Sometimes publicity prevents you from doing the very things you want to do in the present as well as the future. The strategy of the Southern Regional Council has been chiefly one of persuasion without hornblowing. As soon as we beat the drums and sound the horns we can no longer, at least in certain parts of the South, do a constructive piece of work.

May I congratulate you on your intelligent leadership which means so much for the South and for Catholic leadership in the South. May I also thank you for your compliments and best wishes.

Sometimes I get to Covington where I have close friendships with Bishop Mulloy, Monsignor Streck and others. On my next visit I hope to have the honor of making your acquaintance.

With every best wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Paul D. Williams

PDW:ht

44

VILLA MADONNA COLLEGE
116 EAST TWELFTH STREET
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 5, 1951

Mr. Paul D. Williams, Pres.
NEW SOUTH
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Williams:

I have received your August-September 1951 issue of New South and have read it with much interest.

I would like to inform you that Villa Madonna College has enrolled its first negro student this fall.

As far as I have been able to determine no negro applicant has ever been refused admission to this College. Up to this time no applications have been received. It is my personal hope, a hope which I believe is shared by majority of the students and faculty, that additional applications will come in in succeeding years.

We have not given any publicity to the fact that the College is receiving its first negro student this year. It is our belief that the less publicity is given in matters of this type, especially in southern Colleges, the more calmly and evenly will the change to a better social order be brought about. I am a strong interracialist myself, but I think that to achieve the desired end of complete racial equality as soon as possible, the best efforts are those which are quiet and calm and well-ordered.

May God bless you and your fellow workers in your efforts to restore some semblance of social justice and social charity to the relationships between the citizensof our country, particularly in the south.

Cordially yours,

John F. Murphy

(Rev.) John F. Murphy
Acting Dean

JFM/mlr

On the Plains
WAYLAND College
PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 26, 1951

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I should like to receive a copy of your publication, "The New Student" for August-September, 1951. Please bill me for this issue.

Sincerely,

H. Preston James
Dean of the College

HPJ:pjp

Sent 11/30/51

LET'S MAKE WAYLAND OF THE PLAINS . . . WAYLAND OF THE WORLD

RECEIVED
OCT 31 1952
Southern Regional Council

Name of College Alderson-Broaddus College (Baptist)

City Philippi, State West Va.

This school isopen to Negroes (please check):

Undergraduate level x (We are an undergraduate college)
Professional or graduate level
For special courses
Other

This school has been open to Negro students since Before 1933. (How much before this, we are unable to determine. A present member of our faculty was a freshman here in '33 and colored students were then enroled.)
(Date)

Are Negroes currently enrolled? Not this year.

Comments We have had no problems arise as a result of colored students enrolment on this campus...during the 5 1/2 yrs. that I have been here. As a matter of fact many of the white students have expressed pleasure at their presence...i.e. the drawing of no distinctionsamong the members of the student body as to color, race,etc. (We have never had very many at any one time..about 5 ~~I believe would be the most at any single semester~~).

Date October 29,1952 Signed Earl Vinie, Dean of Faculty

Position Hd.Dept.Education.

Negro students enroled have been both men and women. And some of them have been good students.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

RECEIVED
NOV 7 1952
Southern Regional Council

November 5, 1952

Miss Anna Holden
Reasearch Assistant
63 Auburn Avenue N. e.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

I am returning the questionaire which you sent. I have not completed it since Washington and Lee does not admit negro students at this time.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles L. Green

Charles L. Green
Registrar

CLG:fb
Enc:

SALEM COLLEGE
SALEM, WEST VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

October 30, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1952
Southern Regional Council

Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Madam:

I have at hand your inquiry of October 27. I checked carefully into the question since receiving your letter and I find no official action has been taken concerning this question.

Sincerely,

Alta L. Van Horn

Alta L. Van Horn
Registrar

vhd

FROM American Baptist Theological Seminary, 1800 Whites Creek Pike Nashville 7, Tennessee

NASH TN OCT 5 30

Name of College AMERICAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

City Nashville State Tennessee

This school is open to Negroes at (please check):

Undergraduate level _____
Graduate or professional level _____
For special courses _____
Other _____

This college has been open to Negro students since _____
(Date)

Are Negroes currently enrolled? _____

Comments This is a Negro institution.

Date 30 October 1952 Signed Charles H. Fitzgerald
Charles H. Fitzgerald
Position Registrar

October 27, 1952

Registrar
American Baptist Theological Seminary
Nahsville, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council keeps as accurate a record as possible of the public and privately supported schools in the South that are beginning to admit Negro students. This information is of interest and help to many persons who are concerned with educational opportunities in the region.

According to a recent report your school is one of those admitting Negro students. We would like to have your confirmation that this information is correct.

We would appreciate your filling out the attached questionnaire and returning it in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl.

October 27, 1952

Mr. Charles L. Green
Registrar
Washington and Lee University
Lexington, Va.

Dear Mr. Green:

The Southern Regional Council keeps as accurate a record as possible of the public and privately supported colleges in the South that are beginning to admit Negro students. This information is of interest and help to persons in the region concerned with educational opportunities.

According to a recent report your college is one of those now open to Negro students. We would like to have your [illegible]

Also: Miss Alta L. Van Horn
Registrar, Salem College
Salem, W. Va.

October 27, 1952

Miss Sue Bartlett, Registrar
Alderson-Broaddus College
Philippi, West Virginia

Dear Miss Bartlett:

The Southern Regional Council keeps as accurate a record as possible of the public and privately supported colleges in the Southern and "border" states that are beginning to admit Negro students. This information is of interest and help to many persons who are concerned with educational opportunities in this area.

According to a recent report your school is one of those admitting

August 31, 1952

RECEIVED
SEP 3 1952
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anne Holden
Sourthern Regional Council

Dear Miss Holden:

Gee, you all are so efficient at the SRC that it's a thrill to deal with you. Thanks loads for the listings. They are exactly what I want.

I've been dying to do something for you in return for all you have done for me, and so am real pleased that my list contains a few names of private schools which yours does not. They are:

wrote No American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.
ON LIST Southwestern " " " Fortworth, Texas
Grand Canyon College, Phoenix, Arizona (Baptist school)
wrote Washington and Lee Univ., Wash., D. C.
HAVE CLUB West Virginia Wesleyan, W. Va.
wrote No Salem College, " "
wrote Alderson-Broaddus College," "

And do you know about the Catholic high school in San Antonia, Texas, which has opened its doors? It's first Negro student is Herbert L. Wright, youth leader in the NAACP. The Secretary of the State Conference of the NAACP for Virginia showed me this item in one of their publications.

The dope on the three Baptist school came to me direct from the Exec. Secre. of So. Asso. of Baptist Colleges and Schools, Dr. Orin Cornett. All six of the Baptist seminaries now admit Negroes (the others are already on your list) and two of their colleges, Wayland being the other. They have 52 colleges in the So. and here's hoping the others shortly follow suit.

The three West Virginia colleges I saw listed in the Southern Patriot.

I am trying to get a full list from the Catholics, Presbyterian and others, and will let you know if I have any luck. The trouble is that there is seldom an official listing and I have to locate some interested indiviual who has made a personal check. However, these can be found in time.

I'll keep you posted whenever I make any progress.

Don't bother to answer this letter. I'll probably be bothering you pretty soon again ~~pretty soon~~, and I'll feel lots better about it if you owe me a letter anyhow.

Cordially,

Patty Boyle

Sarah Patton Boyle

Name of College _____

City _____ State _____

This school is open to Negroes at (please check):

Undergraduate level _____
Graduate or professional level _____
For special courses _____
Other _____

This college has been open to Negro students since _____
(Date)

Are Negroes currently enrolled? _____

Comments _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date _____ Signed _____

Position _____

FROM B. M. Keese
Box 1511, Big Spring
Texas

Name of School Howard County Junior College

City Big Spring State Texas

Type of Institution (please check):

Municipal College _____
State College _____
Church Supported _____
Privately Supported _____

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1952
Southern Regional Council

This school is open to Negroes:		No. students enrolled at each level, 1951-52
Undergraduate level	✓	5
Graduate or professional level		
For special courses		
Other		

School has been open to Negroes since Sept. 19, 1951
(Date)

Comments Negro students are admitted to all classes upon the same basis as white students. No distinction is made what so-ever in any way.

Date March 3, 1952 Signed B. M. Keese

Position Registrar & Dean

February 29, 1952

Registrar
Howard County Junior College
Big Springs, Texas

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional council tries to keep as accurate a record as possible of the public and privately supported schools in the South which have begun admitting Negro students. This information is of interest to many persons concerned with educational opportunities in the region.

According to a recent newspaper report your school is one of those admitting Negro students. We would like to have your confirmation that this information is correct.

We would appreciate your filling out the attatched questionnaire and returning it in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl

Name of School _____

City _____ State _____ _____

Type of Institution (please check):

Municipal College _____
State College _____
Church Supported _____
Privately Supported _____

This school is open to Negroes:		No. students enrolled at each level, 1951-52
Undergraduate level	_____	_____
Graduate or professional level	_____	_____
For special courses	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____

School has been open to Negroes since _____
(Date)

Comments _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date _____ Signed _____

Position _____

Name of College _____

City _____ State _____

This school isopen to Negroes (please check):

Undergraduate level _____
Professional or graduate level _____
For special courses _____
Other _____

This school has been open to Negro students since _____
(Date)

Are Negroes currently enrolled? _____

Comments _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date _____ Signed _____

Position _____

June 4, 1952

Mr. Harry Alston
National Urban League
250 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Alston:

Enclosed is our NEW SOUTH article on integration of Negro students in private colleges and supplementary material on enrollment.

As you will note from the dates of information on enrollment, much of it is for the 1950-51 school year. This year's figures are undoubtedly higher.

The New York Times reported on October 29, 1950 that one thousand Negro students were now attending traditionally white schools. Their survey covered one hundred schools, gave no breakdown by schools.

Hoping that this information will be of some help,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Tuesday, June 3
2.04 P.M.

A H

Mr. Henry Alston, of So Fld Ofce of Ntl Ubn Lgue, Lamar 7262 sayeth

He is collecting dope of N students attending institutions formerly not so assisted.
Is writing State Departments of Edctn, SCEF, Various Colleges, etc.
Now quesries us. I told him you had some dope, and would call him in five minutes.(!)
He'll share with us from time to him his results.

March 10, 1953

Mr. Richard L. Plaut
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students
31 W. 110th St.
New York 26, N. Y.

Dear Dick:

A few weeks ago I was in Arkansas and ran across an interesting thing. The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville has made arrangements under which graduate courses (other than those leading to the Ph.D. or Ed.D.) may be taught at State-supported colleges other than the University itself. In practice this means the six State Teachers Colleges, as follows: Arkansas Polytechnic Institute, Russellville; Arkansas State College, Jonesboro; Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway; Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia; Southern State College, Magnolia; Arkansas A&M College, Monticello.

In any given year, practically all of these colleges do take advantage of the arrangement. The courses are provided during the regular school year and not in the summer. Instructors may come down from Fayetteville or be members of the staffs of the cooperating colleges. The document under which the courses are provided is called "Conditions under Which the University of Arkansas Will Offer Graduate Courses in State-Supported Schools." In the conditions, under item III, "Students," item D, is: "Qualified Negro graduate students shall be accepted in courses offered."

Under this arrangement, Negro graduate students have within the last two years taken graduate courses at each of the six institutions, thoughtI was told that one of them does not, for the moment, have any Negro graduate students.

All students taking these graduate courses at the State Teachers Colleges are enrolled at the University itself, and they merely receive credit toward their graduate degrees by reason of attendance at courses offered at the State Teachers Colleges. So that they are not in a formal sense enrolled at the State Teachers Colleges.

Mr. Richard L. Pillaut, March 10, 1953

It is therefore correct to say that Negro graduate students have been in attendance at each of the six above listed State Teachers Colleges.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Russell

Conditions Under Which the University of Arkansas Will Offer Graduate Courses in State-Supported Schools

The University of Arkansas feels the need of extending its graduate offerings and believes that this can be accomplished by establishing Graduate Centers in other state-supported institutions who want and are able to cooperate. The following are the conditions prescribed by the University in setting up such a program.

I. Courses

A. The University of Arkansas will select a list of courses in professional education from which cooperating colleges may choose those best suited to the needs of their area. No courses other than those listed may be offered and courses for which enrollments are small will be cancelled.

B. Course outlines and teaching materials shall be uniform wherever the course is taught. These shall be developed in consultation with the University staff members responsible for the various courses.

C. No course will be accepted toward fulfilling any of the requirements for the Ph. D. or Ed. D. degree from the University of Arkansas.

D. Courses herein provided for shall be offered during the regular school year but not in summers.

II. Instructors

A. Instructors may be regular staff members of the University faculty or members of the teaching staff of the cooperating college. In cases where staff members from the cooperating college are used to teach they must be approved by the Graduate Council of the University and be fully qualified to be on the University graduate faculty. No teachers will be approved until transcripts of college work and other pertinent data are submitted for examination.

B. The University will reimburse the cooperating college for the portion of the instructor's time used in teaching for the University.

C. Courses taught by teachers in the cooperating colleges shall be a part of their normal load and not extra assignments above the usual load carried in the institution concerned.

III. Students

A. Students who wish to receive graduate credit in courses taught must apply and be formally admitted to the Graduate School in the regular manner before registration.

B. No student shall receive credit toward a Master's Degree without the specific approval of his advisor, to be obtained in advance.

C. No undergraduate students may be admitted to the courses herein provided for.

D. Qualified Negro graduate students shall be accepted in courses offered.

E. No student may apply more than a total of twelve semester hours of work taken in residence centers, toward the Master's Degree.

F. No fully employed person may take more than three hours of credit in one semester.

IV. Facilities

A. Adequate class room space is to be furnished by the cooperating institution.

B. Necessary teaching aids including audio-visual equipment will be supplied by the cooperating institution, and supplemented where necessary by the University.

C. The University of Arkansas and the cooperating institution will jointly make available adequate library facilities for teaching the desired courses. This is interpreted to mean that the University will lend to the library of the cooperating institution the materials that it does not have on hand to make reference material adequate.

D. A fee of $25.00 a course will be paid by the University to the cooperating institution for utilities and janitorial service.

V. The fees for the courses herein referred to shall be $7.00 per credit hour payable at registration.

VI. The Division of General Extension of the University of Arkansas will be charged with the responsibility of administering this program in accordance with the regulations adopted and agreed to by the University and the cooperating colleges.

VII. A written memorandum of agreement shall be made between the University and each cooperating college.

COURSES SUGGESTED FOR USE AT GRADUATE CENTERS

EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

403. PUBLIC SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION. Prerequisite: Graduate standing. A foundation course in the general administrative problems of the public schools.

EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS

453. HISTORY OF EDUCATION. Prerequisite: Graduate standing. A survey and interpretation of the significant movements that have influenced modern education.

463. ADVANCED CURRICULUM CONSTRUCTION. Prerequisite: Graduate standing. A study of the basic philosophy and procedure in curriculum making.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

443. READING IN CHILDHOOD EDUCATION. Prerequisite: Graduate standing. Teaching of reading to children.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

443. THE IMPROVEMENT OF INSTRUCTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Prerequisite: Graduate standing. General methods and techniques of classroom procedures based on psychological principles and research studies in method.

PSYCHOLOGY

563. ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY (GENERAL). Prerequisite: General Psychology. The psychology of basic school subjects. Personality and mental hygiene as related to education. Nature and measure of intelligence.

Arkansas Polytechnic Institute Russellville

Arkansas State College - Jonesboro

Arkansas State Teachers College Conway

Henderson State Teachers College - Arkadelphia

Southern State College - Magnolia

Arkansas A & M. College Monticello

August 18, 1953

Anna Holden

to Dr. John J.

O'Connor

IR

August 25, 1953

The Abbot
Abbey of Our Lady of the Holy Ghost
Conyers, Ga.

Reverend and dear Father:

Dr. John J. O'Connor of Georgetown University is participating in a survey of racial integration in Catholic educational institutions in the South and has written our office inquiring whether there are Negroes at Our Lady of the Holy Ghost.

Dr. O'Connor's study of Catholic institutions is part of a larger survey of the school situation in the South being undertaken by the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The survey covers all levels of education from primary through college and university, including theological seminaries, and is being financed through a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Any experiences you have had in racial integration at Our Lady of the Holy Ghost would be very helpful to Dr. O'Connor. His address: 5115 Moorland Lane, Bethesda 14, Md.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

August 20, 1953

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Anna:

A thousand thanks for your very generous help and for your handsome donation to the Scholarship Fund. We are most grateful, particularly as you are quite busy with your own excellent educational plan.

The survey is just in its beginning stages but information from interested people is beginning to pour in and, I am sure, will add up to an interesting picture.

Apparently a lot of student polls have been taken on the issue and I know of one case where a Negro priest is working quite satisfactorily with a white pastor. Trailer missions in the South have some Negroes in the audience.

We are still carrying on the Workshop weekly radio program. Agnes McRae and Charlotte Brooks have been on the air and we will probably volunteer a few more before the summer ends.

Incidentally, the Archdiocese of Washington has achieved a good record of integration on all levels. As one would expect, the best progress has been made in the border areas.

Thanks again and the best of good fortune.

Cordially yours,
John

John J. O'Connor
5115 Moorland Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.

P.S. Are there any Negroes in the Trappist monastery Our Lady of the Holy Ghost near Atlanta? None when I was there a few years ago but there are some Negro Trappists in Kentucky.

August 18, 1953

Dr. John J. O'Connor
5115 Moorland Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.

Dear Dr. O'Connor:

Here is what we know about integration in Southern Catholic parochial schools, with a few suggestions as to sources of further information:

Fort Smith, Ark. Parochial schools recently integrated. Might be able to get details or a lead on whom to write from Miss Helen Shaw, Executive Director, YWCA, Fort Smith, Ark.

St. Louis, Mo. Catholic schools have been integrated a couple of years. Try Father Albert S. Foley, S. J., St. Louis University, St. Louis 3, Mo.

Wilmington, Del. Primary schools of Wilmington integrated in September, 1952. Salesianum high for boys, St. Elizabeth's Diocesan High School, Ursuline Academy and Archmere Academy were integrated in 1950, according to the ATLANTA WORLD and the NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE.

Elkton, Md. and Salisbury, Md. Elementary schools in both communities integrated. Both towns are in diocese of Wilmington, Del.

Kentucky parochial schools. Enclosed copy of NEW SOUTH mentions action of the Catholic School Board in attempting to get the Day Law amended so that parochial schools can be integrated. Newspaper notice of the Catholic School Board's action listed the Rt. Rev. Felix N. Pitt as secretary of the School Board.

As for the colleges, I have checked the Catholic institutions listed in the enclosed mimeographed summary of "Institutions of Higher Learning in Southern and Border States Recently Opened to Negro Students."

St. Joseph's Infirmary School of Nursing, Louisville, Ky., run by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, opened up to Negroes in 1952.

The Dean of Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky., wrote us in the fall of 1951 that Villa Madonna had begun admitting Negroes. Since he did not want any publicity we have not included that college on any of our listings. The president, Rev. William T. Mulloy, D. D. is an SRC member and would probably be willing to furnish information for the sort of study the Ford Foundation is undertaking.

Although we have not picked up any information to the effect that Nazareth College, Nazareth, Ky. is integrated, I would guess that it is as it is under the same sisters as Nazareth College and St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville. Sister Margaret Gertrude is president of the Nazareth College at Nazareth.

Probably other affiliated schools in the St. Louis University system than Webster College are also integrated. Father Foley at St. Louis University would know about them. (Fontbonne, Maryville, Notre Dame Junior College and St. Mary's Junior College are all in St. Louis U system)

For details on Loyola in New Orleans and the New Orleans area write to Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S. J., Department of Sociology, Loyola University of the South, New Orleans, La.

More than likely there are Catholic schools--particularly on the college level--in Texas beginning to integrate, but we do not have any information on any that have. Archbishop Robert E. Lucy, S. T. D., Archdiocese of San Antonio, 230 Dwyer Ave., San Antonio would be a good person to contact. We have two other Catholic clergy on our Texas SRC rolls: Rev. Joseph M. Walsh, S. J., 60 S. Oregon, El Paso, Tex. and Very Rev. Arman J. Webber, Box 326, New Braunfels, Tex.

Also, Mrs. William H. Hogue, 5319 Cherokee St., Houston, Tex. might be able to give you some advice on whom to consult in Texas. She is on our board and, I believe, still head of the Texas Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

I suppose you have already gotten in touch with Rev. Maurice V. Shean of the Catholic Committee of the South, 434 Charlotte Ave., Rock Hill, S. C.

That's about the best we can do for now.

Most of SRC's present energy is going into laying groundwork for biracial discussion groups on the Southern school situation and the pending Supreme Court decision. We are getting up a question-and-answer guide book which will go out to our membership and to organizations cooperating in the project. Each of the affiliated state divisions is appointing a person to serve as school chairman--the school chairman will be a resource person for that state and will help organize the discussion groups on a community basis.

I am sure that the workshop long since has raised a scholarship for next year. I enclose, however, a small and belated check to add to the fund. If the scholarship has grown too much for further expansion, put my contribution into the chest for the civil rights cases. (Please don't send my cards as making my own Christmas cards is one of the things I enjoy most at Christmas time.)

If we can be of further help, be sure to write.

With Best wishes,

Cordially,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

Assumption Vigil
August 14, 1953

Dear Anna:

I have been volunteered into The Fund for the Advancement of Education, 809 Glenn Building, Atlanta. This is a hurry-up project, as you doubtless know, to survey quickly some of the problems associated with the school segregation issue now before the Supreme Court.

My small part in the project is to study the Catholic institutions which have admitted Negroes. This applies to all levels of education--primary schools, high schools, colleges and universities, and theological seminaries. Primary focus will be on the South--including Oklahoma and Kentucky, and such border areas as Washington, Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri.

I was wondering if you had any information in your shop on the present-day status of Catholic education in Dixie, so far as integration is concerned, or whether you could let me know the people to write to for such information.

It is expected that the Fort Foundation will publish some sort of popular pamphlet in the Fall, or maybe a series of pamphlets. The over-all job will probably be done in Atlanta.

I think there is an awareness that Catholic experience in the field is not as much a matter of public record as publicly supported institutions and that some prudence and discretion are necessary. Perhaps the information would be confidential and would only be used to indicate a climate of opinion, or a hope, or a modest trend, or in some other general way, without too much pinpointing.

Any suggestions or help you might give me would be deeply appreciated.

Cordially yours,

John

John J. O'Connor
5115 Moorland Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.

P.S. I have secured a copy of Intergroup Relations in Teaching Materials and will get it into the mail to you pronto.

Nov. 11, 1953

Anna Holden

to Ralph W.

Lloyd

MARYVILLE COLLEGE

RALPH WALDO LLOYD, PRESIDENT

MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE

November 12, 1953

RECEIVED
NOV 13
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

May I thank you very much for your letter of November 11th written at the request of President Mays of Morehouse College. I very much appreciate the information you give in the letter and the literature which has come under separate cover.

Cordially yours,

R.W. Lloyd

Ralph Waldo Lloyd

rwl/ea

November 11, 1953

Mr. Ralph W. Lloyd
President, Maryville College
Maryville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Lloyd:

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College, recently forwarded your request for information on the de-segregation of higher education in the South. I am sending some printed material separately which will give you a more detailed answer to some of the questions you asked than Dr. Mays could give in a letter.

The three main U. S. Supreme Court decisions involving admission of Negroes to state-supported graduate and professional schools are: (1) Sipuel v. Board of Regents of Oklahoma, January, 1948; (2) Sweatt v. Painter (Texas), June, 1950; and (3) McLaurin v. Board of Regents of Universityof Oklahoma, June, 1950. The Sipuel cases is discussed briefly in one of the articles sent separately and the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions are reprinted inanother.

I thought you would be interested in a summary of recent court action and volunatry admission of Negroes on the part of Southern state colleges:

ALABAMA - Misses Polly A. Myers and Catherine Lucy filed suit for admission to the graduate division of the University of Alabama, July 3, 1953. They contend that they received a letter of welcome and receipts for a room deposit when their applications were filed; upon arrival to the campus the dean of admission refused to admit them, saying a "mistake" had been made. Birmingham District Court dismissed the case Oct. 9 on a technicality; it is now being appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court.

FLORIDA - The 1952 session of the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the decision of the Florida Supreme Court that courses offered at Florida A & M College complied with the U. S. Constitution and hence the University of Florida was under no obligation to admit Negro applicants. Negroes applied for admission to the law, pharmacy, engineering and agriculture schools at the University in 1949 and the Florida Supreme Court put off ruling until after courses in these areas had been set up at the A & M College.

GEORGIA - Trial of Horace T. Ward's suit for entry to the University of Georgia law school was postponed indefinitely in September when Mr. Ward was drafted into the Army. Ward's suit has been filed in the District Court in Atlanta for several years, the trial being delayed by a controversy over Ward's fulfiling of admission requirements. A recent press report related that a Negro freshman at Morehouse had been refused admission to Georgia Institute of Technology.

LOUISIANA - The Fifth District Court of Appeals in New Orleans has been asked to review the decision of U. S. District Judge J. B. Wright that Alexander Tureaud, Jr. be admitted to the undergraduate division at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. Under Judge Wright's order Tureaud is enrolled and attending classes on the Baton Rouge campus.

MISSISSIPPI - Rev. C. H. Dubra stated October 28, 1953 that he had applied and been denied admission to the University of Mississippi, he xxxxx said that he would like to exhaust every means before taking court action but that a suit appeared to be the only course left. If Rev. Dubra does sue it will be the first legal action seeking admission of Negroes to Mississippi's institutions of higher education for whites.

NORTH CAROLINA - North Carolina State College, Raleigh, accepted the applications of two Negroes seeking master's degrees in scientific courses not offered at the state Negro college or at the University at Chapel Hill, which began admitting Negro students in 1951. While NC State College admitted the two Negroes without court action, the first Negroes to enter the University at Chapel Hill were admitted as a result of court action.

SOUTH CAROLINA- So far no suits have been filed at the level of higher education.

As Dr. Mays told you in his letter, it is very hard to estimate the number of Negro students enrolled in formerly "white" colleges. In many, winter enrollment is small; the summer enrollment is generally a little larger. A press report of June, 1952, for example, stated that approximately 700 Negroes were attending summer sessions at the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A & M College. A press report during the summer of 1951 set Negro enrollment at the University of Texas at 40 and an October report in 1951 stated that 35 Negro girls were students at Nazareth College in Louisville. I was at the University of North Carolina during the summer of 1951 and at that time there were five Negro students enrolled. The number decreases as you move from the border to the deep South states; and it varies from winter to summer everywhere. Total estimates range from 1500 to 2000.

If we can be of further help, please feel free to write.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 2, 1953

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
NOV 4
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

If you have any more data on the subject requested by Dr. Lloyd, kindly send it to him.

Appreciating this favor, and with kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM/eab
Encls.

Oct 31, 1953

Benj E. Mays

to Ralph W. Hood

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 31, 1953

President Ralph W. Lloyd
Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear President Lloyd:

Your letter of October 12 came to my office while I was working for the United Negro College Fund in Chicago. I was there the first part of October for three weeks, and had to go to Louisiana the first part of this week. This accounts for my delay in answering your letter. I shall give you some information and shall refer you to the Southern Regional Council for confirmation or additional information.

Kentucky is the only state I know that has changed the laws which forbade the co-education of the races. I cannot give you the exact number, but I am definitely of the opinion that practically all of the private schools in Kentucky permitted Negro students to register after the Day Law was changed. It was permissive legislation. It gave the colleges, who wanted to do so, the right to admit Negroes. I think most of them wanted to admit Negroes.

I cannot give you the names of the cases, but I do know that the Supreme Court and the federal courts ruled against the following universities: University of Louisiana, University of Texas, University of Oklahoma, University of North Carolina, University of Virginia, University of Maryland, University of Missouri, and possibly Delaware. University of Arkansas admitted Negroes without court action, the University of West Virginia admitted Negroes without court action. As you know, the legislature of Kentucky changed the Day Law. So, Kentucky admitted Negroes without federal action. All southern states have Negroes enrolled in their state universities, with the exception of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida.

All of these federal decisions were based on the fact that the education provided for Negroes, in the cases argued, were not equal to the education provided for whites. They were based on the theory "Separate But Equal." Although the state of Texas built a law school in Houston, for Negroes, in order to get around federal action, the Supreme Court ruled against the University of Texas, on the ground of intangibles. The court ruled that a segregated law school prohibited the Negro from contact and association with his white colleagues, who would be the lawyers and judges in the state of Texas, and that he would not receive equal education. In the case of the University of North Carolina, the court

COPY

ruled that, even though the law school at North Carolina College had a faculty as good as that of the University of North Carolina and although the library was adequate, it was not equal to the University of North Carolina because it did not have the prestige of the University of North Carolina. In the case of Oklahoma, the University first separated the Negroes, and that was knocked out by the Supreme Court which argued that once a university had admitted a Negro they could not segregate that Negro because he could not receive equal education on a segregated basis, although taught by the same teachers and on the same campus.

As far as I know, no decision has been made that distinguishes between state supported institutions and private or church related colleges.

I cannot tell you what colleges in the South today are enrolling both Negroes and whites, but I do know that there are Negroes in the following state universities: Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, Delaware. They are also in several private schools in Kentucky. They are in the Methodist Theological Seminary in Texas, and in the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville; one Negro is enrolled in Columbia Seminary in Decatur, Georgia. A Negro has recently been enrolled in Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. I think that the latest figure is that some 1600 Negroes are enrolled in the white institutions of the South. I am not able to tell you how many of these are undergraduates.

I am sending a copy of this letter and a copy of your letter to Mr. George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council here in Atlanta, requesting him to supplement my data on this question. I hope I have been of some assistance to you.

Thanking you for your inquiry, and with kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM/eab
cc: Mr. George Mitchell

MARYVILLE COLLEGE

Maryville, Tennessee

October 12, 1953

President Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear President Mays:

Somehow it seems quite a long time since I have seen you in the United States. Our paths seem to cross outside of the United States from time to time but in the last year or two they have not crossed very much here in our own part of the world.

I am writing to ask whether at this time you could render me a service in connection with some exploring that I am doing. I am anxious to get as much information as I can concerning the present status of the education of white students and Negro students together. I am interested particularly in higher education. I am wondering if you could give me some information or refer me to sources that will give me such information.

The kind of questions I have are the following: How many states have changed their laws forbidding coeducation of the races? What changes have been made in Kentucky and elsewhere? What are the significant decisions of the United States Supreme Court and United States Federal Courts with reference to accepting white youth and Negro youth in the same college? What decisions, if any, have been made that distinguish between tax supported institutions and private or church related colleges? What colleges in the South today are enrolling both white students and Negro students? How many students of the Negro race are enrolled in institutions which have been wholly or predominantly institutions for white students? How many of these are undergraduate colleges?

You can see what I am trying to find out. If you can give me some help in it I shall be very appreciative.

I trust all goes well with you and your family and the college.

Cordially yours,

/s/

Ralph Waldo Lloyd

rwl/ec

Catholic Colleges and Professional Schools Integrating Since
May, 1954

Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.

Sacred Hear Junior College, Belmont, North Carolina

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina

Courier 8-28-54

Box Score

The see-saw battle against segregation in the nation was marked by the following developments last week:

1. Tennessee officials plan to ask the U. S. Supreme Court to institute de-segregation in the first grade and move gradually through the upper grades.

* * *

2. Nancy Smith, 17-year-old Knoxville student, reported that she had been admitted to previously all-white Maryville (Tenn.) College.

* * *

3. The Vermilion Parish School in Abbeyville, La., has embarked on a school program set forth by the Governor and the State Legisla-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Box Score

(Continued from Page 1)

ture to keep segregation in the schools.

* * *

4. Angry whites in Philippi, W. Va., pulled a mass demonstration protesting the assigning of a white teacher and twelve white students to what had been an all-Negro school.

* * *

5. Schools in Morgantown, W. Va., will be integrated beginning with the fall term.

* * *

6. An organization aimed at amending the Constitution so as to curb the power of the U. S. Supreme Court is being planned by Southern whites, according to Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland.

* * *

7. Some 120 North Carolina Negro principals and supervisors have voted to support the Supreme Court edict.

* * *

8. The Virginia State Board of Education met but took no action on the segregation issue. An official said the board contemplates no change until the high court hands down its decree.

* * *

9. Mississippi Attorney General J. P. Coleman said separate schools for Negro and white children would be maintained in his state.

* * *

10. In Milwaukee, the Royal Craft Grand Lodge of the Scottish Rite Masons ordered implementation of the Supreme Court decision.

* * *

Sidney Allen, president of the Walthal County (Tylertown, Miss.) NAACP chapter, reportedly resigned his position last week after a conference with school board officials following his presentation of a de-segregation petition.

Joplin, Mo. To Admit Race To Junior College

N.Y. World 6-3-54

JOPLIN, Mo.—(INS)— The Joplin Board of Education has voted that Negroes may enroll at the Joplin Junior College.

Supt. R. S. Wood read a legal opinion of the Board's attorney, Haywood Scott, before the Board voted Tuesday night. Scott held Negro students who meet entrance requirements now are entitled to enroll for the two-year college course.

The Board took no action regarding elementary and high schools, pending further interpretation of the recent Supreme Court decision by the attorney.

Texas Junior College Admits Negro Students

ODESSA, Texas —(INS)— Two Negro women, recent high school graduates, are enrolled at Odessa Junior College, the first Negro students to enroll at a Texas junior college since the Supreme Court order ending segregation in schools.

Other Texas junior and senior colleges have been accepting Negro students for some time prior to the desegregation order.

President Murry H. Fly of the college said a Negro man who was expected to enroll Monday failed to do so.

Fly said his school would admit any Negro who qualifies scholastically, but he said he does not anticipate any heavy enrollment.

"There were only 18 Negro high school graduates here," he explained, "and I don't believe we will get more than half of them."

A. A. Morisey "A New Trend in Private Colleges" pp. 1-3

AUG.-SEPT. 1951

Vol. 6 Nos. 8 & 9

New South

All material presented in New South *may be used freely by other publications. A credit line will be appreciated.*

A New Trend in Private Colleges

By A. A. Morisey

WHILE court action is cracking the wall of segregated education in state-supported institutions below the Mason and Dixon Line, private institutions in the South, in increasing numbers, are voluntarily opening their doors to Negro students.

A survey by the *Journal and Sentinel* shows that twenty private schools in most of the Southern states have admitted Negro students to their classes. Many of the colleges, however, restrict Negroes to study on the graduate level. Others admit them freely to all departments.

The policy on the use of dormitories and dining rooms varies. At some schools Negro students live in the dormitories and eat in the dining rooms while at others these facilities are denied.

The long series of Federal court decisions opening Southern state universities to Negroes has attracted national attention. Not so widely noticed is the fact that a growing number of private colleges in the South — most of them church-related — have quietly begun admitting Negro students. This article is reprinted from the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel. Mr. Morisey is on the reportorial staff of that newspaper.

Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, and non-denominational institutions are among those which admit Negroes. The complete list of institutions which formerly accepted only white students and now admit Negroes is as follows:

Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia

Berea College, Berea, Kentucky

Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans, Louisiana

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

Wayland College, Plainview, Texas

Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas

Austin Theological Seminary, Austin, Texas

Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland

St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, Washington, D. C.

American University, Washington, D. C.

St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri

Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana

Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky

Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky

Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

Early Precedent

The two Catholic institutions, one in Washington and the other in St. Louis, reported the largest number of Negro students enrolled. The Catholic University of America, in Washington, has followed a policy of admitting both races since it was founded in 1889. The university keeps no record of nationalities or races but estimates that it has between 200 and 300 Negro students in all departments and schools of the university. Around 500 Negro students have received degrees from the school, an official estimated. The institution has no quotas or limitations and Negro students have access to all the services and facilities of the university.

St. Louis University, like its sister school in Washington, admits Negroes to all its facilities. "They have been fully integrated into the college program with no unhappy results," an official said. A total of 351 Negro students was enrolled last year and five Negro teachers were on the faculty.

"A trend toward acceptance of Negro students is being hastened," a spokesman for the university said, "by the experience of universities like St. Louis that the admission of Negro students poses no problem of acceptance by white students and no insurmountable problem of inferior secondary education background. The forthright pronouncement of the courts in recent months and the growing realization that the teaching of democracy in American colleges can be fostered by the admission of Negroes are other factors."

Another Catholic institution admits "a limited number of Negro students and is prudently increasing its quota" but because of local conditions prefers no publicity. "Let's break down prejudice, not write about it," an official suggested.

The four theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church in the United States admit Negro students to work on a graduate level. They are located in Richmond, Virginia; Decatur, Georgia; Austin, Texas; and Louisville, Kentucky.

Need for Contact

A Presbyterian official said, "Our denomination is sensing the need of a more definite contact between the Christian leadership of the Negro race and the white race. If we are to find a Christian solution for our problems it will be necessary for Christian leaders of both races to get together for study. For this reason, we feel that it would be to the advantage of all concerned if some way could be opened for our Negro ministers to be trained in our white seminaries."

Negro students at the Louisville Theological Seminary have access to all facilities, but those who attend the other three seminaries do not use the dormitories or dining rooms.

An official at one of the seminaries expressed the belief that a "definite

trend toward the admission of Negro students has developed" and explained it saying, "Christianity is filtering through slowly."

Three Baptist theological seminaries are admitting Negro students. They are located at Fort Worth, Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; and New Orleans, Louisiana. The latter institution voted to accept Negro students for graduate work last February but none entered during the past term.

'Recognition of Unfairness'

Wayland College, a Baptist institution, admitted its first Negro students in June. They have access to all facilities of the school. An official of the college said that the factors hastening the admission of Negro students are, "recognition of the unfairness of the present situation, a wish to equalize training facilities for all races, and an attempt to thwart communism as it tries to make inroads into democracy through the illiterate and suppressed peoples."

Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, admitted its first Negro student for the winter quarter last year, but the only department open to the race is the graduate school of theology. The three Negro students who enrolled lived in the city, but a university official said that the dormitories and dining rooms of the theological school would be available to Negro students. The university is owned by the South Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has accepted colored students each year since World War II. The registrar said, "We do not hesitate to accept those who can meet the requirements and who seem likely to profit by their attendance here." The university is non-denominational.

St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland, has one Negro student who expects to graduate next June. It is non-denominational and has a "four-year all-required program."

"The nature of the curriculum," the director of admissions said, "tends to exercise a certain natural selection among prospective students, but this in no way coincides with racial or social factors."

A prominent white churchman, active in Southern race relations, said that the "final hurdle to be cleared" is convincing trustees of small colleges that their difficult financial conditions will not be further increased by admitting Negro students.

Youth and Morality

"There is already," he said, "enough acceptance on the part of students and faculties to make the admission of Negro applicants quite an easy process. In my opinion, the factor of greatest importance in hastening these admissions is the very decided change in attitude on the part of large numbers of young, church-related students who no longer believe in the old theory of white supremacy.

"These youngsters do not control the policies of the colleges and universities, but their steady and natural demand to change the old patterns is being more and more felt in the decisions made by the boards of trustees.

"Basic to all this, however, and most important is the simple and undeniable fact that there is no moral ground on which to continue the policy of segregation in the field of education. In my opinion, this is the pressure which in the end is going to change the current pattern."

Postscript on Groveland

NEW SOUTH readers will recall that in August, 1949, we presented an account of mob activity in the Groveland, Florida, area. (One of the main conclusions reached in that account is reprinted below.) The incident which set off the disorders was an alleged rape of a white housewife by four Negro youths. One of the suspects was shot to death by a posse. The three others were found guilty in a hasty trial; two were sentenced to death and one to life imprisonment.

Last spring, the U. S. Supreme Court ordered a new trial for the condemned men, on grounds of discrimination in selection of the jury. A re-trial has been set for November.

Following are salient portions of Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson's concurring opinion in the Groveland case. His criticism of the original trial is a stern warning of the need for calm and impartial administration of justice in cases involving race.

Mr. Justice JACKSON, whom Mr. Justice FRANKFURTER joins, concurring in the result:

On the 16th of July, 1949, a seventeen-year-old white girl in Lake County, Florida, reported that she had been raped, at the point of a pistol, by four Negros. Six days later, petitioners were indicted and, beginning September 1, were tried for the offense, convicted without recommendation of mercy, and sentenced to death.[1] The Supreme Court of Florida, in reviewing evidence of guilt, said, "As we study the testimony, the only question presented here is which set of witnesses would the jury believe, that is, the State's witnesses or the testimony as given by the defendant-appellants."

But prejudicial influences outside the courtroom, becoming all too typical of a highly publicized trial, were brought to bear on this jury with such force that the conclusion is inescapable that these defendants were prejudged as guilty and the trial was but a legal gesture to register a verdict already dictated by the press and the public opinion which it generated.

. . . Neither counsel nor court can control the admission of evidence if unproven, and probably unprovable, "confessions" are put before the jury by newspapers and radio. Rights of the defendant to be confronted by witnesses against him and to cross-examine them are thereby circumvented. It is hard to imagine a more prejudicial influence than a press release by the officer of the court charged with defendants' custody stating that they had confessed, and here just such a statement, unsworn to, unseen, uncross-examined and uncontradicted, was conveyed by the press to the jury.

. . . No doubt this trial judge felt helpless to give the accused any real protection against this out-of-court campaign to convict. But if freedoms of press are so abused as to make fair trial in the locality impossible, the judicial process must be protected by removing the trial to a forum beyond its probable influence. Newspapers, in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, may not deprive accused persons of their right to fair trial. These convictions, accompanied by

1. A recommendation of mercy was made as to defendant Charles Greenlee, a minor, and he does not appeal. The fourth suspect, Ernest Thomas, was killed resisting arrest.

such events, do not meet any civilized conception of due process of law. That alone is sufficient, to my mind, to warrant reversal.

But that is not all. Of course, such a crime stirred deep feeling and was exploited to the limit by the press. These defendants were first taken to the county jail of Lake County. A mob gathered and demanded that defendants be turned over to it. By order of court, they were quickly transferred for safekeeping to the state prison, where they remained until about two weeks before the trial. Meanwhile, a mob burned the home of defendant Shepherd's father and mother and two other Negro houses. Negroes were removed from the community to prevent their being lynched. The National Guard was called out on July 17 and 18 and, on July 19, the 116th Field Artillery was summoned from Tampa. The Negroes of the community abandoned their homes and fled.

'Prejudicial Publicity'

Every detail of these passion-arousing events was reported by the press under such headlines as, "Night Riders burn Lake Negro homes" and "Flames from Negro homes light night sky in Lake County." These and many other articles were highly prejudicial, including a cartoon published at the time of the grand jury, picturing four electric chairs and headed, "No compromise — Supreme penalty."

Counsel for defendants made two motions, one to defer the trial until the passion had died out and the other for a change of venue. These were denied. The Supreme Court of Florida, in affirming the conviction, observed that "The inflamed public sentiment was against the crime with which the appellants were charged rather than defendants' race." Such an estimate seems more charitable than realistic, and I cannot agree that the prejudice had subsided at the time of trial.

Concern About Violence

The trial judge, anxious to assure as fair a trial as possible under the circumstances, was evidently concerned about violence at the trial. He promulgated special rules which limited the number of visitors to those that could be seated, allowed no one to stand or loiter in hallways, stairways, and parts of the courthouse for thirty minutes before court convened and after it recessed, closed the elevators except to officers of the court or individuals to whom the sheriff gave special permit, required each person entering the courtroom to submit to search, prohibited any person from taking a "valise, satchel, bag, basket, bottle, jar, jug, bucket, package, bundle or other such item" to the courtroom floor of the courthouse, allowed crutches, canes and walking sticks only after inspection by the sheriff showed them to be necessary aids, prohibited demonstrations of any nature and made various other regulations, all of which the sheriff was charged to enforce and to that end was authorized to employ such number of deputies as might be necessary. Such precautions, however commendable, show the reaction that the atmosphere which permeated the trial created in the mind of the trial judge.

The situation presented by this record is not different, in essentials, from that which was found a denial of due process in Moore v. Dempsey, 261 U.S. 86, 43 S.Ct. 265, 67 L.Ed. 543. Under these circumstances, for the Court to

reverse these convictions upon the sole ground that the method of jury selection discriminated against the Negro race, is to stress the trivial and ignore the important. While this record discloses discrimination which under normal circumstances might be prejudicial, this trial took place under conditions and was accompanied by events which would deny defendants a fair trial before any kind of jury. I do not see, as a practical matter, how any Negro on the jury would have dared to cause a disagreement or acquittal.

The only chance these Negroes had of acquittal would have been in the courage and decency of some sturdy and forthright white person of sufficient standing to face and live down the odium among his white neighbors that such a vote, if required, would have brought. To me, the technical question of discrimination in the jury selection has only theoretical importance. The case presents one of the best examples of one of the worst menaces to American justice. It is on that ground that I would reverse.

From 'New South,' August, 1949

It is often said that the best deterrent to mob violence in cases of criminal assault is speedy trial and conviction of the culprits. This is a dangerous doctrine. Justice, in its proper sense, cannot be hurried; when it is, the result is frequently a violation of the judicial process. Our court system is designed to give the accused person the benefit of every doubt, but that does not occur when cases are tried in an atmosphere of prejudice and passion. Authorities are often swayed, consciously or unconsciously, by their desire to appease the wrath of the public.

We are not concerned here with the guilt or innocence of the three Negroes accused in the Groveland case. But it is obvious that they deserve a fair and objective trial. The grand jury, perhaps necessarily, made its investigation during a time of great public excitement; it was not even possible to hear testimony by the accused men, since they could not safely be returned to the county. The nature of public opinion was well illustrated by a cartoon prominently displayed by a daily newspaper in a nearby city. On the day the grand jury convened, the paper bore across its front page the picture of four empty electric chairs, under the imperative caption, "No Compromise!"

In view of all this, some of the statements made by local officials were disturbing. It will be recalled that the state attorney declared the accused men would receive an early trial; the circuit judge announced that he saw no reason why the trial should not be held in Lake County. In such a case, one might question the advisability of a hasty trial, however satisfying it might be to the relatives and friends of the assaulted girl. And, whenever the case may be tried, the need for a change of venue is obvious. Public sentiment being what it is in Lake County, a calm trial and unbiased consideration by a jury would be well-nigh impossible.

Negro Candidates in Southern Elections

With the growth of the Negro ballot in the South, Negro office-seeking has shown a moderate but steady increase in the past few years. During 1951 some thirty Negroes have sought public office in their communities. Leading the Southern states by far in this respect is North Carolina, where fifteen Negro candidates offered for city councils. They participated in primaries or final elections in Burlington, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Greensboro, Madison, Monroe, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Southern Pines, and Winston-Salem.

Although only five Negroes in the region were successful in their bids for office, others failed by narrow margins. In Jacksonville, Florida, for example, one of two Negro candidates for city council placed second in a field of four.

The successful candidates — in each case for city council or board of aldermen — were:

Dr. W. P. Devane, physician, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dr. William M. Hampton, physician, Greensboro, N. C.

Rev. William R. Crawford, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Robert E. Lillard, attorney, Nashville, Tenn.

Z. A. Looby, attorney, Nashville, Tenn.

Particularly notable was the election of Dr. Hampton. He is the first Negro in recent years to serve as councilman in Greensboro. In a field of thirteen candidates for seven vacancies, he won fifth place. This showing was partly due to the substantial number of white voters who supported him. Of 5,219 votes cast in his favor, only 2,393 came from the predominantly Negro precincts. It has been estimated that Dr. Hampton might well have won solely on the basis of white returns.

Also significant was the heavy support received by Dr. Devane, of Fayetteville. Having completed one two-year term, he was re-elected with the largest number of votes received by any of the ten candidates in the race.

Mr. Looby's election, followed shortly by that of Mr. Lillard, marked the first time in almost forty years that Nashville has had Negro representation on its city council. The change was made possible largely by the passage of an ordinance providing for election by districts rather than wards.

Winston-Salem has had a Negro alderman since 1947, when the Rev. Kenneth Williams set the precedent for North Carolina and other Southern states. At the end of two terms on the board of aldermen, Mr. Williams this year declined to seek a third and was succeeded by Mr. Crawford.

SRC ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The Southern Regional Council's 1951 membership meeting has been set by the Executive Committee for Wednesday, December 12, in Atlanta. Members will be notified at an early date of the time and place of meeting.

Our Stake in Africa

By Emmett J. Murphy

THE United States has been traditionally unconcerned, for the most part, with Africa and its affairs. Even during the days of the slave trade our interest in the continent was confined to the procuring of slaves along the west coast of Africa.

A possible toehold for United States economic and political influence was gained when the Republic of Liberia was established in 1847, but events soon showed that our efforts would be confined to the minimum necessary to provide a bare level of existence for the Liberian colonists. To most Americans, Africa has been the "dark continent" for centuries.

Particularly in the last two decades, however, American business and governmental interests have begun to stir and cast wondering eyes toward Africa. During World War II, Liberia, Dakar, and the various areas of north Africa loomed in importance for military purposes. The Union of South Africa and the Belgian Congo, both producers of a variety of strategic minerals, were recognized anew in this country. By the end of the war, the United States military departments, the State Department, and several private economic interests took firm steps to insure an open door for American investments in all parts of Africa.

A few American universities are now, for the first time, beginning serious study of African affairs. Last summer Northwestern University arranged a six-week Institute on Contemporary Africa. The Southern Regional Council sought out a suitable Southern student to attend and obtained the necessary scholarship aid. The choice fell on Mr. Murphy. He is a Georgian who has done graduate work at Emory University and the University of North Carolina. He spoke with warm praise of the Institute and has written for New South this summary of his own conclusions about African matters.

A New Era

There seems little doubt that we are entering a new era of relations with Africa and its peoples, particularly since many of the European colonies are moving toward independence, taking with them a healthy desire to advance economically and reach a higher standard of living. Our motives for establishing and maintaining friendly relations with the various parts of Africa are primarily economic, but we also see clearly the importance of Africa's strategic location, its manpower potential, and the prestige value of being regarded favorably by its native leaders and peoples.

Africa's economic potential is enormous in a world torn by war and depletion of natural resources. It contributes to the world even now the following percentages of important products: uranium, 60%; diamonds, 99%; cobalt, 80%; gold, 58%; phosphates, 36%; chrome and manganese, 30%; copper, 18%; cocoa, 69%; palm oil, 70%; and hard fibers, 46%. Some coal deposits have been discovered, and iron deposits of great size and purity have been reported in parts

of west Africa.

In the last three years an American firm has begun a very successful operation of iron mining in the Bomi Hill deposits of Liberia; in addition, reports continually trickle in from the interior of deposits of various minerals in geologically unknown areas. As a potential food producer and as a consumer of a great variety of products, Africa has great possibilities. But at present many parts of Africa are subject to periodic food shortages and famines, due largely to the fact that native economy, efficient in terms of existing soil and climatic conditions, is not adequate to support large populations in the few fertile areas of the continent.

Experts from Europe and the United States feel that the construction of irrigation systems, the scientific control of erosion, the use of modern methods of fertilization, and the introduction of modern methods of work organization could increase food production enormously. In Liberia, for example, experiments in 1946 carried out by a U. S. economic mission showed amazing results in the successful adoption of scientific agriculture and new crops by natives of the interior.

Toward Independence

In another way, however, Africa is of even greater importance to the United States and the free world. From a huge, sprawling, primitive, and undeveloped area completely under the direction of European powers it is moving slowly but unmistakably toward modernization, political consciousness, and independence.

In this transition the struggling handful of literate African leaders place a great trust in the possibility of aid and guidance from the United States. They believe fervently in the democratic, self-determining ideology which this country represents for subject peoples all over the world. The dignity of man, the equality of all peoples, the worth of the individual — to African peoples, the United States stands for all these.

Students in U. S.

Until recently most Africans who went abroad to study went to Europe, usually to the universities of the colonial powers to which they were subject. The number of students studying in the United States is still very small (there were 410 in 1950), but the number promises to grow rapidly. Part of the increase represents the increased recognition of American world leadership, part a reaction against continued identification with colonial powers. African students in this country report that most of the better jobs in the civil services and governmental agencies are given to European-educated men, however, while the American-educated men usually go into the professions, business, ministry, or newspaper work.

Much good and much bad can be said about the activities of the European colonial powers in Africa. But, whatever is true, the many African leaders prefer not to be dependent in any way upon their present political guardians. A few of the leaders in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, for instance, are seeking investments and political advice from the United States, even though Britain has embarked on fairly speedy programs of investment and promises much greater political autonomy in the near future.

Few of them advocate complete

isolation from the Western world, because they desire the economic development which they know they cannot achieve unaided. But they prefer that the development take place under native direction and at native choice. To achieve both the freedom and the development of their countries, many African leaders look to the United States.

At the present there seems to be little likelihood of African leaders turning to Russia and communism for aid. In South Africa, for instance, a few of the literate natives have embraced communism, but the total influence of communism in the Union is almost negligible. Communism as an economic system holds little attraction for a people who have for centuries practiced a very successful type of communality of their own, and Russian technological and capital resources are not as appealing as those of the United States. What danger there is lies in communist efforts to exploit nationalist sentiment for liberation from European colonial powers. It is on this point that the United States must eventually take a crucial stand, if it is to fulfill the expectations held by Africans.

Racial Discrimination

Discriminations based on skin color and race have been practiced in Africa to a very wide extent; these are keenly resented by African peoples and their literate leaders. Although these same discriminations are part and parcel of the American race scene, fortunately for our prestige in Africa they have never been publicized to the fullest extent among Africans.

More and more, however, African students — the backbone of political leadership in modern Africa — who come to this country to study are disillusioned by being segregated and refused many public services. Few of them are disillusioned to the extent of totally rejecting further contacts with our country, but their experiences cannot but lessen their faith in the leadership of the United States.

American Shortcomings

Even more damaging to United States prestige in native Africa are the activities of many American business and governmental representatives in Africa and in such bodies as the United Nations. Many Americans in Africa feel it necessary to fit in with the established social patterns set by other whites, even when these are quite derogatory to native dignity. Africans, expecting men from the country which leads the fight for universal human rights to act out the ideals for which America stands, are surprised and hurt to find that Americans string comfortably along with the practices of British, French, Belgian, or South African whites.

In the United Nations and special international councils, Africans are confronted with the same situation. American representatives, arguing in the abstract for self-determination, freedom, and human rights are found either to pay little heed to appeals by African native representatives or to go along with the policies of the colonial powers on most issues.

The recent move of the Union of South Africa in annexing South West Africa, protested by natives and Europeans alike, met with no determined opposition in the UN, even though in open defiance of UN provisions. Many native leaders and Europeans are afraid that South Africa will attempt

to take over Southern Rhodesia or Bechuanaland; they express little confidence that the United States or the UN will take firm steps to prevent it. Further, appeals by native groups from French Togoland to the UN to act to force liberalization of French policies met with inadequate response. In all such cases the United States, as leader of the democratic world, is looked to for sympathetic action.

U. S. and Human Rights

As the masses of native Africa become more literate, more vocal, and more in communication with world activities, the policies of the United States in the matters of racial contacts, independence movements, and human rights will assume greater and greater importance. Race relations within the United States, even now beginning to figure prominently in our relations with Africa, will assume more prominence.

The appeals of communist representatives, ever ready for faltering steps on the part of the democracies, will grow more audible and perhaps more tempting to many African leaders. It is certainly within the ability of Americans to take steps to safeguard our interests and prestige in such vital matters, but we cannot continue to rest on our ideological laurels.

The world today is action-conscious, and although peoples may be attracted for a time by the lure of a high-sounding ideology and pretty words, they cannot be held for any length of time without constructive attempts to back up such promises.

Land alienation has been a serious problem in all parts of Africa wherever white settlers have entered, reaching its most alarming proportions in the Union of South Africa, where the vast majority of natives are either segregated on tiny reserves or live in squalid slums in the cities and industrial areas. Land alienation is still proceeding apace in Kenya and Tanganyika despite protests by the British colonial officers and the enactment of somewhat limited statutes. As yet the United States has exerted little pressure toward land reform and the prevention of alienation, although the problem is becoming increasingly recognized in governmental circles.

Fortunately, the picture has many bright aspects, particularly on the economic side. Through the facilities of the Marshall Plan, the Point Four program, and limited private enterprise, the United States has participated in many concrete efforts to develop Africa. It has insisted with some measure of success that social and political development be included with the economic programs. Although the latter aspects have not reached the pace desired by most native leaders, they have been warmly received.

Liberian Development

In Liberia, Africa's only truly independent Negro republic, the United States has showed many indications in recent years of acting positively to help in economic development, social development, and the promotion of a democratic society shared by all indigenous groups. The Firestone rubber plantations in Liberia, begun in 1936 and encouraged by the United States government, have helped greatly to provide government revenue and stabilize the national debt in that country. The rubber ventures have helped to build highways, hospitals, and other services badly needed in Liberia.

Since the war, the United States

government has constructed a modern port at Monrovia, helping to open the country to more trade. In 1950, the United States granted Liberia loans for highways and health services, and is planning to provide experts for a broad program of economic development. As a condition for this aid, our government has insisted that the franchise in Liberia be extended to the hitherto unrepresented native majority and that many measures of governmental reform be carried out.

A Testing Ground

To summarize, Africa is of great importance to America and Europe because of its economic potential, its important location, its manpower potential, and its position as a testing ground for the application of democratic ideals. The latter is in many ways the most important of all and can be crucial in the world struggle between West and East. Because it is more nebulous and less material than the other aspects, it needs even greater emphasis. The peoples of Africa after long centuries of simple tribal life dominated by European interests are beginning to absorb modern world ideals of democracy, human rights, and freedom, and their first moves are in the direction of removing the shackles of colonial rule which they feel bind them.

It is our duty to recognize these native desires and to cooperate actively in their realization. The actions of white Americans toward Negroes, in this country and in Africa, cannot continue to be contradictory to our professed ideals of human rights and democracy if we wish to develop warm and cordial relations with African peoples.

Past Year Shows Negro Police Gains

Employment of Negro policemen — now an accepted practice in most parts of the South — has continued to gain in the past year. Since NEW SOUTH published its last tabulation in September 1950, 7 Southern cities and one Southern county have increased the total by 16 uniformed officers, one deputy sheriff, and one policewoman.

These additions bring the grand totals for the South to 81 cities in 13 states employing 379 uniformed policemen, 44 plainclothesmen, and 18 policewomen. It should be noted that this is a conservative tabulation, since it includes only officially confirmed figures.

The cities newly employing Negro policemen are Augusta and Columbus, Georgia; Ocala, Florida; Greenville and Wilson, North Carolina. Guilford County, N. C., in 1950 employed the first Negro deputy sheriff in that state.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUG.-SEPT., 1951

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

Ky. State Has White Student Now

FRANKFORT, Ky.—(ANP) — Kentucky State college announced last week that it has admitted a white student for the first time in the history of the school.

The college has a white instructor on its staff, and a white physician to supervise health activities.

The student is Mrs. Geraldine Ogden, Frankfort, who is enrolled part-time, She is taking two hours credit to be applied toward a bachelor's degree in physical education at the University of Kentucky.

"We wanted no sensationalism We wanted to admit white students quietly as a normal situation, although we realized history was being made, said Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State president.

Atwood explained that several white persons have inquired about admission, but only one has applied this year.

In 1948, a white girl, Miss Betty Marie Ellis, student at the College of the Bible, Lexingtton, was denied admission. However, in the present case, the president reasoned that Kentucky State could admit white students because Negroes, this year, are being admitted to undergraduate classes at other state schools.

He said one Negro is attending Murray State college, and some 15 or 20 entered the University of Kentucky as upperclassmen.

Host. Dnfm 10-12-54

✓ Shepherd College, Shepherdstown
✓ W. Va. Tech, Montgomery

Murray State College, Murray, Ky. (State)
(white - used | Negro) - what level?

Municipal colleges (Jr)

✓ Odessa, Tex
✓ Borger, Tex
✓ Edinburg, Tex

State (N)

✓ Bluefield, W. Va
✓ W. Va. State College

(W)

✓ Concord College, Athens
✓ Fairmont State, Fairmont
✓ Potomac State, Keyser

Integration Decision Backed

Church Group Votes To Admit Whites To Schools

SNL + GUIDE 10-16-54

GOLDSBORO, N. C. — About 800 delegates from 250 churches unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of opening the Bible Training Institute at Goldsboro and other educational programs of the Southern District Convocation to all qualified persons "regardless of race, creed or color."

The full text of the resolution is as follows:

* * *

"**BE IT** therefore resolved that the Southern District Convocation of the United Holy Church of America, now in session, adopt the following policy in regard to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on school segregation, to wit:

"1. That the B. T. I." (Bible Training Institute) "and all other educational affiliates of the Southern District Convocation institutions will cooperate tion open their doors to all qualified applicants regardless of race, creed or color.

* * *

"2. **THE SOUTHERN** District with its educational institutions will cooperate fully with the municipal, state and federal authorities in any program designed to carry out the spirit and letter of the decision.

"3. Be is further resolved: That the Southern District Convocation with its educational institutions exercise its authority and influence in an effort to bring about better race relations and to instill in to the hearts of our children and adults the need for love, understanding, patience and unity to promote the virtues of desegregation and integration."

* * *

THE ACTION on the resolution was the climax of a panel discussion on Educational Day on the topic "What Should the Southern District Convocation of the United Holy Church of America Do About the Recent Supreme Court Anti - Segregation Question?" After much discussion a committee headed by the Rev. A. W. Lawson, Durham, N. C., and dean of the Bible Training Institute, submitted the resolution.

The session which marked the 16th annual convocation of the district, was held at the Bible Training Institute. The convocation was held for one week. The Rt. Rev. William Clements, of Richmond, Va., president, presided.

* * *

SEVERAL leaders of the denomination including ministers and laymen and women attended the sessions. The general president, the Rt. Rev. H. H. Hairston, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio, delivered the Bible lecture during the convocation.

The Southern District Convocation embraces North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia with 250 churches.

October 28, 1954

Dr. G.H. Parrish
926 S. Sixth St.
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Dr. Parrish:

I am currently revising our list of "open" colleges and would appreciate your help. Would you check through the enclosed draft for omissions (or subtractions) and send me any proper additions? I will of course be glad to send you a final listing.

Another request. We are currently trying to build up a list of the members of the governors' committees on school segregation — or integration, as the case may be — in the various Southern states. I understand that Kentucky has a seven-man commission, but do not know who makes it up. Could you get me the names?

With many thanks,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl

October 28, 1954

Dr. John J. O'Connor
5115 Moorland Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.

Dear Dr. O'Connor:

I am in the process of revising our list of "open" colleges and would appreciate your help. Would you scan the enclosed draft and postal-card me any ommissions you note? (I am sure there are not enough Catholic seminaries.) Will be glad to send you one or more copies of the final listing.

Suspect you had a lot to do with the NCWC wire service release on desegregation in Catholic schools in the South. We have found it a most useful summary and are sending it out along with our own stuff in answer to queries about degegregation in the schools.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

October 1954

INTEGRATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The following Southern and border state institutions of higher learning, formerly restricted to white students, have admitted one or more Negro students, or have adopted policy changes dropping racial barriers to enrollment.

Public Colleges and Universities

I. State supported, at undergraduate and graduate levels

Concord College, Athens, W.Va.

Fairmont State College, Fairmont, W.Va.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.

Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.

North Texas State College, Denton, Texas.

Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla.

Potomac State College of W.Va. Univ., Keyser, W. Va.

Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, Va.

Shepherd State College, Sherpherdstown, W.Va.

Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.

Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.

University of Delaware, Newark, Del.

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

University of Maryland, Baltimore and College Park Divisions

University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions

University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W.Va.

W.Va. Institute of Technology, Montgomery, W.Va.

West Virginia University, Morganton, W.Va.

II. State supported, at graduate or professional level

Arkansas A & M College, Monticello, Ark.

Arkansas Polytechnic Institute, Russellville, Ark.

Arkansas State College, Jonesboro, Ark.

Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (Also Norfolk Division of W. & M. - VPI)

Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Ark.

Medical College of Texas, Galveston, Tex.

Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.Ca.

Southern State College, Magnolia, Ark.

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

University of Arkansas Graduate Center, Little Rock, Ark.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.Ca.

University of Tennesee, Knoxville, Tenn.

University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

III. Municipal colleges

Amarillo Junior College, Amarillo, Tex.

Del Mar Junior College, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Frank Phillips College, Borger, Tex.

Hardin County Junior College, Whchita Falls, Tex.

Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Mo.

Howard County Junior College, Big Springs, Tex.

Junior College of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.

Odessa College, Odessa, Tex.

Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Ky.

Pan American College, Edinburg, Tenn.

San Angelo Junior College, San Angelo, Tex.

Municipal Colleges - cont'd.

University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

Victoria Junior College, Victoria, Tex.

Wharton Junior College, Wharton, Tex.

Wilson Teachers College, Washington, D.C.

Private Institutions

I. Private Colleges and Universities

Alderson-Broaddus College, Philippi, W.Va.

American University, Washington, D.C.

American University of Memphis, Tenn.

Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky.

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N.Ca.

Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Bethany College, Bethany, W.Va.

Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N.Ca.

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.

Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, Washington, D.C.

George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Georgetown Visitation Convent (Junior College), Wash., D.C.

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Imaculata Junior College, Washington, D.C.

Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Tex.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.

Loyola University, New Orleans, La.

Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.

Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Md.

Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

Private Colleges and Universities - Cont'd.

Nazareth College, Louisville, Ky.

Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Tex.
Park College, Parkville, Mo.
Phillips University, Enid. Okla.

Sacred Heart College, Grand Coteau, La.

Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N.Ca.

St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.

St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Tex.

Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.

Trinity College, Washington, D.C.

University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.

University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.

Ursuline College, Louisville, Ky.

Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Wayland College, Plainview, Tex.

Webster College, Webster Groves, Mo.

West Virginia Wesleyan, Buckhannon, W.Va.

II. Theological Schools and Seminaries

Austin Theological Seminary, Austin, Tex.

College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.

Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.

Cumberland Seminary, McKenzie, Tenn.

Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, Md.

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans, La.

Theological Schools and Seminaries - Cont'd.

Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La.

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

Southern Seminary, Columbia, S.Ca.

Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Tex.

Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.

University of the South School of Theology, Sewanee, Tenn.

Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville, Tenn.

Virginia Episcopal Seminary, Alexandria, Va.

St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

III. Hospital Schools of Nursing and Medical Technology

Mercy Hospital School of Nursing, New Orleans, La.

St. Joseph's Infirmary School of Nursing, Louisville, Ky.

St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing, Louisville, Ky.

St. Paul's Hospital School of Medical Technology, Dalls, Tex.

The following Southern and border state institutions of higher learning, formerly restricted to Negro students, have admitted one or more white students, or have adopted policy changes dropping racial barriers to enrollment.

Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W.Va.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.Ca.

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

Miller Teachers College, Washington, D.C.

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.

St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.

Shaw University, Raleigh, N.Ca.

West Virginia State, Institute, W.Va.

DECEMBER 1954 VOL. VII, NO. 6

THE CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE

Catholic College Students - Regional Interracial Commission - P. O. Box 694 - New Orleans, La.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER MADE

Many years ago the feast of Christmas had a sacred meaning. Today that meaning still remains, but it is not readily employed. Our tendency today is to commercialize Christmas. The Christmas tree, presents, and fine eats come first, while the message of Christmas is relegated to a lower plain.

Peace to men of good will is still the dominant note of Christmas. Whether we like it or not this challenge is still the greatest bargain ever made to man. He who alone can give peace, promised peace; and all He asked was good will

If peace can be purchased by godd will, then great must be the value of good will in the sight of God. If this were not so, good will would certainly never be capable of bringing peace. But the crux of the matter lies in this - the good will of Christmas must not be confined solely to the will. In other words, good will, like true love, manifests itself by deeds.

Today things are moving rapidly; perhaps much too rapidly for some who are diehards of antiquated social customs. Nevertheless, the inevitable is happening. Look about you - integration for religious, social and educational purposes. The author has witnessed it; your eyes have seen it too. Things unheard of some few years ago! And yet, multiple instances are evidence of the aforesaid. "It cannot be done", no longer holds. It has been done; now no one can say that it cannot be done.

Yes, there is still a lot of work to be done. However, by accepting the good will message of Christmas, we can do it.

SUPREME FREEDOM AND EQUALITY, AMERICA'S BOAST

Here in America we boast of a freedom that is supreme. We base this freedom on the equality of all men. We say that all men are equal, whether they be yellow, white or black. This equality is the basis for our democracy.

Do we really live up to these high ideals? An impartial foreigner might answer the question in this manner. In your history you have had slaves. You gave them about as little freedom as other slaves in history were given, practically none. They were bought and sold on a monetary basis just as cows or horses would be. Right now certain classes of people are segrated. There are separate schools and other such facilities for them incertain placess in your nation right now. I do not see how you can claim to have this supreme freedom and equality of persons of which you boast.

How could we Americans refute this charge? Could we justify our boasting of freedom and equality? We Could. We could answer something like this.

We will grant that we have had slavery in the past. This is a fact. We will also grant that we have segregated certain classes of people implying that they are inferior. This also is a fact. However, we are humans, and therefore, subject to error. We have made a mistake, but we are correcting it. We have made strides toward rectifying these errors. We do not have slavery any more. Our Supreme Court has passed a resolution condemning this segregation which we have. It too will be abolished soon. So you see we really do what we believe by correcting anything that is contrary to our beliefs.

*****, ***** ***** ***** ***** *****

SERINCO SURVEILLANCE

MC NEESE STATE COLLEGE must admit sixteen Negro applicants that were rejected from the school last June because of their color. Federal Judge Edwin Hunter made this ruling at Federal District Court in Lake Charles last week after hearing the attorneys from both sides agree that they were rejected on account of their race and color.

AH

DR. JOHN MAXWELL SR. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin was chosen last week chief of staff of St. Anthony's hospital in Milwaukee. He is the first Negro ever to be named to that post in a Wisconsin hospital.

EDGAR B. STERN, PRESIDENT of Pontchartrain Park Homes, Inc. announced plans for a $13,000,000 housing development for Negroes in New Orleans last Monday in his address to Negro leaders and representatives of press, radio, and television assembled for a preview of the new subdivision held at the firm's exhibition and sales building. The site for the 1,000-home subdivision will be situated between Gentilly Woods subdivision and Seabrook Beach on Lake Pontchartrain.

HARVEY ALSTON of Columbus, Ohio became the highest-ranking Negro police official in the nation last week when he was appointed inspector of Columbus's vast police force. Earlier this year he missed out being appointed chief of police by a fraction of a point, following a civil service test.

FORGETTING ABOUT their objections to Negroes for a moment last week, the people of Milford, Del., banded together to observe the town's only Korean war fatality. The occasion the Veterans Day observance, and the honoree was Negro Corp. William A. Lockewood. Mrs. Annabelle Lockewood, the boy's mother, sat on the platform with the city and community officials as Mayor Edward C. Evans rededicated the community's war memorial to include Lockewood's name.

FIRE CHIEF JOHN S. ALDERSON informed the Fire Commission of Los Angeles twoweeks ago that he will carry out its orders to integrate colored and white fireman. But his method will be a gradual one. He said it would take about "thirty days" to get the program of integration started.

ALONZO LEWIS OF LASALLE COLLEGE became the first Negro to play in a mixed basketball contest in the history of New Orleans. He played a prominent part in La Salle's victory over the Loyola Wolf Pack last Sunday in the nonsegragated Loyola Fieldhouse.

SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION by Robin M. Williams and Margaret W. Ryan was published on Nov. 20, by the University of N. Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, N. C. The purpose of the book is not to argue the case for or against segregation, but to make available important factual information.

SOUTHEASTERN REGION NFCCS
P. O. Box 694 - New Orleans

Sec. 34.65 (E) PL&R

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

COR UNUM ET ANIMA UNA !

UNITED STATES POSTAGE

Picture to out

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STUDENT ENROLLMENT UNIVERSITIES OF HIGHER LEARNING IN LOUISIANA FOR 1954

		Louisiana State University	Tulane University	Loyola University	Centenary College	Louisiana College	St. Mary's College	Dillard University	Xavier University	Southern University	Baptist Seminary	Notre Dame Seminary
1. The present total student enrollment	1	8202	5881	2798	1694	823	300	750	1113	3414	792	104
2. The present total graduate student enrollment	2	1169	624	97					53		52	49
3. The present total undergraduate student enrollment	3	6790	5257	2701	1694	823	300	750	1060	3414	740	53
4. The total Negro student enrollment	4	96		7 ✓		30				3414	2	3
5. The summer school enrollment--summer of 1954	5	3937	1834	828	659	328	177		930	1881	105	
6. The number of Negro students enrolled for the past five years	6			9		30			25-30	14763	2	5
7. The number of Negro graduates for the past five years	7								1	1538		1
8. The number of graduates of this year--June, 1954	8	872	888	265	149	94	22		138	449	196	14
9. The number of Negro graduates of this year--June, 1954	9								1	449		
10. The number of Negro students presently enrolled	10	96		7		30			2	3414	2	3
11. The number of Negro students presently enrolled in graduate school	11	91										2
12. The total medical school enrollment	12	442	667						55			
13. The number of Negro students presently enrolled in medical school	13											
14. The total law school student enrollment	14	178	203	141						8		
15. The number of Negro students presently enrolled in law school	15			7						8		
16. The total school of social work student enrollment	16	63	127									
17. The number of Negro students presently enrolled in the school of social work	17	5										
18. The number of Negro students presently enrolled in undergraduate schools	18			7		30			2	3414	2	1
19. The number of Negro students enrolled in the summer school of 1954	19	232		1					10	1881		

January 17, 1955

Mr. T. Elkin Taylor, Editor
EMORY WHEEL
Emory University, Ga.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for sending the copy of the FLAMBEAU containing editoral material on the school segregation issue.

I will check with you from time to time to see if you have spotted any other editorials that might be useful to us.

I think you will be interested in the enclosed pamphlet "Answers for Action," if you have not already seen it.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

February 1, 1955

DESEGREGATING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

The public and private institutions of higher learning listed below, all located in the seventeen Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, where public school segregation has been required by law, are in the process of racial desegregation. Formerly restricted to white or to Negro students, some institutions have adopted policy changes dropping all racial barriers to enrollment. Others have instituted more limited changes in admission policies, some upon court order. Each institution included in this summary has either admitted at least one Negro or white student to its formerly all-white or all-Negro student body -- as the case may be -- or has expressed its willingness to practice racially inclusive admissions in an official policy statement.

The desegregating institutions are grouped by states, with no attempt being made to indicate degree or completeness of integration. Some formerly "white" institutions, such as the Catholic University of America, Louisiana State University, Oklahoma A and M College, and the universities of Arkansas, Texas and Louisville, have enrolled as many as one hundred to two hundred and fifty Negroes at a single session. In contrast, many other "white" desegregating institutions listed, among them Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the University of the South School of Theology, and the Universities of North Carolina and Tennessee, have to date admitted only, one, two or five Negro students. "Negro" institutions, as well as "white," are desegregating at different rates, the number of white students enrolled in "Negro" colleges ranging from one in Philander Smith College, Little Rock, to one hundred eighty-two in West Virginia State College.

Source: Newspaper reports and Southern School News

Institution	Legal Control
DESEGREGATING WHITE INSTITUTIONS	
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.	Roman Catholic
*Arkansas A and M College, College Heights, Ark.	State
*Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Ark.	State
*Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.	State
*Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.	State
*Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Ark.	State
*Southern State College, Magnolia, Ark.	State
*University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.	State
University of Arkansas Graduate Center, Little Rock, Ark.	State
University of Delaware, Newark, Del.	State
American University, District of Columbia	Methodist
Catholic University of America, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Columbian College of George Washington University, Junior and Senior Divisions	Private
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
George Washington University, District of Columbia	Private
Georgetown University, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Immaculata Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Trinity College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Wilson Teachers College, District of Columbia	Municipal
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.	Presbyterian
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky.	Roman Catholic

*Negroes admitted at graduate level only

Institution	Legal Control
Berea College, Berea, Ky.	Private
College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.	Disciples of Christ
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.	Presbyterian
Nazareth College, Louisville, Ky.	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Ky.	Municipal
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville, Ky.	Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.	S. Baptist
Ursuline College, Louisville, Ky.	Roman Catholic
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.	Municipal
+University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.	State
Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky.	Roman Catholic
College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La.	Roman Catholic
**Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	State
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
New Orleans (La.) Baptist Theological Seminary	S. Baptist
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.	State
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Jd.	Roman Catholic
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Md.	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Md.	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.	Private

+ Negroes admitted primarily at graduate level; undergraduate students accepted for courses of study not available at Negro institutions in the state.

** Negroes admitted primarily at graduate level; the one undergraduate enrolled under court order is now pursuing his education at another institution.

Institution	Legal Control
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions	State
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.	State
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Mo.	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin, Mo.	District
Junior College of Kansas City, Mo.	Municipal
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.	Roman Catholic
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.	State
University of Kansas City, Mo.	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions	State
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves, Mo.	Roman Catholic
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N.C.	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N.C.	Private
*North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C.	State
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N.C.	Roman Catholic
*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.	State
+Oklahoma A and M College, Stillwater, Okla.	State
*Phillips University, Enid, Okla.	Disciples of Christ
+University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.	State
*University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.	Private
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, S.C.	United Lutheran
American University of Memphis, Tenn.	Private

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* Negroes admitted at graduate level only
+ Negroes admitted primarily at graduate level; undergraduate students accepted for courses of study not available at Negro institutions in the state.

Institution	Legal Control
Bethel College Seminary, McKenzio, Tenn.	Cumberland Presbyterian
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville, Tenn.	Private
University of the South School of Theology, Sewanee, Tenn.	Prot. Episcopal
*University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.	State
Amarillo (Junior) College, Amarillo, Tex.	Municipal
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Tex.	Presbyterian
Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth, Tex.	Disciples of Christ
Del Mar (Junior) College, Corpus Christi, Tex.	Municipal
Frank Phillips (Junior) College, Borger, Tex.	District
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls, Tex.	County
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring, Tex.	County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Tex.	Roman Catholic
Medical College of Texas, Galveston, Tex.	State
*North Texas State College, Denton, Tex.	State
Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Tex.	District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Tex.	Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg, Tex.	County
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Tex.	Roman Catholic
San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Tex.	Municipal
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.	Methodist
*University of Texas, Austin, Tex.	State
Victoria (Junior) College, Victoria, Tex.	Municipal
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Tex.	S. Baptist
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton, Tex.	County
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.	Brethern

* Negroes admitted at graduate level only.

Institution	Legal Control
*College of William and Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions, Va.	State
+Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	State
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Va.	Prot. Episcopal
+Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, Va.	State
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.	Presbyterian
*University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.	State
+Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.	State
Alderson-Broaddus College, Philippi, W. Va.	Baptist
Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.	Private
Concord College, Athens, W. Va.	State
Fairmont State College, Fairmont, W.Va.	State
Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.	State
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University, Keyser, W. Va.	State
Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown, W. Va.	State
West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va.	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery, W. Va.	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va.	Methodist

DESEGREGATING NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.	American Missionary Association and Private
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.	Methodist

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* Negroes admitted at graduate level only.
+ Negroes admitted primarily at graduate level; undergraduate students accepted for courses of study not available at Negro institutions in the state.

Institution	Legal Control
Howard University, District of Columbia	Federal Government and private
Miner Teachers College, District of Columbia	Municipal
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Private
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.	State
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.	State
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.	State
Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C.	Methodist
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.	Presbyterian
Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.	Baptist
American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.	Baptist
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.	Private
Morris College, Sumter, S.C.	Baptist
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.	Private
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.	Prot. Episcopal
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.	Baptist
Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.	State
West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.	State

February 8, 1955

Dr. John J. O'Connor
5115 Moorland Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.

Dear Dr. O'Connor:

I would like to thank you for reviewing and adding to our list of desegregating colleges and universities several months back.

A somewhat cramped form of the endlosed list will appear in our February NEW SOUTH.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Information Assistant

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . ANNA HOLDEN . . . .

Katharine E. Gladfelter, Secty
Dept. of Educational and Medical Work
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church
in the USA

In a letter of March 4, 1955 notes that Warren Wilson Junior College at Swannanoa admitted its first Negro student in the fall of 1952 "on a completely integrated basis." There are now four Negro students, along with a number of students from abroad "who represent different races and cultures."

April 26, 1955

Mr. Horace R. Weaver
Chairman, Division of Religion
and Philosophy
Union College
Barbourville, Ky.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

We are very glad to learn that Union College is now open to all students and will add it to any subsequent listings of desegregating colleges.

Our list that appeared in the February NEW SOUTH was based on newspaper reports and notices in the SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS, primarily, and we missed several colleges that had given no publicity to their change in admission policy.

Thank you for calling Union College to our attention.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Information Assistant

APR 25 1955

Sirs:

We noted in your "New South" that Union College is not listed among those who have acted in favor of admitting negroes to their school. This year (1954--1955) is our first year to admit negro students, and they have been very well received by faculty and students!

Barbourville, Ky Meth AB degree and/or 1st professional degree

APR 25 1955

Horace R Weaver, (Ph D)
Chrmn, Div. Rel & Phil.

April 22, 1955

DESEGREGATING WHITE INSTITUTIONS

Fall, 1955
See current list dated June 1958

Institution	Legal Control
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.	Roman Catholic
Arkansas A and M. College, College Heights, Ark.	State
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Ark.	State
Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.	State
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Ark.	State
Southern State College, Magnolia, Ark.	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.	State
University of Arkansas Graduate Center, Little Rock, Ark.	State
University of Delaware, Newark, Del.	State
Dover State College, Dover, Del.	State
American University, District of Columbia	Methodist
Catholic University of America , District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Columbian College of George Washington University Junior and Senior Divisions	Private
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
George Washington University, District of Columbia	Private
Georgetown University, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic

Institution	Legal Control
Immaculata Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Trinity College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Wilson Teachers College, District of Columbia (consolidated with Minor and name of both changed)	Municipal
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.	Presbyterian
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky	Private
College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky	Disciples of Christ
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.	Presbyterian
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky	Municipal
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing, Louisville, Kentucky	
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.	S. Baptist
St. Joseph Infirmary School of Nursing, Louisville, Ky.	
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky	Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	State
Villa Madonna College, Convington, Kentucky	Roman Catholic

Institution	Legal Control
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky	
Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky	
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky	State
College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, Louisiana	Roman Catholic
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	State
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
New Orleans (La.) Baptist Theological Seminary	S. Baptist
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.	State
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	Roman Catholic
John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland	Private
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions	State
Towson Teachers College, Maryland	State
Frostburg Teachers College, Maryland	State

Institution	Legal Control
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri	State
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin, Missouri	District
Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri	Municipal
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri	Roman Catholic
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri	State
University of Kansas City, Missouri	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions	State
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves, Missouri	Roman Catholic
Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri	Disciples of Christ
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, North Carolina	Private
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina	State
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, North Carolina	Roman Catholic
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina	State
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa, North Carolina	Presbyterian
Oklahoma A and M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma	State

Institution	Legal Control
Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma	Disciples of Christ
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma	State
University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma In June, 1955 the state regents for higher education voted to open 17 former white state owned colleges to Negroes--Southern School News -- October, 1955	Private
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, S. C.	United Lutheran
American University of Memphis, Tennessee	Private
Bethel College Seminary, McKenzie, Tennessee	Cumberland Presbyterian
Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee	Presbyterian
Peabody College - Summer, 1954 - admitted 14 Negro principals to special program	
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville, Tennessee	Private
University of the South School of Theology, Sewanee, Tenn.	Prot. Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee	State
Amarillo (Junior) College, Amarillo, Texas	Municipal
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Texas	Presbyterian
Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth, Texas	Disciples of Christ
Del Mar (Junior) College, Corpus Christi, Texas	Municipal
Frank Phillips (Junior) College, Borger, Texas	District

Institution	Legal Control
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls, Texas	County
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring, Texas	County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Medical College of Texas, Galveston, Texas	State
North Texas State College, Denton, Texas	State
Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Texas	District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas	County
St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas	
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Texas	Municipal
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas (School of Theology)	Methodist
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas	
University of Texas, Austin, Texas	State
Victoria (Junior) College, Victoria, Texas	Municipal
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas	South Baptist
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton, Texas	County
San Antonio College, San Antonio, Texas	Municipal

Institution	Legal Control
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia	Brethern
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions, Virginia	State
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia	State
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia	Prot. Episcopal
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, Virginia	State
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia	Presbyterian
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia	State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia	State
Alderson-Broaddus College, Philippi, W. Va.	Baptist
Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia	Private
Concord College, Athens, West Virginia	State
Davis College	Private
Fairmont State College, Fairmont, West Virginia	State
Glenville State College - open to Negroes - W. Va. No application through summer, 1955	
Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.	State
Elkins College	Private
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University Keyser, West Virginia	State
Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia	State

Institution	Legal Control
West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va.	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery, W.Va.	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va.	Methodist

DESEGREGATION NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama	American Missionary Association and Private
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas	Methodist
Howard University, District of Columbia	Federal Government and private
Minor Teachers College, District of Columbia (Consolidated with Wilson and name changed)	Muncipal
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Private
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky	State
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland	State
Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland	State
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri	State
Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina	Methodist
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina	Baptist

Institution	Legal Control
Bible Training Institute, Goldsboro, N. C. (Voted to integrate-October-1954-No record of Admissions)	
American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tennessee	Baptist
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee	Private
Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina	Baptist
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia	Private
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.	Prot. Episcopal
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia	Baptist
Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.	State
West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.	State
St. Phillips College, San Antonio, Texas	Municipal

Actual public school desegregation has gone a little further than most people think. It is over, as we all know, in all the States that fringe the Upper South - New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and nearly at an end in Missouri. In the so-called "Border States" it has gone smoothly as far as it has gne. Eight of Maryland's 23 counties, plus the city of Baltimore, have already admitted their Negro children to the regular schools. All but ten of West Virginia's 55 counties have integrated the children. Texas has opened its schools in 65 out of 1,800 school districts, but the open ones are entirely in Western or Southern Texas. Kentucky has admitted the Negro children in 20 out of 224 school districts, touching 13 counties. Delaware has gone ahead with the matter in the Northernmost of its three counties; "down-state" still resists. All this is on the edges of the "Old South", and in Virginia, the Crarolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana no public schools have been opened to all except at military posts (where all has proceded peacefully), and at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where the junior and senior high schools students are together.

(On the Colleges, we at the Southern Regional Council count 149 institutions in Southern or Border States formerly open only to members of one race which withinin the last three or four years have opened their doors to all.) The only States in which the State Universities have not opened are South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida. Little or no complaint in all the other Southeren State Universities (or State or private Colleges) which have opened.

Date? 1955

VOLUNTARY INTEGRATION IN THE SOUTH

Despite the controversy over school segregation, there are hundreds of examples of quiet integration in Southern communities. Most of them never make the headlines. Here from the files of the Southern Regional Council is some of the evidence of this little-recognized progress.

Negroes on Public Bodies

In at least thirteen Southern towns and cities, Negroes have been elected to the city council or board of aldermen. Negroes are serving on the school boards of 14 cities in the region, and on the state school boards of Maryland, Kentucky, and North Carolina. Several cities have Negro representation on their city Democratic executive committees and their local planning commissions. Most of the successful Negro candidates were supported by a substantial number of white voters.

Integration in Parochial Schools

Most Catholic institutions of higher learning and parochial schools in such "border" states as Missouri and Delaware have been admitting both races for several years. But since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, the practice has spread to parochial schools further south. Negro and white children now attend Catholic elementary or secondary schools together in

such cities as Richmond, Raleigh, Rock Hill (S.C.), Little Rock, Nashville, San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi, Austin and Amarillo. Other dioceses, like New Orleans, are planning to drop racial barriers in their schools once the Supreme Court has handed down its decrees in the public school cases.

Integration in Private Colleges

Private institutions of higher learning -- particularly those that are church-related -- have been desegregating at an increasing rate during recent years. This is all the more significant in that these institutions are not legally affected by court rulings, but have opened their doors voluntarily. As of February of this year, some 60 private colleges, seminaries, and universities -- formerly all-white -- were admitting Negro students.

Professional Associations

As early as 1950, there was a clear-cut trend toward integration in Southern state associations of doctors, lawyers, nurses, and librarians; the social workers were already open to both races in all thirteen of the Southern states. Today Negro doctors are admitted to full membership in eight Southern state medical associations, and to "scientific" (non-voting) membership in two others. Nurses' associations are non-segregated in all but one of the Southern states, lawyers' associations in six, and librarians'

associations in six. Although the exact number is not known, local ministerial associations in scores of Southern cities are interracial, as are most of the existing state councils of churches.

City Employees

A survey of 16 Southern cities in 1951 found a total of 6500 Negro municipal employees. Many of these, of course, held menial, unskilled jobs, but the range of skills and professions represented by the Negro employees was surprising. Over 110 different job classifications above the unskilled level were filled by Negroes in one or more of the 16 cities. Included were foreman, painter, bricklayer, social worker, physician, municipal judge, stenographer, cashier, and bailiff.

Two of the municipal jobs most actively sought by Negroes -- because of their key role in protecting the community -- are policeman and fireman. In the past ten years the employment of Negro policemen has changed from a daring innovation to an accepted practice in most of the South. Today 147 cities in 13 Southern states employ a total of 832 policemen and policewomen. The employment of Negro firemen is much more limited, but is spreading rapidly. As of this date, 13 Southern cities employ a total of 142 Negro firemen, at least twelve of whom are officers.

Community Chests and Councils

A survey just completed by the Atlanta Urban League shows increasing representation of Negroes on the boards of community chests and councils in the South. It also documents the fact that, in larger cities at least, the trend is away from the separate Negro fund-raising division and toward an integrated campaign organization. Out of 26 Southern and border-state cities surveyed, Negroes were represented on community chest boards in 18 and on planning council boards in 20. Fourteen of the 26 cities reported that they maintained no separate Negro division in their annual campaigns, and 17 reported that Negroes are invited to campaign rallies, report meetings, and dinners.

Public Libraries

In the light of the Supreme Court's school decision, the "separate but equal" principle in public libraries will probably be ruled out. But even before the school decision, a number of Southern cities had opened their formerly all-white libraries to Negroes. As of January 1954, Negroes had free use of the main public library in 62 towns and cities in the South. Twenty-four more communities gave limited service to Negroes at the main library, and 11 admitted Negro patrons to one or more branches. These numbers can be expected to rise sharply in the years just ahead.

Ed. Texas.

MEMO

February 14, 1956

TO: Florence Irving

FROM: George S. Mitchell

I was told in Texas the other day that North Texas College opened its doors to Negroes, December 2, 1955.

GM

Check: we had an earlier date
FID

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 10, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President Roy N. Baker
Bethel College
McKenzie, Tennessee

Dear President Baker:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

Copy to Bethel College Seminary

- -

April _, 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

We have had none

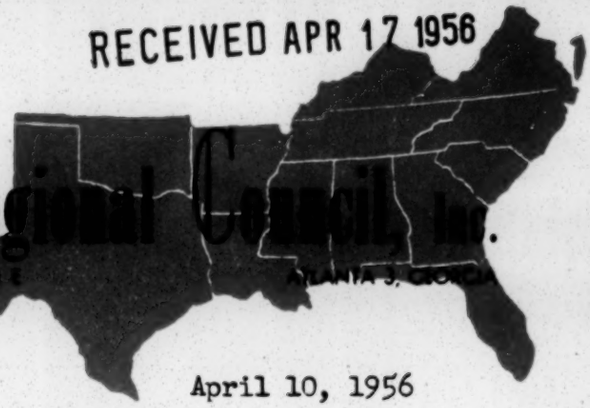
In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? _____.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature Roy N. Baker, Pres
School Bethel College
McKenzie Tenn.

RECEIVED APR 14 1956

RECEIVED APR 17 1956



Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 10, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President David K. Allen
Davis and Elkins College
Elkins, West Virginia

Dear President Allen:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

- - - -

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 10, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED APR 17 1956

Dean E. Felix Kloman
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary
Alexander, Virginia

Dear Dean Kloman:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

- -

April __, 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? 1951.
To the undergraduate college? _____. This is a graduate school

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐ This is a graduate theological seminary
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature E. F. Kloman, Dean

School Prot. Epis. Theol. Sem. in Va.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 10, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mother M. Erskine, President
College of the Sacred Heart
Grand Coteau, Louisiana

Dear Mother Erskine:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

- -

April 14, 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____. We have no graduate work
To the undergraduate college? 1953.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes [X] No [ ]
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes [ ] No [ ]
In the undergraduate college? Yes [X] No [ ]

Signature _____
Mother M. Erskine
School College of the Sacred Heart
Grand Coteau, Louisiana

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 10, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED APR 20 1956

President A. A. Page
Pikesville Junior College
Pikesville, Kentucky

Dear President Page:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

April __, 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1954.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature A. A. Page

School Pikeville College

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 10, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President John L. Yost
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear President Yost:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

- -

April 17, 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____. Our enrollment has been largely confined
To the undergraduate college? _____. to Lutheran students and we have never enrolled a Negro student -

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes [ ] No [X]
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes [ ] No [X]
In the undergraduate college? Yes [ ] No [X]

Signature John L. Yost, President

School Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary
Columbia, S.C.

April 16, 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED APR 23 1956

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1930s.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes [✓] No [ ]
*In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes [ ] No [ ]
In the undergraduate college? Yes [✓] No [ ]

Signature Sister Margaret Mary
School College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Baltimore 10, Maryland

* We do not offer graduate or professional courses, since we are a strictly liberal arts undergraduate college, with the one professional undergraduate program being teacher education.

April 13, 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1952.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes [*] No [ ]
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes [ ] No [ ]
In the undergraduate college? Yes [*] No [ ]

Signature Sister Mary Antonia
School Brescia College, Owensboro, Ky.

RECEIVED APR 14 1956

April __, 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED APR 14 1956

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1955 (September) One student applied and was accepted.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? *Yes [X] No [ ]
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes [ ] No [ ]
In the undergraduate college? Yes [ ] No [ ]

Signature Sister M. Christine
School Sacred Heart Junior College
Belmont, N. C.

*The one student referred to above had to drop out because of illness in the fall, but her standing is good, and she will return to college in September.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President Roi S. Wood
Joplin Junior College
Joplin, Missouri

Dear President Wood:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1954.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☒ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☒ No ☐

Signature Roi S. Wood

School Joplin Junior College

Joplin Junior College is a two year undergraduate College.

Only copy remaining!

June, 1956

DESEGREGATING WHITE INSTITUTIONS

The following is a list of colleges and universities in the District of Columbia and the seventeen Southern and border states integrating their student bodies since 1935 when the University of Maryland admitted a Negro to its Law School. The majority of these did not open or reopen their doors to Negroes until 1948 or later: at least eighty-seven have integrated since May, 1954. Some still limit Negro students to graduate and/or professional schools while others accept all qualified applicants at any level. A few of the schools listed may not have enrolled Negro students: however, the State Board of Regents or comparable bodies have unequivocally established an open policy.

Not listed are colleges ordered by the Courts to admit Negroes, but still appearing recalcitrant: also, those schools announcing integration plans for Fall, 1956 or later are not on this list.

	Institutions	Legal Control
1	Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama	Roman Catholic
2	Arkansas A and M College, College Heights, Ark.	State
3	Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Ark.	State
4	Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.	State
5	Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.	State
6	Henderson State Teachers College Arkadelphia, Arkansas	State
7	Southern State College, Magnolia, Arkansas	State
8	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.	State
9	University of Arkansas Graduate Center Little Rock, Arkansas	State
10	University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware	State
11	American University, District of Columbia	Methodist
12	Catholic University of America District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
13	Columbian College of George Washington Univ. Junior and Senior Divisions	Private

Institutions	Legal Control
14 District of Columbia Teachers College (This name was assumed on July 1, 1955 upon the merger of Wilson Teachers College, formerly for white, and Minor Teachers College, formerly for Negroes. Both of these had integrated their individual student bodies in September, 1954).	Municipal
15 Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
16 George Washington University District of Columbia	Private
17 Georgetown University, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
18 Georgetown Visitation Junior College District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
19 Immaculata Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
20 Trinity College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
21 Barry College, Miami, Florida	Roman Catholic
2 Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.	Presbyterian
3 Ashland Junior College, Ashland, Kentucky	Municipal
4 Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
5 Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
6 Berea College, Berea Kentucky	Private
7 College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky	Disciples of Christ
8 Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky	Southern Baptist
9 Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
30 Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky	Private
31 Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky	State
32 Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
33 Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky	Municipal

Institutions	Legal Control
34 Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
35 Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	S. Baptist
36 Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
37 University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.	Municipal
38 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	State
39 Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky	Methodist
40 Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
1 West Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State
2 College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La.	Roman Catholic
3 John McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.	State
4 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	State
5 Loyola University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
6 New Orleans (La.) Baptist Theological Sem.	S. Baptist
7 Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
8 Southeastern Louisiana Institute, Hammond, La.	State
9 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.	State
50 Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore, Md.	City
1 College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	Roman Catholic
2 Frostburg Teachers College, Frostburg, Md.	State
3 Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland	Private
4 John Hopkins University, Baltimore Maryland	Private
5 Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
6 Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
7 Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
8 St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
9 St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland	Private

	Institutions	Legal Control
60	Towson Teachers College, Towson	State
1	University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions	State
2	Westminister Theological Seminary, Westminister Md.	Methodist
3	Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.	State
4	Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri	Disciples of Christ
5	Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri	Municipal
6	Joplin Junior College, Joplin, Missouri	District
7	Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri	Municipal
8	St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri	Roman Catholic
9	St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Municipal
70	Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau Mo.	State
1	Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.	State
2	University of Kansas City, Missouri	Private
3	University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divs.	State
4	Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	Private
5	Webster College, Webster Groves, Missouri	Roman Catholic
6	Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina	Roman Catholic
7	Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N. C.	Private
8	North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.	State
9	Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N. C.	Roman Catholic
80	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.	State
1	Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa, N. C.	Presbyterian
2	Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton, Okl.	State
3	Central State College, Edmond, Oklahoma	State

Institutions	Legal Control
4 Conners State Agricultural College, Warner, Okla.	State
5 East Central State College, Ada, Oklahoma	State
6 Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Wilburton	State
7 Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo	State
8 Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee, Oklahoma	Municipal
9 Northeastern Oklahoma A and M , Miami, Oklahoma	State
90 ~~80~~ Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State
1 Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State
2 Northwestern State College, Alva, Oklahoma	State
3 Oklahoma A and M College, Stillwater	State
4 Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee	Baptist
5 Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist
6 Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State
7 Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore	State
8 Panhandle A and M College, Goodwell	State
9 Phillips University, Enid Graduates in 1951, regular undergraduates in 1955	Disciples of Christ
10 St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic
1 Southeastern State College, Durant, Oklahoma	State
2 Southwestern State College, Weatherford	State
3 University of Oklahoma, Norman	State
4 American University of Memphis, Tennessee	Private
5 Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State
6 East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State
7 Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee	Presbyterian
8 Peabody College - Summer, 1954 Admitted 14 Negro principles to special program	

Institutions	Legal Control
9 Scarritt College for Christian Workers Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist
10 University of the South School of Theology Sewanee, Tennessee	Prot. Episcopal
11 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee	State
12 Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville	Private
13 Amarillo (Junior) College, Amarillo, Texas	Municipal
14 Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary Austin, Texas	Presbyterian
15 Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth, Texas	Disciples of Christ
16 Del Mar (Junior) College, Corpus Christi, Texas	Municipal
17 Frank Phillips (Junior) College, Borger, Texas	District
18 Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls, Texas	County
19 Howard County Junior College, Big Spring, Texas	County
20 Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
21 Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore, Texas	District
22 Medical College of Texas, Galveston, Texas	State
23 McMurry College, Abilene, Texas	Southern Methodist
24 North Texas State College, Denton, Texas	State
25 Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Texas	District
26 Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
27 Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas	County
28 Paris Junior College	Municipal
29 St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas	Roman Catholic
30 St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
31 San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Texas	Municipal
~~23~~ 32 San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal

Institutions	Legal Control
23 Southern Methodist University, Dallas Texas (School of Theology and Evening Law School)	Methodist
24 Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth	Baptist
25 Texarkana College, Texarkana	Municipal
26 Texas Southmost College, Brownsville	Municipal
27 Texas Western, El Paso	State
28 University of Texas, Austin, Texas	State
29 Victoria (Junior) College, Victoria, Texas	Municipal
1 ~~40~~ Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas	South Baptist
~~41~~ Wharton County Junior College, Wharton, Texas	County
~~42~~ Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia	Brethern
~~43~~ College of William and Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions, Virginia	State
~~44~~ Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	State
~~45~~ Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia	Prot. Episcopal
~~46~~ Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, Va.	State
~~47~~ Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.	Presbyterian
~~48~~ University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.	State
~~49~~ Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.	State
1 ~~50~~ Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia	Private
~~51~~ Concord College, Athens, West Virginia	State
~~52~~ Davis and Elkins College, Elkins	Private
~~53~~ Fairmont State College, Fairmont	State
~~54~~ Glenville State College, Glenville, W. Va.	State
~~55~~ Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.	State

Institutions	Legal Control
1 56 Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University, Keyser, West Virginia	State
57 Salem College, Salem, West Virginia	Seventh Day Baptist
58 Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown, W.Va.	State
59 West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W.Va.	State
1 60 West Virginia Institute of Technology Montgomery, W. Va.	State
61 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	State
62 West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	Methodist

DESEGREGATING NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

Many Negro colleges have never excluded white students, but in practice, the student body has been primarily Negro. In the majority of cases white students in attendance before 1948 were the children of faculty members. Recently, some of the private and denominational colleges whose charters limited enrollment to Negroes have removed these restrictions. The boards of trustees of several colleges without such restrictions have affirmed that their colleges are open to qualified students regardless of race. Some of the colleges listed below may not have had any enrollment of white students since the charter changes or the pronouncement on admission policies.

	Institutions	Legal Control
1	Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama	American Missionary Association and Private
2	Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas	Methodist
3	Howard University, District of Columbia	Federal Government and Private
4	Minor Teachers College, District of Columbia (Consolidated with Wilson which was formerly restricted to white students and name changed to District of Columbia Teachers College)	Municipal
5	Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Methodist
6	Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia	Methodist
7	Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia	Private
8	Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia	Private
9	Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.	State
10	Xavier University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
11	Bowie State Teachers College, Bowie, Maryland	State
12	Coppin State Teachers College, Baltimore, Md.	State
13	Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.	State
14	Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland	State

Institutions	Legal Control
15 St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Miss.	Roman Catholic
16 Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri	State
17 Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina	Methodist
18 Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian
19 Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina	Methodist
20 Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina	Baptist
21 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Penn.	Private
22 Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina	Baptist
23 American Baptist Theological Seminary Nashville, Tennessee	Baptist
24 Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee	Private
25 LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee	American Missionary Assoc.
26 St. Phillips College, San Antonio	Municipal
27 Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia	Private
28 St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville	Prot. Episcopal
29 Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia	Baptist
30 Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.	State
31 West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.	State

July, 1957
~~December, 1956~~

FORMERLY WHITE COLLEGES DESEGREGATING SINCE JUNE, 1956

	Institutions	Legal Control
163	Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.	State
64	Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky	State
65	Salisbury Teachers College, Salisbury, Maryland	State
66	Jefferson City Junior College, Jefferson City, Missouri	District
67	Junior College of Flat River, Flat River, Missouri	Municipal
68	Moberly Junior College, Moberly, Missouri	Municipal
69	Northeast Mo. State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo. * (See below)	State
170	Trenton Junior College, Trenton, Missouri	Municipal
71	Gaston Technical Institute, Gastonia, North Carolina	State
	Western Carolina College - Graduate division, Pembroke, N.C.	State
72	Woman's College of University of N.C., Greensboro, N.C.	State
73	Altus College, Altus, Oklahoma	Municipal
74	Benedictine Heights College, Tulsa, Oklahoma	Roman Catholic
75	El Reno Junior College, El Reno, Oklahoma	District
76	Poteau Junior College, Poteau, Oklahoma	Private
77	Sayre Junior College, Sayre, Oklahoma	District
78	Seminole Junior College, Seminole, Oklahoma	Private
79	University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma	Private
180	Memphis State College, Memphis, Tennessee	State
81	Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.	State
82	Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.	State
83	Vanderbilt School of Law, Nashville, Tennessee	Private
84	Cisco Junior College, Cisco, Texas	Municipal
85	Gainesville Junior College, Gainesville, Texas	Municipal
86	Lamar State College, Beaumont, Texas	State
87	*Northwest Mo. State College, Maryville, Missouri	State

187 white

CB7A
Fold-453

Resistance to the Supreme Court decision is increasing daily through White Citizens' Councils and similar groups and through the efforts of some official leadership in the South. This resistance is jeopradizing the bright future of the South more than the leaders will admit.

The resistance is taking the form of a phony anti-Communist drive. In the face of temperate people who are attempting to work out a reasonable solution to the segregation problems, a concerted drive is being made to label the Supreme Court and anyone who would support the Constitution of the United States as "Red dominated."

The segregation decision is here to stay and the actual process of ~~xxxxxxxx~~xxxx desegregation will be carried out despite the attempt to label "communistic" anyone who supports the theory that Americans are law-abiding people. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Where the South is to live in turmoil or in peace while the solution comes about depends on the Southern people themselves. The idea that anyone who supports a ruling by the Supreme Court is "subversive" is a most ridiculous argument. The dictionary definition of "subvert" is "to undermine the morals, allegiance, or faith of." Which groups today are undermining allegiance to the laws of the United States?

The decision on the segregation question is a local one and should be worked out on the community level by both races. In the many instances that communities have worked out plans for integration, the changeover has been accomplished without incident with the exception of those communities that are beleaguered by so-called "citizens groups." Such a ~~community~~ beleaguered community is Hoxie, Arkansas. The changeover to an integrated, more economical school system was without incident until ~~the school board~~ a group of White America began taking pot-shots at the school ~~board~~ board. To date, the White America ~~stymied~~ group has been stymied since Hoxie is operating its school according to law. The ~~sad~~ distressing part of the resistance movement is that in many cases, although not in all instances, these groups have the moral and legal backing of community and state leaders.

We think it is time for these leaders to stop and think what this attack ~~means~~ on the orderly process of changeover means to the South? It means needless turmoil since inevitably the Negro will be successful in his bid for first class citizenship. In many cases, it will mean violence. Already there is evidence of this in Southern cities. It will mean more difficulty for Southern officials in selling school bonds. Already many Southern bonds are going begging and investors show their doubt of these securities by demanding higher interest rates on Southern school bonds. And there is little doubt that

the South will lose a great deal of the potential industry and business that has been eyeing the ~~xxxxxxx~~ Southern region looking for new locations.

Recently, Governor Hugh White and others from the state of Mississippi visited Chicago and New York to discuss industrial prospects for Mississippi. It should be clear to Southern leaders that any big business will be cautious in moving to a state which has the racist reputation that Mississippi boasts.

It is odd that Mississippi and other Southern states attempt to entice these ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx~~ industries to locate in the South; and ~~xxx~~ at the same time, ~~hx~~ blast those sane and reasonable efforts attempting to work out a solution to Southern problems which will be in keeping with the national temper and policy. Odd, yet true, that Southerners whould label "subversive" the only real, Southern effort to make the South a real part of the nation, economically and otherwise.

The Negro's future in the South is assured by law. The future of the South itself depends on the respect all people in the South have for the law.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 2, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED JUL 9 1956

President Irvin Stewart
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia

Dear President Stewart:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? 1939.
To the undergraduate college? 1947.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☒ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☒ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☒ No ☐

Signature [illegible]

School Registrar x
Ch. Com. on Admissions
West Virginia U
Morgantown, W. Va

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 29, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President Paul R. Taylor
El Reno Junior College
El Reno, Oklahoma

Dear President Taylor:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving/ys
Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1955-56.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature Paul Taylor

School Pres. El Reno J.C.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 29, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President Clifford Peterson
Altus College
Altus, Oklahoma

Dear President Peterson:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? X.
To the undergraduate college? X.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☒
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☒
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☒

Signature Clifford Peterson

School Altus College

RECEIVED JUN 4 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 29, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President L. R. Wilson
Central Christian College
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Dear President Wilson:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving/gs
Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? _____.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature _____

School _____

The Board has not yet acted to admit negroes.
James O. Baird, President

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President Elmo Bransby
St. Edward's University
Austin, Texas

Dear President Bransby:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 6 years.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature B. Elmo Bransby

School St Edward's Univ.

We have no graduate school.
always did admit negroes

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MAY 1956
RECEIVED
W. VA. TECH
PRES. OFFICE

President W. B. Axtell
West Virginia Institute of Technology
Montgomery, West Virginia

Dear President Axtell:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? 1954-55.
To the undergraduate college? YES.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☒ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☒
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☒ No ☐

Signature L. I. Gilchrist

School W. Va. Institute of Technology

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President Eugene S. Briggs
Phillips University
Enid, Oklahoma

Dear President Briggs:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? 1951.
To the undergraduate college? 1955.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature Eugene S. Briggs
School Phillips University

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President C. I. Pontius
University of Tulsa
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear President Pontius:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? 1950-51.
To the undergraduate college? 1953-54.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature _____

School _____

THE UNIVERSITY OF TULSA
By C. I. Duncan, Sec'y-Treas.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President Leslie E. Ziegler
Culver-Stockton College
Canton, Missouri

Dear President Ziegler:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? ____.
To the undergraduate college? 1955-56.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes [x] No [ ]
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes [ ] No [ ]
In the undergraduate college? Yes [x] No [ ]

Signature L. E. Ziegler

School Culver-Stockton College
Canton, Missouri

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dean Nelle Blum
St. Joseph Junior College
St. Joseph, Missouri

Dear Dean Blum:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? Summer, 1954

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature Nelle Blum

School St Joseph Jr. College

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President J. M. Hodges
Wharton County Junior College
Wharton, Texas

Dear President Hodges:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? admitted to the Wharton Co. Jr. college in Sept. 1954.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature J. M. Hodges

School Wharton Co. Jr. College

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President C. J. Garland
Texas Southmost College
Brownsville, Texas

Dear President Garland:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? No graduate school
To the undergraduate college? ~~freshman~~ year

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature C J Garland

School Texas Southmost College

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President R. P. Ward
Pan American College
Edinburg, Texas

Dear President Ward:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1954.

We have no graduate or professional schools.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? ~~Yes ☐ No ☐~~
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature R. P. Ward

R. P. Ward
President

School ~~PAN AMERICAN COLLEGE~~
EDINBURG, TEXAS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President Oliver S. Ikenberry
Shepherd State College
Shepherdstown, West Virginia

Dear President Ikenberry:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? —.
To the undergraduate college? 1954.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☒ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☒
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☒ No ☐

Signature O S Ikenberry, Pres

School Shepherd College

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mr. E. E. Church
Potomac State College
Keyser, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Church:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1954-55

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature E. E. Church

School Potomac State College

Jarvis College

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President Virgil H. Stewart
Concord College
Athens, ~~Georgia~~ W. VA.

Dear President Stewart:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1954-55.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes [X] No [ ]
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes [ ] No [ ]
In the undergraduate college? Yes [X] No [ ]

Signature Virgil H. Stewart
School Concord College
Athens, W. Va.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President John W. Pence
Fairmont Stat e College
Fairmont, West Virginia

Dear President Pence:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

* In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1954.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☒ No ☐
* In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☒ No ☐

Signature John W. Pence

School Fairmont State College.

* We do not offer graduate work.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

President K. Duane Hurley
Salem College
Salem, West Virginia

Dear President Hurley:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1955 *.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☒ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☒ No ☐

Signature K. Duane Hurley

School Salem College, Salem, W. Va.

* This was the first year an application was received for admission as a full-time, on-campus student. Negroes have enrolled from time to time in extension and night classes for many years.

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? - - -.
To the undergraduate college? 1949*.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature A. A. Schoolcraft, Dean
School W. Va. Wesleyan College
Buckhannon, W. Va.

Were first admitted in 1949 as degree candidates. Some had enrolled earlier in extension classes, in evening classes, and as special students in day courses.
Have had only the hardest of experiences.

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? _____. Have not been admitted.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☒
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature Cyrintha Terry
Cyrintha Terry
School Lindsey Wilson College (This is a junior college)
Columbia, Kentucky

RECEIVED AUG 3 1956

---

2 May 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? _____.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature Norman S. Lent, President
School Westminster Theological Seminary
Maryland

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? _____.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☑
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature Belle H Riley
School Pinkerton High School and Midway Junior College

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? Feb. 1951.
To the undergraduate college? July 1954.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature Luther E. Bledsoe, Registrar
School Marshall College
Huntington, W. Virginia

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? — We have no such schools
To the undergraduate college? 1954.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☒ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☒ No ☐

Signature Charles H. Eccles, Pres.
School West Liberty State College.

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 4 1956

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? _____.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☑
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☑

Signature Erich B. Alexander
School ~~Sayre Junior~~ College
Oklahoma

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? No graduate work offered.
To the undergraduate college? 1948.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☒ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☒ No ☐

Signature Harry D. Pellin
School Glenville State College
Glenville, W. Virginia

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? ~~Jan. 14~~ September 1955

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature Bessie M. Huff, Dean
School Muskogee Junior College

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? None so far.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☑
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☑
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☑

Signature Roger W. Getz President
School Bacone College.
Oklahoma

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? 1955-56

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☑ No ☐

Signature M. Hill Pres
School Ark. Polytechnic College

Have one Negro boy who lives in Russellville.

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

May 1956

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? _____.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☑
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☑
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☑

Signature Henry Thompson
School Ark A & M College
College Heights, Ark

Our previous records show Negroes enrolled in 1950-1951

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? 1951.
~~To the undergraduate college?~~ _____.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☑ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☑ No ☐
~~In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☐~~

Signature Nina Bowell, Registrar
School The College of the Bible
Lexington, Kentucky

Mo - white State colleges

1 Central Mo St Coll

2 NE Mo St Teachers College

3 NW Mo St College

4 SE Mo St Coll

5 SW Mo St Coll

U of Mo

58
16
37
5
58
46
104

Out Colleges white

Total accepting at least 1 white student — 46

Location — DC — 9
Mo — 8
Ky — 6
Tex — 5
NC — 3
Mo — 3
Tenn — 3
W. Va 3
Ohio 2
La — 2
Va — 1
Ala — 1

22
1
23

Auspices

RC — 25
Secular — 11
Meth — 4
Presby — 2
S. Bapt 1
Bapt 1
Brethern 1
Disc. Chrst 1

Out Coll — N — 12
Private — 4
Bapt 3
Meth 2
Epis 1
AMA 1
Presby 1

State colleges - white

Total no. accepting at least 1 Negro student — 37

Location — Ark — 8
Del — 1
Ky — 1
La — 3
NC — 2
Okla — 2
Md — 1 ~~[illegible]~~ (2 campus)
Tenn — 1
Mo — 2 (2 div. of U of Mo)
Tex — 3
Va — 5
W. Va 8

Ark — 8
W. Va 8
Mo — 7 (?)
Va — 8
La 3
Tex 3
Okla 2
NC 2
Del 1
Ky 1
Md 1

Negro — 5 have accepted at least 1 white student

Location — W. Va — 2
Md — 1
Ky — 1
Mo — 1

5

Municipal + County Colleges — white

Total integrated — 16

Junior Coll — 12

at least 4 yr — 4

16
37
53

22

Location — DC — 1

Ky — 2

Mo — 3

Tex — 10

Municipal + county Colleges - Negro

Total integrated — 1

Location — Washington, DC

Ministers Losing Pastorates

Rev. Roy C. Delamotte - JACKSON DAILY NEWS (Miss.) of June 21, 1955 reported that Rev. Delamotte had been appointed to a Methodist Church at the Annual Mississippi Conference meeting the previous week. After a speech condemning Jim Crow the church informed the Conference that he was undesirable, and the Conference did not find a church willing to accept him.

Rev. Ed Jones - ATLANTA JOURNAL of March 20, 1955 reported that Rev. Jones had been dismissed as pastor of the Fortune Baptist Church near Parkin, Arkansas in late February, 1955 because he preached that segregation was sinful. He was working in Memphis at the time of the news story.

Rev. G. Jackson Stafford - Resigned October 19, 1955 (effective Nov. 28, 1955) from pastorship of Batesburg Baptist Church, Batesburg, South Carolina.

Rev. Robert Trotman - ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of June 28, 1954 reported the resignation of Rev. Trotman upon the request of the deacons. This followed a sermon in which he approved the May 17th decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. He is from Lumpkin, Georgia and the church involved was the Bronwood Baptist Church in Terrell County, Georgia.

Rev. Marsh Callaway - CLARION LEDGER, Jackson, Miss., Nov. 30, 1954. Durant Presbyterian Church, Durant, Miss. Central Presbytery voted to dissolve relationship with Rev. Callaway, effective Dec. 31. (Minister asked to remain until March 31st. Elders requested his immediate dismissal.) Minister stated his elders "kicked me out because I spoke against The Citizens Council".

Miss Jo Lee Fritz - Wesley Foundation of Woman's College, Greensboro, N. C. Released in September 1955, reportedly because of NAACP membership and liberal racial views.

Rev. Harry Wilson - Danville, Va - See Feb So. School News

NEGRO ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING
IN THE SOUTH FORMERLY OPEN ONLY TO WHITE STUDENTS

SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT	DATE AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION
STATE SCHOOLS		
University of Arkansas	Law .....5 Medicine 2	9-4-50, Press
University of Delaware	10 different suits for admission were filed at the time the decision to open the university was rendered.	8-9-50, Press
University of Kentucky	All divisions, summer session, 1950.....63 Expected enrollment, fall, 1950.....12	9-4-50, Press
Louisiana State University	Law Journalism) Agriculture) 6 Education Nursing Education.....1	10-51, Christian Conscience 11-51, Christian Conscience
University of Missouri	Total enrollment.....3	9-4-50, Press
University of North Carolina	Law.....4 Medicien.....1 Romance Languages.....1	6-9-51, Press July, 1951, Staff
University of Oklahoma	Summer session,1950....90 Summer session,1951..... (Estimate) ...150-200	9-4-50, Press 6-17-51, Press
Oklahoma A & M College	Enrollment, 1950-51...15 Summer session,1951..... (Estimate) 200-250	SRC correspondent 6-17-51, Press
University of Tennessee	Chemistry..... 1	1-20-52, Press
University of Texas	Enrollment, 1950-51..... (Estimate) 20	SRC Correspondent
University of Virginia	Law.....1 Education.....1	8-25-51, Press
Medical College of Va.	3	8-25-51, Press
William and Mary	1	4-7-51, Press

September 5

RECEIVED
SEP 8

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Anna:

I received a nice letter from the Trappists in Conyers. No Negro Trappists there yet, but colored and white hear Mass together from the balcony when they visit the monastery.

On your permanent list of private institutions, I would suggest Loyola College(Jesuit), Baltimore 10, Md. The first Negro student was accepted in 1943.

On your more recent list, some additions can be made. Here in Washington there are six interracial colleges and universities, admitting qualified candidates regardless of race. Practically all races are represented at the following institutions:

Catholic University of America
Georgetown University
Trinity College
Dunbarton College of Holy Cross
Georgetown Visitation Convent(Junior College)
Immaculata Junior College

If you have the time and energy, I would look into the three Catholic colleges in San Antonio, Texas: Our Lady of the Lake College, St. Mary's University, and Incarnate Word College. My information is that all three have had Negro students attending graduate courses and also under-graduate courses on a part-time basis. My guess is that Texas will soon be in the headlines.

Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. is supposed to be unopposed to the admission of Negroes. John J. O'Connor

Tennessee

~~Mrs. Pieper~~

Mrs. Mary Gladys Pieper (1953-54 S.S.S. List)
Maryville College,
Maryville, Tenn.

Mr. William E. Cole (1953-54 S.S.S. list)
University of Tenn.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Virginia

Dr/ Warren Groff
Bridgewater College
Bridgewater, Virginia

Miss Sara Gilliam (1953-54 S.S.S. list)
Monroe Hall
Univ. of Va.
Charolttesville, Va.

Mr. Leland H. Tate (1953-54 S.S.S. list)
V. P. I.
Blacksburg, Va.

Mr. Wayne R. Kernodle (1953-54 S.S.S. list)
William and Mary
Williamsburg, Va.

Missouri

Father Albert S. Foley, (1953-54 S.S.S. list)
St. Louis Univ.
St. Louis 3, Mo.

Mr. Ralph C. Patrick, Jr. (1953-54 S.S.S. list)
Washington University
St. Louis 5, Mo.

Ark.

Mr. Franz Adler (1953-54 S. S. S. membership list)
Univ. of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Kentucky

Miss Julia Allen
Dean of Women
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dr. James Gladden (Sociology)
Dr. H. Green Trimble (Political Science)
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Louisiana

Mr. Hollis Hayward
YMCA Secretary
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La.

There are also a number of L. S. U. persons on the Sociological Society list.

Mr. Benj. Kaplan (1953-54 S.S.S. list)
Box 1, Southwestern La. Inst.
Lafayette, La.

North Carolina

See S.S.S. list for U.N. C. and N. C. State

Mr. Fred Hanna (1954-55)
Warren Wilson Junior College
Swannanoa, N. C.

Tennessee

S.S.S. refers to Southern Sociological Society Membership List

Ina C. Brown (1953-54 S.S.S. list)
Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

Date ?

Formerly White
Southern and Border State Institutions of Higher Learning
Admitting Negro Students

State supported graduate level or professional schools:

Arkansas A & M College, Monticello, Ark.
Arkansas Polytechnic Institute, Russellville, Ark.
Arkansas State College, Jonesboro, Ark.
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.
Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla.
Southern State College, Magnolia, Ark.
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.
University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. (Including 5 state colleges)
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
West Virginia University, Morganton, W. Va.
William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. (Including Richmond Professional Institute and the Norfolk Division of W & M-VPI)
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

State and municipal schools, undergraduate level:

Amarillo Junior College, Amarillo, Tex.
Cincinnatti College of Music, Cincinnatti, Ohio
Del Mar Junior College, Corpus Christi, Tex.
Hardin Junior College, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Howard County Junior College, Big Springs, Tex.
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla.
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Ky.
San Angelo Junior College, San Angelo, Tex.
University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

Private institutions:

Alderson-Broaddus College, Philippi, W. Va.
American University, Washington, D. C.
Austin Theological Seminary, Austin, Tex.
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky.
Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N. C.
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.
Cumberland (Presbyterian) Seminary, McKenzie, Tenn.
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, Washington, D. C.
Georgetown Visitation Convent (Junior College), Washington, D. C.
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Imaculata Junior College, Washington, D. C.
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Tex.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.
Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.
Mt. St, Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.
Nazareth College, Louisville, Ky.
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans, La.
Notre Dame Seminary (Marist), New Orleans, La.
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Tex.
Sacred Heart College, Grand Coteau, La.
St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.
St. Joseph's Infirmary School of Nursing, Louisville, Ky.
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing, Louisville, Ky.
St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Tex.
Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.
Southern (Lutheran) Seminary, Columbia, S. C. → not open - Presidents' letter, April 1952
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Tex.
Trinity College, Washington, D. C.
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.
University of the South School of Theology, Sewanee, Tenn.
Ursuline College, Louisville, Ky.
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville, Tenn.
Virginia Episcopal Seminary, Alexandria, Va.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Wayland College, Plainview, Tex.
Webster College, Webster Groves, Mo.
West Virginia Wesleyan, Buckhannon, W. Va.

June, 1956

DESEGREGATING WHITE INSTITUTIONS

The following is a list of colleges and universities in the District of Columbia and the seventeen Southern and border states integrating their student bodies since 1935 when the University of Maryland admitted a Negro to its Law School. The majority of these did not open or reopen their doors to Negroes until 1948 or later: at least eighty-seven have integrated since May, 1954. Some still limit Negro students to graduate and/or professional schools while others accept all qualified applicants at any level. A few of the schools listed may not have enrolled Negro students: however, the State Board of Regents or comparable bodies have unequivocally established an open policy.

Not listed are colleges ordered by the Courts to admit Negroes, but still appearing recalcitrant: also, those schools announcing integration plans for Fall, 1956 or later are not on this list.

Institutions	Legal Control
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama	Roman Catholic
Arkansas A and M College, College Heights, Ark.	State
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Ark.	State
Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.	State
Henderson State Teachers College Arkadelphia, Arkansas	State
Southern State College, Magnolia, Arkansas	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.	State
University of Arkansas Graduate Center Little Rock, Arkansas	State
University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware	State
American University, District of Columbia	Methodist
Catholic University of America District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Columbian College of George Washington Univ. Junior and Senior Divisions	Private

Institutions	Legal Control
District of Columbia Teachers College (This name was assumed on July 1, 1955 upon the merger of Wilson Teachers College, formerly for white, and Minor Teachers College, formerly for Negroes. Both of these had integrated their individual student bodies in September, 1954).	Municipal
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
George Washington University District of Columbia	Private
Georgetown University, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Immaculata Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Trinity College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Barry College, Miami, Florida	Roman Catholic
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.	Presbyterian
Ashland Junior College, Ashland, Kentucky	Municipal
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea Kentucky	Private
College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky	Disciples of Christ
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky	Southern Baptist
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky	Private
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky	State
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky	Municipal

Institutions	Legal Control
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	S. Baptist
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.	Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	State
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky	Methodist
Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
West Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State
College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La.	Roman Catholic
John McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.	State
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	State
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
New Orleans (La.) Baptist Theological Sem.	S. Baptist
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
Southeastern Louisiana Institute, Hammond, La.	State
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.	State
Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore, Md.	City
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	Roman Catholic
Frostburg Teachers College, Frostburg, Md.	State
Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland	Private
John Hopkins University, Baltimore Maryland	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland	Private

Institutions	Legal Control
Towson Teachers College, Towson	State
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions	State
Westminister Theological Seminary, Westminister Md.	Methodist
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.	State
Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri	Disciples of Christ
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin, Missouri	District
Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri	Municipal
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Municipal
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau Mo.	State
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.	State
University of Kansas City, Missouri	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divs.	State
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves, Missouri	Roman Catholic
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N. C.	Private
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.	State
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N. C.	Roman Catholic
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.	State
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa, N. C.	Presbyterian
Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton, Okl.	State
Central State College, Edmond, Oklahoma	State

Institutions	Legal Control
Conners State Agricultural College, Warner, Okla.	State
East Central State College, Ada, Oklahoma	State
Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Wilburton	State
Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo	State
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee, Oklahoma	Municipal
Northeastern Oklahoma A and M , Miami, Oklahoma	State
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State
Northwestern State College, Alva, Oklahoma	State
Oklahoma A and M College, Stillwater	State
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee	Baptist
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore	State
Panhandle A and M College, Goodwell	State
Phillips University, Enid Graduates in 1951, regular undergraduates in 1955	Disciples of Christ
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic
Southeastern State College, Durant, Oklahoma	State
Southwestern State College, Weatherford	State
University of Oklahoma, Norman	State
American University of Memphis, Tennessee	Private
Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State
Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee	Presbyterian
Peabody College - Summer, 1954 Admitted 14 Negro principles to special program	

Institutions	Legal Control
Scarritt College for Christian Workers Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist
University of the South School of Theology Sewanee, Tennessee	Prot. Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee	State
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville	Private
Amarillo (Junior) College, Amarillo, Texas	Municipal
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary Austin, Texas	Presbyterian
Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth, Texas	Disciples of Christ
Del Mar (Junior) College, Corpus Christi, Texas	Municipal
Frank Phillips (Junior) College, Borger, Texas	District
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls, Texas	County
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring, Texas	County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore, Texas	District
Medical College of Texas, Galveston, Texas	State
McMurry College, Abilene, Texas	Southern Methodist
North Texas State College, Denton, Texas	State
Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Texas	District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas	County
Paris Junior College	Municipal
St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Texas	Municipal
San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal

DESEGREGATING NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

Many Negro colleges have never excluded white students, but in practice, the student body has been primarily Negro. In the majority of cases white students in attendance before 1948 were the children of faculty members. Recently, some of the private and denominational colleges whose charters limited enrollment to Negroes have removed these restrictions. The boards of trustees of several colleges without such restrictions have affirmed that their colleges are open to qualified students regardless of race. Some of the colleges listed below may not have had any enrollment of white students since the charter changes or the pronouncement on admission policies.

Institutions	Legal Control
Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama	American Missionary Association and Private
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas	Methodist
Howard University, District of Columbia	Federal Government and private
Minor Teachers College, District of Columbia (Consolidated with Wilson which was formerly restricted to white students and name changed to District of Columbia Teachers College)	Municipal
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Methodist
Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia	Methodist
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia	Private
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia	Private
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.	State
Xavier University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
Bowie State Teachers College, Bowie, Maryland	State
Coppin State Teachers College, Baltimore, Md.	State
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.	State
Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland	State

Institutions	Legal Control
St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Miss.	Roman Catholic
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri	State
Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina	Methodist
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian
Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina	Methodist
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina	Baptist
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Penn.	Private
Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina	Baptist
American Baptist Theological Seminary Nashville, Tennessee	Baptist
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee	Private
LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee	American Missionary Assoc.
St. Phillips College, San Antonio	Municipal
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia	Private
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville	Prot. Episcopal
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia	Baptist
Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.	State
West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.	State

VALUE OF WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1949-1950

	Total number of Negro pupils in average daily attendance	Total cost value of school property (sites, buildings and equipment--furniture, libraries, apparatus, etc.) per pupil in average daily attendance			Difference between actual school property value of Negro schools and property value if a proportional amount per pupil were spent for white and Negro children
		White	Negro	Difference	
	1	2	3	4 (2 - 3)	5 (1 x 4)
Alabama	207,000	$231.00	$35.00	$196.00	$40,572,000
Arkansas	84,000	324.00	128.00	196.00	16,464,000
Florida	105,000	432.00	109.00	323.00	33,915,000
Georgia	206,000	328,000	107.00	221.00	45,526,000
Louisiana	157,000	486.00	80.00	406.00	63,742,000
Mississippi	226,000	247.00	51.00	196.00	44,296,000
North Carolina	233,000	348.00	147.00	201.00	46,833,000
South Carolina	178,000	316.00	90.00	226.00	40,228,000
Texas	169,000	475.00	137.00	338.00	57,122,000
					$388,698,000

Based on US Office of Education BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN THE US, 1949-1950, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems.

Whole U.S. = 511.00 per pupil ADA

CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOLS, 1949-1950

State	Total number of Negro pupils in average daily attendance	Total current expenditure (including capital outlay and interest) per pupil in average daily attendance			Difference between actual expenditures for all Negro children and expenditures if same amount per pupil were spent for white and Negro children, 1949-1950
		White	Negro	Difference	
	1	2	3	4 (2 - 3)	5 (1 x 4)
Alabama	207,000	$151.00	$100.00	$51.00	$10,557,000.00
Arkansas	84,000	176.00	81.00	95.00	7,980,000.00
Florida	105,000	252.00	161.00	91.00	9,555,000.00
Georgia	206,000	170.00	89.00	81.00	16,686,000.00
Mississippi	226,000	132.00	36.00	96.00	21,696,000.00
North Carolina	233,000	203.00	151.00	52.00	12,116,000.00
South Carolina	178,000	182.00	89.00	93.00	16,554,000.00
					$95,144,000.00

Current expenditure in the above table includes expenditures for administration (general control), instruction, operation of plant, maintenance of plant, auxiliary services (transportation, school health services, school lunch program and deficits for extra-curricula activities) and fixed charges, plus capital outlay for new buildings, sites and alterations, and equipment, plus interest.

Based on US Office of Education BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN THE US, 1948-1950, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems.

whole US - 258.85 per pupil in ADA

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

State	High School Enrollment 1949 - 1950 School Year	No. Children Ages 14 thru 17 in 1950	High School Enrollment 1943 - 1944 School Year	No. Children Ages 14 thru 17 in 1940
Alabama	35,298	78,240	20,521	85,907
Arkansas	12,762	31,100	6,968	40,143
Florida	18,874	37,390	12,412	38,323
Georgia	34,682	81,400	23,866	93,803
Kentucky	6,706	12,390	5,885	15,956
Louisiana	21,084	63,550	16,769	70,331
Mississippi	19,997	79,200	12,345	94,053
North Carolina	44,284	87,413	28,593	94,643
Oklahoma	8,018	15,130	5,598	14,622
South Carolina	25,020	70,220	20,876	80,903
Tennessee	18,121	35,072	12,264	39,816
Texas	35,372	66,745	30,491	76,576
Virginia	21,216	51,890	22,047	59,758

Source: U. S. Office of Education Biennial Survey, 1943-1944
U. S. Office of Education Biennial Survey, 1949-1950
U. S. 1950 Census of Population, U. S. 1940 Census of Population

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

WITH FOUR OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE

State	1950 White	1950 Negro	1940 White	1940 Negro
Alabama	4.6	1.3	4.0	0.6
Arkansas	3.6	1.2	2.8	0.5
Florida	7.4	1.7	6.3	0.8
Georgia	5.7	1.4	4.6	0.6
Kentucky	3.9	2.2	3.1	1.6
Louisiana	6.2	1.2	5.0	0.6
Mississippi	6.1	0.6	5.4	0.3
North Carolina	5.8	2.6	4.9	1.5
Oklahoma	6.5	3.0	5.0	2.4
South Carolina	7.2	1.7	7.0	0.9
Tennessee	4.5	1.9	3.5	1.1
Texas	6.5	2.5	2.2	1.3
Virginia	7.4	2.1	5.3	1.3

Source: 1950 Census of Population

NAACP PETITIONS FILED

ALABAMA

Macon County
Montgomery
Anniston
Brewton
Mobile

BESSEMER
ETOWAH COUNTY
GREENVILLE
ROANOKE
GADSEN
ATTALLA
BUTIER COUNTY

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Chatham County
Bibb County

LOUISIANA

New Orleans
St. Helena Parish
Baton Rouge

MISSISSIPPI

Vicksburg
Walthall County (filed and withdrawn)
Jackson
Natchez
Hinds County
Clarksdale

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro
Raleigh
Charlotte
Mecklenburg County
Harnett County
McDowell County
Montgomery County
Vance County
Catawba County

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City
Muskogee
El Reno

SOUTH CAROLINA

Florence

TENNESSEE

Davidson County (filed and refused)

VIRGINIA

Newport News
Isle of Wight
Norfolk

Cost per pupil in ADA

1943-1944 Negro $~~[illegible]~~3 Ga

Total $55.23

An annual salary of instructional staff Ga 1943-1944 71 24

W $ 1,123
N 515

Negro $24
white $71

1. HOW UNEQUAL ARE THE SCHOOLS?

Arkansas--Average pupils per teacher(pupils in average daily attendance): for year 1951-1952:

Elementary.....	White--28	Negro--33
High school.....	White--22	Negro--22
All.....	White--25	Negro--29

Length of school days 1951-52:

Grades 1-9.....	White--172	Negro--171
Grades 7-12.....	White--172	Negro--172
All.....	White--172	Negro--171

Average salaries of teachers, 1951-52: Based on regular teachers only:

All teachers.....	White--$1929	Negro--$1524
Teachers with AB..	White--$2140	Negro--$1790
With MA.....	White--$2783	Negro--$2539

Current
/Expenditures per child in average daily attendance, 1951-52:

All schools.....	White--$115	Negro--$78
Transportation....	White--$24.65	Negro--$20.50

SOURCE: A. W. Ford, STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ARKANSAS, 1950-1952. Little Rock, Ark: Department of Education.

Georgia Average pupils per teacher (pupils in average daily attendance), 1950-51:

Elementary.....	White--28	Negro--31
High School.....	White--20	Negro--21
All schools.....	White--25	Negro--29

Average length of school term, 1950-51:

All schools.....	White--180	Negro--178

Average salary paid teachers on regular employment, 1950-51:

Elementary.....	White male--$2,245	Negro male--$1,616
	White female--$2,063	Negro female--$1,695
High School.....	White male--$2,906	Negro male--$1,270
	White female--2,294	Negro female--$2,124
Total average annual salary	White--$2,229	Negro--$1,795

Average cost per pupil in ADA, 1950-51:

Total cost.....	White--$143	Negro--$80
Transportation....	White--$26	Negro--$22

(Georgia) Number of schools having 1 teacher...White--113 Negro--990
No. of schools having 2 teachers....White--135 Negro--414
No. of schools having 3 teachers....White--100 Negro--133
No. of schools having 4 teachers....White--134 Negro--71
.....
No. of schools having 10 teachers....White--59 Negro--21
No. of schools having 20 teachers...White--234 Negro--50

SOURCE: 80th and 81st ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPT. OF EDUCATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ~~GEORGIX~~ THE STATE OF GEORGIA for the Biennium Ending June 30, 1952. State Dept. of Education, MD Collins, Superintendent of Schools

Florida Average pupils in average daily attendance per teacher, 1951-52:
Grades 1-6 ....White--26 Negro--27
Grades 7-12..... White--22 Negro--22
All..... White--24 Negro--25

Average lenth of school term, 1951-52

180 days for allgrade levels, both races

Average annual salaries for teachers and instructional staff, 1951-52:
White-- $3,237
Negro-- $2,943

Current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance, 1951-52
White--$206 Negro--$159
Transportation--
~~Current~~ Expenditure for operation, insurance & buses, 1951-52, per transported pupil in ADA:

White--$33 Negro--$27

Value of school property per pupil enrolled, 1951-52:
White--$403
Negro--$193

Schools having one teacher.....White--33 Negro--131
Schools having two teachers.....White--49 Negro--91
Schools having three teachers White--59 Negro--43
Schools having four teachers.....White--44 Negro--31
Schools having six or more teachers...White--646 Negro--204

SOURCE:BIENNIAL REPORT, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, STATE OF FLORIDA. For the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1950 and Ending June 30, 1952.

MISSISSIPPI--A special Legislative Study Committee released in March, 1953 pointed up differentials by county in per child expenditures for education. Two summary clippings attached.

TENNESSEE Average pupils per teacher, 1951-52:

White.....24
Negro. 27

Length of school term, 1951-52:

White.....176
Negro.....176

Average monthly salaries of teachers, 1951-52:

County.....	White men--$263	Negro men--$254
	White women--$215	Negro women--$231
City.....	White men--$326	Negro men--$278
	White women--$262	Negro women--$262

SOURCE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING June 30, 1952. J. A. Barksdale, Commissioner

Virginia: Per capita ~~cost of~~ salaries per pupil in ADA,

10 — Education, Equalization

COST OF SCHOOL EQUALIZATION (As given to AP, June 7, 1950)
(For the 17 States and the District of Columbia which have separate school systems.)

(Source: Basic figures and percentages from: "Statistics of State School Systems" Biennial Survey of Education in the US, 1945-46, U. S. Office of Education, Chapter II.)

	CURRENT EXPENSES (Includes Teachers' Salaries	VALUE OF SCHOOL LAND, PLANTS, AND EQUIPMENT
1945-1946.....	$113,664,318	$108,778,560
Must add, to equalize....	116,571,454 (80% addition)*	726,423,224**(420% addition)
TOTAL.....	$230,235,772	$835,201,784

*This figure includes 16,000 additional Negro teachers paid equal salaries.
**This figure (the 420% addition to present facilities) actually is $456,869,952; with and estimated 59% increase in building costs figured in, it comes to the figure given: $726,423,224.

THIS IS BASED ON 1945-46 FIGURES, SO THE COST OF EQUALIZATION TODAY IS UNDOUBTEDLY EVEN HIGHER.

According to US Office of Education report above, the following would have to be added to the Negro schools (in the 17 states and D.C.) to equalize them with white schools in the same area:

Negro teachers.....16,000 additional
Teachers' salaries..... 44%
All current expenses.....80%
Plant and equipment.....420%

CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOLS, 1949-1950

State	Total number of Negro pupils in average daily attendance	Total current expenditure (including capital outlay and interest) per pupil in average daily attendance			Difference between actual expenditures for all Negro children and expenditure if same amount per pupil were spent for white and Negro children
		White	Negro	Difference	
	1	2	3	4 (2- 3)	5 (1 x 4)
Alabama	207,000	$151	$100	$51	$10,557,000
Arkansas	84,000	$176	$81	$95	$7,980,000
Florida	105,000	$252	$161	$91	$9,555,000
Georgia	206,000	$170	$89	$81	$16,686,000
Mississippi	226,000	$132	$36	$96	$21,696,000
North Carolina	233,000	$203	$151	$52	$12,116,000
South Carolina	178,000	$182	$89	$93	$16,554,000
					$ 95,144,000

Continental U. S. -- Average current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance -- $258.85

Current expenditure in the above table includes expenditures for administration (general control), instruction, operation of plant, maintenance of plant, auxillary services (transportation, school health services, school lunch program and deficits for extra-curricula activities) and fixed charges, plus capital outlay for new buildings, sites and alterations, and equipment, plus interest.

Based on U. S. Office of Education BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN THE US, 1949-1950, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems

1949-1950

State	Total Negro pupils in ADA (Thousands) A	Current annual Expense / white pupil ADA B	Current annual expenditure / Negro pupil ADA C	Annual Diff / pupil in ADA D (B-C)	Additional annual cost / state to = current expenditure E (A x D)
ALA	207	$ 130	$ 93	$ 37	$7,659,000
ARK	84	124	73	51	4,284,000
FLA	105	196	137	59	6,195,000
GA	206	145	80	65	13,390,000
MISS	226	123	33	90	20,340,000
NC	233	148	123	25	5,825,000
SC	178	154	80	174	13,172,000
	8.194	8.105	5.105		

Based on 1949-1950 reports on expenditures in US Biennial Survey of Ed

Current expense = Administration (general control), instruction, operation of plant, maintenance of plant, + auxillary services (transportation, school health services, school lunch programs, deficits for extra-curricula activities) ~~and fixed charges (insurance + school contributions to teacher retirement funds; interest not included)~~

State	Average Daily attendance: Total ADA (1)	Negro ADA (2)	White ADA (3) 1-2	Property Values: Property value for all schools 000's A	Property Values for N schools B	Property value for white schools C (A-B)	Property value for whites per pupil in ADA C/3
ALA	595	207	388	$96,500	$6,716	$89,784	$231
ARK	355	84	271	98,526	10,649	87,877	324
FLA	415	105	310	145,398	11,528	133,870	432
GA	620	206	414	157,879	22,042	135,837	328
LA	421	157	264	139,861	11,387	128,474	486
MISS	472	226	246	72,000	11,000	61,000	247
NC	798	233	565	231,008	34,211	196,797	348
SC	414	178	236	90,721	16,041	74,680	316
TEX	1,157	169	988	491,867	22,554	469,313	475
	p. 54-55	p. 105		p. 90	p. 108		

Based on 1949-1950 US Biennial Survey of Educ. pages cited

State	Total current expense, capital outlay + interest for all full-time day schools $1000's of Dollars	Total current expense, capital outlay + interest for full-time Negro day schools $1000's	Total current expense, capital outlay + interest for full time white day schools
	A	B	C (A-B)
ALA	79,013	20,630	58,383
ARK	54,364	6,782	47,572
FLA	94,974	16,977	77,997
GA	88,855	18,317	70,538
MISS	40,786	8,232	32,554
NC	151,323	36,358	114,965
SC	58,959	15,939	43,020
	p.86	p.107	

	1000's of White Children in ADA	Total Current Expense capital outlay + interest / white pupil in ADA
	D	E (C/D)
ALA	388	151
ARK	271	176
FLA	810	252
GA	414	170
MISS	246	132
NC	565	203
SC	236	182

WAGE OR SALARY INCOME RECEIVED BY ALL EXPERIENCED PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE in 1940, SOUTH

Income level	Total South	Urban	Rural farm
0-99	32.3	18.7	57.1
100-199	8.1	6.9	8.8
200-399	13.3	13.2	11.1
400-599	8.8	10.9	4.4
600-799	8.4	11.1	3.1
800-999	5.3	7.3	1.6
1000-1199	3.8	5.6	1.0
1200-1399	3.6	5.6	0.8
1400-1599	2.6	4.1	0.5
1600-1999	3.3	5.3	0.6
2000-2499	2.4	4.0	0.3
2500-2999	0.9	1.5	0.1
3000-4999	1.2	2.1	0.0
5000+	0.5	0.8	0.1
not reported	5.8	3.1	10.6

Gives male, female b'down

Experienced labor force = employed persons, persons on public emergency work, persons seeking work other than new workers

Source: Vol. III, Labor Force; Part I, US Summary 1940 census (p. 116, 117)

FAMILY INCOME FOR THE US, BY REGIONS, 1949
(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Income level	United States		Northeast	North Central	South		West
	Total	Nonwhite			Total	Nonwhite	
Under $500	8.6%	18.2%	7.0%	7.0%	12.4%	20.8%	6.3%
$500 to $999	6.8	18.4	3.6	5.4	12.0	23.1	4.5
$1,000 to $1,499	7.3	15.8	4.9	6.5	10.8	18.3	5.7
$1,500 to $1,999	7.5	12.6	5.8	6.5	10.0	14.1	6.9
$2,000 to $2,499	9.3	11.9	9.2	9.0	9.9	10.2	8.5
$2,500 to $2,999	9.0	7.0	10.1	9.6	8.0	4.8	8.1
$3,000 to $3,499	10.9	6.2	12.9	11.5	8.6	3.4	11.6
$3,500 to $3,999	8.7	3.0	9.4	10.0	6.1	1.3	10.6
$4,000 to $4,499	7.2	2.1	8.5	7.8	4.9	1.1	8.6
$4,500 to $4,999	4.9	1.0	5.2	5.5	3.7	0.5	5.8
$5,000 to $5,999	7.9	1.8	9.0	8.8	5.3	1.1	9.4
$6,000 to $6,999	4.3	1.0	5.0	4.6	3.0	0.6	5.3
$7,000 to $9,999	4.7	0.8	5.6	5.0	3.3	0.7	5.5
$10,000 and over	2.9	0.2	3.8	2.8	2.0	--	3.4

SOURCE: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Employment and Income in the US, By Regions, 1950," Series PC-7, No. 2, Table 9, p. 36. South, as defined by Census, includes: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Virginia, Arkansas, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

RURAL AND URBAN
FAMILY INCOME IN THE SOUTH, 1949 & 1935-36
Cumulative Per Cents

1 9 4 9

Income level	Rural White	Rural Negro	Urban* White	Urban* Negro
Below $500	18.4%	36.0%	7.9%	15.4%
Below $1,000	38.7	69.1	14.0	34.9
Below $1,500	53.0	84.5	21.4	54.3
Below $2,000	64.6	91.3	29.6	70.9
Below $2,500	73.3	95.4	39.8	83.3
Below $3,000	79.5	97.1	49.3	89.1
Below $3,500	86.2	97.8	60.0	93.4
Below $4,000	89.6	97.8	68.4	95.2
Below $4,500	91.7	98.2	75.4	96.6
Below $5,000	92.9	98.2	80.8	97.3

*Includes rural non-farm

1 9 3 5 - 3 6

	Rural White	Rural Negro	Urban White	Urban Negro
Below $500	10.5%	53.1%	6.0%	47.3%
Below $1,000	44.8	90.8	26.3	85.7
Below $1,500	67.9	97.2	47.5	94.9
Below $2,000	80.7	99.5	65.1	97.8
Below $2,500	87.7	99.9	77.5	99.1
Below $3,000	88.1	100.0	85.0	99.5
Below $3,500	90.5		89.8	99.7
Below $4,000	92.0		93.2	99.8
Below $4,500	92.9		95.2	99.9
Below $5,000	93.6		96.4	99.9

1949 data based on Table 9, "Employment and Income in the United States," U S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series PC-7, No. 2 (April 11, 1951)

1935-36 data based on National Resources Committee, CONSUMER INCOME IN THE US: THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN 1935-36, Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1938. Table 14, p. 28

FAMILY INCOME IN THE SOUTH, 1949
Rural and Urban

Income level	Rural White	Rural Negro	Urban* White	Urban* Negro
Under $500	18.4%	36.0%	7.9%	15.4%
$500-$999	20.3	33.1	6.1	19.5
$1,000-$1,499	14.3	15.4	7.4	19.4
$1,500-$1,999	11.6	6.8	8.2	16.6
$2,000-$2,499	8.7	4.1	10.2	12.4
$2,500-$2,999	6.2	1.7	9.5	5.8
$3,000-$3,499	6.7	.7	10.7	4.3
$3,500-$3,999	3.4	--	8.4	1.8
$4,000-$4,499	2.1	.4	7.0	1.4
$4,500-$4,999	1.2	--	5.4	0.7
$5,000-$5,999	2.6	.7	7.5	1.3
$6,000-$6,999	1.5	.5	4.2	.6
$7,000-$9,999	1.3	.2	4.7	.8
$10,000 and over	1.7	--	2.8	.1
All levels	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Urban figures include rural non-farm

SOURCE: Based on Table 9, "Employment and Income in the United States," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series PC-7, No. 2 (April 11, 1951).

FAMILY INCOME IN THE SOUTH, 1935-36,
RURAL AND URBAN

Income level	Rural		Urban	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Under $250	0.9%	12.0%	1.6%	16.2%
$250-$500	9.6	41.1	4.4	31.1
$500-$750	17.7	26.1	9.5	25.4
$750-$1,000	16.6	11.6	10.8	13.0
$1,000 - $1,250	12.9	4.4	11.7	6.3
$1,250-$1,500	10.2	2.5	9.5	2.9
$1,500-$1,750	7.7	1.2	9.1	2.1
$1,750-$2,000	5.1	.6	8.5	.8
$2,000-$2,250	4.1	.2	6.7	.7
$2,250-$2,500	2.9	.2	5.7	.6
$2,500-$3,000	4.0	.1	7.5	.4
$3,000-$3,500	2.4	--	4.8	.2
$3,500-$4,000	1.5	--	3.4	.1
$4,000-$4,500	.9	--	2.0	.1
$4,500-$5,000	.7	--	1.2	--
$5,000-$7,500	1.5	--	2.3	.1
$7,500-$10,000	.6	--	.5	--
$10,000 and over	.7	--	.8	--
All levels	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCE: National Resources Committee, CONSUMER INCOMES IN THE US: THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN 1935-36, Washington, US Government Printing Office, 1938. Table 14, p. 28

FAMILY INCOME IN THE US, BY REGIONS, 1935-36

Income level	United States	New England	North Central	South	Mountains & Plains	Pacific
Under $250	3.9%	2.1%	3.2%	5.3%	6.0%	3.2%
$250 to $500.....	10.3	5.0	6.9	17.7	11.5	6.1
$500 to $750	12.9	11.3	10.1	18.3	15.5	9.2
$750 to $1,000	14.5	16.3	14.7	14.0	15.1	13.4
$1,000 to $1250	13.2	16.5	14.5	10.2	11.9	14.6
$1,250 to $1,500	9.7	11.8	10.9	7.4	9.0	10.5
$1,500 to $1,750	7.8	9.1	8.9	5.9	7.4	9.6
$1,750 to $2,000	6.4	7.3	7.3	4.4	5.8	8.5
$2,000 to $2,250	4.8	5.2	5.4	3.5	4.6	6.5
$2,250 to $2,500	3.5	3.5	4.0	2.7	2.9	4.3
$2,500 to $3,000.....	4.5	3.9	5.1	3.5	3.8	5.4
$3,000 to $3,500	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.7
$3,500 to $4,000.....	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5
$4,000 to $4,500	.8	.7	.9	.9	.7	1.0
$4,500 to $5,000	.5	.4	.5	.6	.4	.6
$5,000 to $7,500	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
$7,500 to $10,000....	.6	1.0	.8	.4	.4	.8
$10,000 to $25,000 ..	.8	1.2	1.1	.4	.4	.9
$25,000 to $50,000 ..	.2	.2	.2	--	--	.2
$50,000 to $100,000..	.1	.1	--	--	--	--
All levels	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCE: National Resources Committee, "Consumer Incomes in the United States: Their Distribution in 1935-36," Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1938. Table 3, p. 18; Table 12B, p. 98

INCOME OF FAMILIES IN THE SOUTH
1935-1936, 1950

Income level	1935-36* Total	1950** Total	1950** Nonwhite
Under $500.....	23.0%	12.4%	20.8%
$500 to $999	32.3	12.0	23.1
$1,000 to $1,499.....	17.6	10.8	18.3
$1,500 to $1,999.....	10.3	10.0	14.1
$2,000 to $2,499	6.2	9.9	10.2
$2,500 to $2,999.....	3.5	8.0	4.8
$3,000 to $3,499	2.2	8.6	3.4
$3,500 to $3,999	1.4	6.1	1.3
$4,000 to $4,499	.9	4.9	1.1
$4,500 to $4,999	.6	3.7	0.5
$5,000 to $5,999			
$6,000 to $6,999			
$7,000 to $9,999	+ 2.0	13.6	.24
$10,000 and over			

* Nat Res Comm
S=
Relief + non-relief

** Census
South =

Markham, Jesse W. "Some Comments Upon the North-South (Income) Differential," SOUTH'N ECONOMY, V. 16 (Jan. 1950) 279-283

Table I - Percent of N-S Labor Force in the South and Average Annual Income by Major Industrial Group, 1939

Industrial Group	Total N-S Labor Force 1000's	% in South	Average Annual Wage
Food + kindred products	966	24.6	$ 1,110
Tobacco manufactures	106	56.5	783
Textile Mill products	1,155	45.1	839
Apparel, etc.	752	16.0	871
Lumber + timber basic products	439	73.4	861
Furniture + finished lumber products	331	31.0	936
Paper + allied products	306	16.7	1,171
Printing, publishing + allied products	565	18.6	1,521
Chemicals + allied products	417	33.8	1,241
Products of petroleum + coal	195	38.8	1,648
Rubber goods	148	6.7	1,337
Leather + leather products	359	8.1	898
Stone, clay + glass products	313	23.3	1,146
Iron + steel + their products (except machinery)	1,212	12.4	1,359
Nonferrous metals + their products	254	10.6	1,308
Electrical machinery	365	3.6	1,309
Machinery (except electrical)	665	7.4	1,431
Automobiles + auto equipment	560	3.2	1,620
Transportation equipment (except autos)	801	9.4	1,523

Source: 1939 Census of Manufactures, US Bureau of the Census

Fulmer, John L. (U.Va.) "Factors Influencing State Per Capita Income Differentials," SOUTHERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL, v. 16 (Jan. 1950), 259-278

"In brief summary, this article has analyzed some of the factors which are associated with state per capita income differences; the trends in these factors and how they have affected state differences recently, and probably will affect them in the future. Four factors are shown by correlation analysis to be highly related to state per capita income differentials. They are per cent of the labor force (excluding gov't employment) employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, per cent of total pop. employed, per cent of pop. Negro, and median years of schooling of males 25 years of age and over. These four factors compositely explained 89 per cent of the differences in state per capita income in 1940. Per cent of total population employed was the most important factor in explaining the differences, and the per cent of the population Negro the least. Thus the idea that the South's low incomes are largely attributed to the Negro is not substantiated; however, the analysis as

conducted tends to minimize the race's influence because of inability to include with factor X_4 (the per cent of the pop. Negro) its indirect influence through intercorrelation with the other three factors, being as in case of ed an important reason for the region's disparity in some factors influencing directly per capita income.

"Trends in state per capita incomes between 1929 and 1947 establish two very important relationships. In the first place, state per capita incomes between the Southern states and the rest of the U.S. narrowed during the 19 year period, presumably because of more rapid economic development relatively in the South than in some of the already highly developed regions, such as the middle eastern states. And secondly, during the major phase of the business cycle the states of low economic development, such as most southern states, showed greater changes in state per capita income than the states of high economic development, such as the middle eastern states, the former rising more

rapidly in the upswing than the latter, and conversely during the downswing. Therefore, it appears that the major phases of the business cycle produce an accordion effect on state per capita income differential between the two extremes in ec development, narrowing it during the rising phase and widening it during the declining phase."

pp. 277-278

<u>Note on method</u>: Fulmer uses multiple correlation analysis to test influence of the 4 factors listed above on per capita income in 1940. Examines income payments (per capita) in SE region compared to middle East, NEy compared to Miss, 1929-1947 in all cases using US average as 100%, other averages as % of US per capita income

Markham, Jesse W. (Vanderbilt) "Some Comments upon the North South (Income) Differential," SOUTHERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL, v. 16 (Jan. 1950) 279-283

Article examines conclusions of earlier article (by Sufrin, Swinyard + Stephenson, S. Ec JNL, Oct. 1948) that lower annual earnings in the South are attributable to product of 2 factors: (1) size of capital investment in the market; (2) productivity of the factory employing the particular employee

Markham says "The North-South annual wage differential is not so much a result of the smaller size of capital investment in southern labor markets as it is a result of the kinds of industries in which investment has taken place. As for the productivity of the S. factory, "the fundamental cause will not be found in the lower physical productivity of southern labor, the average size of southern cities, or the amount of investment or number of establishments per S. labor market, but in those types of investment that have been made; i.e., the nature of industries that have located in the South..." (p. 283)

PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS, BY STATES AND REGION, SOUTH,
1930 to 1950

State and Region	1930	1940	1950
SOUTHEAST	$279	$322	$959
Alabama	232	269	836
Arkansas	211	254	825
Florida	431	468	1,210
Georgia	274	316	969
Kentucky	303	309	911
Louisiana	344	358	1,045
Mississippi	191	204	698
North Carolina	255	316	951
South Carolina	209	287	831
Tennessee	283	316	962
Virginia	367	446	1,158
SOUTHWEST			
Oklahoma	352	359	1,070
Texas	383	413	1,278
Continental US	$ 596	$ 575	$ 1,436

SOURCE: Robert D. Graham, "State Income Payments in 1950," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, August, 1951, Table 8, p. 18

MAJOR OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, 1940 and 1950, SOUTHERN REGION

	1950		1940		
	Total	Negro	Total	Negro	
Professional, technical & kindred workers	7.4%	3.6%	6.3%	2.5%	1.1
Farmers and farm managers	12.7	13.9	18.9	18.6	-5
Managers, officials and proprietors, exc. farm	8.5	1.2	6.8	0.8	.4
Clerical and kindred workers	9.7	1.6	6.5	0.6	1.0
Sales workers	6.2	1.2	5.0	0.5	.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	11.6	4.5	8.3	2.5	2.0
Operatives and kindred workers	18.0	16.1	14.9	8.9	5.0
Private household workers	3.7	14.7	6.7	20.8	-6.1
Service workers, exc. pvt. household	6.6	11.4	5.8	8.5	2.9
Farm laborers, exc. unpaid and foremen	4.3	9.0	7.1	13.1	-4.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	3.3	5.9	5.5	8.3	-3.3
Laborers, esc. farm and mine	6.6	15.9	7.5	14.3	1.7
Occupation not reported	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	.5
	100	100	100	100	

MAJOR INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, 1940 and 1950, SOUTHERN REGION

	1950		1940		
	Total	Negro	Total	Negro	
Agriculture	20.6%	29.2%	31.8%	40.4%	-11.2
Mining	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.3	-.3
Construction	6.8	5.4	4.5	3.0	+2.4
Manufacturing	18.4	14.4	16.0	10.1	4.3
Transportation, communication & other pub. util's	6.8	4.9	5.5	3.7	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	175	11.3	13.7	6.7	4.6
Service industries	20.4	29.9	20.9	32.2	
All other industries	5.2	2.8	3.5	1.4	
Industry not reported	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	

11.6
4.6

CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, 1940 and 1950, SOUTHERN REGION

	1950		1940	
	Total	Negro	Total	Negro
Private wage & salary workers	64.6%	68.9%	58.4%	64.1%
Government workers	10.5	8.1	7.7	3.8
Self-employed workers	21.0	16.9	27.9	23.7
Unpaid family workers	3.9	6.2	6.0	8.4
	100%	100%	100%	100%

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 1940 and 1950, SOUTHERN REGION

	1950		1940	
	Total	Negro	Total	Negro
Persons 5 to 24 enrolled in school	58.9%	60.2%	53.6	51.5
Persons 5 to 13 enrolled in school	79.4	81.0	77.4	77.0
Persons 14 to 17 enrolled in school	78.2	72.3	70.1	64.2
Persons 18 to 24 enrolled in school	15.3	15.7	11.4	8.0

SOURCE: US Census of 1950 Preliminary Reports, Employment and Income in the US by Regions and General Characteristics of the Population by Regions

"South" as defined by census includes 16 states (SRC South plus W. Va., Md. & Del.)

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CD-52-85

For Release in MORNING
Papers of SUNDAY, June 8

STUDY OF ECONOMY OF SOUTHEAST SHOWS BROAD ADVANCES IN MANY LINES OF BUSINESS IN PAST 10 YEARS

Broad advances in the economy of the Southeast in the past 10 years were cited here Saturday by Merrill C. Lofton, regional director of the U. S. Department of Commerce after a study of trends in major segments of the business life of the region.

Bank deposits have risen from $3,236,400,000 to $10,135,497,000, or 213 per cent, salaries and wages paid in manufacturing industries from $847,155,000 to $3,491,129,000, a 312 per cent gain, and receipts from the operation of motor vehicles from $41,881,000 to $392,712,000, an increase of 837 per cent.

The figures were for the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

Following were some of the changes taking place in the seven-State area:

In the manufacturing field, in addition to the sharp increase in wages and salaries paid in the decade, the number of employees rose from 895,280 to 1,469,909 and the value added by manufacture of goods produced in southeastern plants from $1,746,008,000 to $6,867,545,000, a gain of 293 per cent.

In the trade field, retail sales increased from $3,529,595,000 to $14,141,698,000, or 300 per cent, wholesale sales, from $3,960,960,000 to $15,620,080,000, 294 per cent, and service trade receipts, $198,490,000 to $735,158,000, 270 per cent. The number of retail employees went from 428,873 to 723,398, wholesale workers, from 139,932 to 239,035, and service trade employees from 95,101 to 159,529.

Postal receipts reflected a gain of from $51,321,000 to $110,846,000, or 116 per cent, the number of business firms climbed from 276,300 to 409,500, and the number of telephones from 1,294,631 to 2,577,000, or 99 per cent.

Life insurance in force reached a record height of $18,954,658,000 from a total of $7,716,508,000 ten years ago, a gain of 145 per cent, and internal revenue collections hit a high point of $3,535,938,100 after collections of $602,523,000 at the start of the decade, a 486 per cent increase.

State revenue collections advanced 236 per cent, or from $472,888,000 to $1,589,322,000, and electric energy produced from 18,136,000,000 killowatt hours to 55,120,628,000.

Motor vehicle registrations were 61 per cent higher, increasing from 3,427,194 to 5,545,764 and new construction was up 157 per cent, from a total of $795,100,000 to $2,044,400,000. Construction contracts awarded jumped 215 per cent, from $238,404,000 to $752,112,000.

Residents of the area had far more money in their pockets at the end of the 10-year period than previously, because income payments to individuals increased 244 per cent, or from $5,696,000,000 to $19,624,000,000 with the per capita income advancing from $311 to $922, or 196 per cent, and the effective buying income in the region rose 210 per cent, from $6,602,215,000, to $20,508,220,000, the per capita effective buying income from $362 to $938, 159 per cent, and the per family effective buying income from $1,490 to $3,549, 138 per cent.

In the field of agriculture, the average value of land and buildings on farms rose from a per farm average of $2,660 to $6,822, or 156 per cent, the value of all farm products sold from $788,891,700 to $2,441,982,000, 209 per cent, and the value of livestock and its products from $164,152,000 to $664,774,000, 305 per cent.

The 7-State population increased from 18,425,162 to 20,927,214, 13 per cent, the urban population from 5,875,914 to 8,920,060, 51 per cent, and the dwelling units from 4,674,272, to 5,928,752, or 26 per cent.

Finally, in world trade transactions, despite a decrease in the value of goods handled through one or two ports in the region, the overall figure for the

area reflected a 405 per cent gain in exports, or from $104,718,000 to $529,500,000, and a 392 per cent rise in the value of imports, from $67,367,000 to $331,600,000.

# # # # # # #

INCOME IN SOUTH, 1949 — FAMILIES — RURAL + URBAN

	TOTAL	NONWHITE	WHITE	URBAN + RURAL NON-FARM TOTAL	NONWHITE	WHITE	RURAL WHITE	NONWHITE
Under $500	1,392,000	446,000	946,000	803,000	245,000	558,000	388,000	201,000
500 - 999	1,343,000	496,000	847,000	730,000	311,000	419,000	428,000	185,000
1000 - 1499	1,210,000	394,000	816,000	821,000	308,000	513,000	303,000	86,000
1500 - 1999	1,121,000	302,000	819,000	837,000	264,000	573,000	246,000	38,000
2000 - 2499	1,116,000	220,000	896,000	908,000	197,000	711,000	185,000	23,000
2500 - 2999	900,000	103,000	797,000	759,000	93,000	666,000	131,000	10,000
3000 - 3499	962,000	72,000	890,000	816,000	68,000	748,000	142,000	4,000
3500 - 3999	688,000	29,000	659,000	616,000	29,000	587,000	72,000	NONE
4000 - 4499	556,000	24,000	532,000	510,000	22,000	488,000	44,000	2,000
4500 - 4999	416,000	11,000	405,000	390,000	11,000	379,000	26,000	NONE
5000 - 5999	601,000	24,000	577,000	543,000	20,000	523,000	54,000	4,000
6000 - 6999	334,000	13,000	321,000	300,000	10,000	290,000	31,000	3,000
7000 - 9999	367,000	14,000	353,000	339,000	13,000	326,000	27,000	1,000
10 000 +	230,000	1,000	229,000	194,000	1,000	193,000	36,000	NONE
TOTAL REPORTING	11,237,000	2,149,000	9,088,000	8,567,000	1,591,000	6,976,000	2,112,000	558,000
NOT " INCOME	622,000	85,000	537,000	504,000	67,000	437,000	100,000	18,000

	URBAN + RURAL NON-FARM 1949 WHITE	NON-WHITE	RURAL 1949 WHITE	NONWHITE	RURAL 1935-36 WHITE	NEGRO	URBAN 1935-36 WHITE	NEGRO
Under $500	7.9	15.4	18.4	36.0	10.5	53.1	6.0	47.3
500 - 999	6.1	19.5	20.3	33.1	34.3	37.7	20.3	38.4
1000 - 1499	7.4	15.4	14.3	15.4	23.1	6.9	21.2	9.2
1500 - 1999	8.2	16.6	11.6	6.8	12.8	1.8	17.6	2.9
2000 - 2499	10.2	12.4	8.7	4.1	7.0	.4	12.4	1.3
2500 - 2999	9.5	5.8	6.2	1.7	4.0	.1	7.5	.4
3000 - 3499	10.7	4.3	6.7	.7	2.4	—	4.8	.2
3500 - 3999	8.4	1.8	3.4	—	1.5	—	3.4	.1
4000 - 4499	7.0	1.4	2.1	.4	.9	—	2.0	.1
4500 - 4999	5.4	0.7	1.2	—	.7	—	1.2	—
5000 - 5999	7.5	1.3	2.6	.7		—		
6000 - 6999	4.2	0.6	1.5	.5		—		
7000 - 9999	4.7	0.8	1.3	.2	2.8	—	3.6	.1
10 000 +	2.8	0.1	1.7	—		—		
No. Reporting	100%	100%	100%	100%		100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.6	100.0			

CUMULATIVE PER CENTS

1949

	URBAN		RURAL	
	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO
Below $500	7.9	15.4	18.4	36.0
Below 1000	14.0	34.9	38.7	69.1
Below 1500	21.4	54.3	53.0	84.5
Below 2000	29.6	70.9	64.6	91.3
Below 2500	39.8	83.3	73.3	95.4
Below $3000	49.3	89.1	79.5	97.1
Below 3500	60.0	93.4	86.2	97.8
Below 4000	68.4	95.2	89.6	97.8
Below 4500	75.4	96.6	91.7	98.2
Below 5000	80.8	97.3	92.9	98.2

1935-36

	URBAN		RURAL	
	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO
Below $500	6.0	47.3	10.5	53.1
Below 1000	26.3	85.7	44.8	90.8
Below 1500	47.5	94.9	67.9	97.2
Below 2000	65.1	97.8	80.7	99.5
Below 2500	77.5	99.1	87.7	99.9
Below $3000	85.0	99.5	88.1	100.0
Below 3500	89.8	99.7	90.5	
Below 4000	93.2	99.8	92.0	
Below 4500	95.2	99.9	92.9	
Below 5000	96.4	99.9	93.6	

Distribution of Family Income 1935-1936 — Nat Res Committee Consumer Income in US: Their Distribution 1935-1936

less than $500	14%
less than 1000	42%
less than 1500	65%
less than 2500	87%
2500 - 5000	10%
5000 - 10000	2%
10000+	1%

Source: "Incomes of 1/3 Am Families in 1935-1936"
Commercial + Financial Chronicle v. 147 (Sept 24 1938)
p. 1860-1861

"Survey of Family Income" Survey of Current Business
v. 17, 1937 Dec. 12-17

% Distribution of Reporting non-Relief Families in 24 communities by Income classes (all types families) 1935-1936
p. 15

	%
Under $500	7.0
5% under 1,000	23.0
1,000 + under 1500	27.3
1500 + under 2,000	19.2
2000 + under 3,000	16.0
3,000 + over	7.5

Survey included Negro & white, 6 chief Regions of US All income classes

Survey conducted by Bureau of Home Ec, US Dept of Ag, BLS

This data covers only native white families (Negro in SE) from small cities + villages. Not typical of entire 152,000 families surveyed

Included only

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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FOR RELEASE: Sunday, March 11, 1951
or thereafter

BLS ESTIMATES ANNUAL COST OF CITY WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET UP IN SOUTHERN CITIES

The total annual cost of the Bureau of Labor Statistics City Worker's Family Budget ranges from a low of $3,453 in New Orleans and $3,507 in Mobile -- to a high of $3,926 in Washington, D. C. and $3,933 in Milwaukee, according to Brunswick A. Bagdon, Southern Regional Director. The estimate was made for 34 large U. S. cities in October 1950, including Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, Jacksonville, Memphis, Norfolk, Richmond, and Savannah.

The BLS family budget is described as providing a "modest but adequate" level of living for an urban worker's family of 4 persons -- an employed father, a housewife not gainfully employed, and 2 children under 15 years of age. Costs of goods, rents and services, plus personal taxes, Social Security deductions and nominal allowances for occupational expenses and life insurance are included.

Cost estimates of the goods, rents and services budget alone ranged from $3,178 in New Orleans to $3,577 in Washington in October 1950. These costs cover food, rent, heat and utilities, housefurnishings, household operating expenses, clothing, medical care, transportation, recreation, personal care, tobacco, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous items.

Comparable costs of the goods and services budget for October 1949 and June 1947 were $3,064 and $2,806 for New Orleans, and $3,467 and $3,180 for Washington.

Higher costs of rental housing were a major factor in accounting for the rise in the family budget's cost between June 1947 and October 1950 in most of the 34 cities surveyed. In Houston, for example, where housing costs rose the most, 60 percent of the total increase in the cost of goods and services was due to higher rents. Housing costs also were responsible for creating much of the difference in budget costs between cities. In October 1950, budget housing costs ranged from $557 in New Orleans to $972 in Washington, D. C., and $977 in Richmond, Va.

(MORE)

Table 1. ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF BUDGET AND TOTAL COST OF GOODS, RENTS, AND SERVICES, 34 CITIES OCTOBER 1950, OCTOBER 1949, AND JUNE 1947 1/

City	Estimated total cost of budget 2/			Estimated cost of goods rents, and services only 3/		
	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947
Atlanta, Ga.	$3,833	$3,613	$3,240	$3,495	$3,333	$2,926
Baltimore, Md.	3,773	3,648	3,345	3,444	3,355	3,012
Birmingham, Ala.	3,720	3,451	3,338	3,370	3,164	2,977
Boston, Mass.	3,807	3,589	3,391	3,468	3,305	3,048
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,668	3,488	3,180	3,350	3,228	2,879
Chicago, Ill.	3,745	3,605	3,369	3,424	3,328	3,036
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,733	3,599	3,202	3,414	3,323	2,897
Cleveland, Ohio	3,630	3,461	3,282	3,327	3,205	2,964
Denver, Colo.	3,739	3,553	3,253	3,415	3,282	2,940
Detroit, Mich.	3,750	3,562	3,381	3,428	3,291	3,046
Houston, Tex.	3,875	3,605	3,094	3,531	3,325	2,806
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,599	3,401	3,181	3,266	3,125	2,857
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,777	3,633	3,224	3,451	3,352	2,916
Kansas City, Mo.	3,524	3,336	3,093	3,236	3,099	2,807
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,789	3,630	3,333	3,431	3,319	2,976
Manchester, N. H.	3,658	3,399	3,216	3,347	3,149	2,905
Memphis, Tenn.	3,784	3,585	3,305	3,457	3,311	2,981
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,933	3,645	3,410	3,553	3,339	3,054
Minneapolis, Minn.	3,718	3,512	3,387	3,376	3,232	3,033
Mobile, Ala.	3,507	3,343	3,364	3,190	3,072	2,999
New Orleans, La.	3,453	3,295	3,092	3,178	3,064	2,806
New York, N. Y.	3,649	3,458	3,430	3,334	3,203	3,086
Norfolk, Va.	3,716	3,522	3,338	3,376	3,232	2,993
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,699	3,558	3,286	3,339	3,252	2,934
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,779	3,530	3,378	3,450	3,261	3,043
Portland, Maine	3,622	3,392	3,286	3,317	3,144	2,964
Portland, Oregon	3,690	3,425	3,251	3,343	3,148	2,920
Richmond, Va.	3,890	3,663	3,315	3,520	3,349	2,974
St. Louis, Mo.	3,639	3,471	3,325	3,323	3,196	2,999
San Francisco, Calif.	3,808	3,654	3,399	3,447	3,340	3,031
Savannah, Ga.	3,557	3,318	3,240	3,264	3,083	2,929
Scranton, Pa.	3,598	3,358	3,249	3,279	3,115	2,936
Seattle, Wash.	3,808	3,582	3,475	3,477	3,308	3,124
Washington, D. C.	3,926	3,773	3,546	3,577	3,467	3,180

1/ The June 1947 costs of the city worker's family budget published in this report vary somewhat from those published in the Feb. 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Changes in the method of estimating food costs increased the total cost of goods and services by about $65. 2/ In addition to goods, rents, & services includes personal taxes, life insurance, employment insurance, & occupational expenses. 3/ Includes food, rent, heat & utilities, housefurnishings, household operation, clothing, medical care, transportation, reading & recreation, personal care, tobacco, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous items.

(MORE)

Table 2. RELATIVE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF BUDGET AND TOTAL COST OF GOODS, RENTS, AND SERVICES, 34 CITIES OCTOBER 1950, OCTOBER 1949, AND JUNE 1947 1/

City	Relative differences--Indexes (Washington, D. C. = 100)					
	Total cost of budget			Cost of goods, rents, and services only		
	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947
Atlanta, Ga.	98	96	91	98	96	92
Baltimore, Md.	96	97	94	96	97	95
Birmingham, Ala.	95	91	94	94	91	94
Boston, Mass.	97	95	96	97	95	96
Buffalo, N. Y.	93	92	90	94	93	91
Chicago, Ill.	95	96	95	96	96	95
Cincinnati, Ohio	95	95	90	95	96	91
Cleveland, Ohio	92	92	93	93	92	93
Denver, Colo.	95	94	92	95	95	92
Detroit, Mich.	96	94	95	96	95	96
Houston, Tex.	99	96	87	99	96	88
Indianapolis, Ind.	92	90	90	91	90	90
Jacksonville, Fla.	96	96	91	96	97	92
Kansas City, Mo.	90	88	87	90	89	88
Los Angeles, Calif.	97	96	94	96	96	94
Manchester, N. H.	93	90	91	94	91	91
Memphis, Tenn.	96	95	93	97	96	94
Milwaukee, Wis.	100	97	96	99	96	96
Minneapolis, Minn.	95	93	96	94	93	95
Mobile, Ala.	89	89	95	89	89	94
New Orleans, La.	88	87	87	89	88	88
New York, N. Y.	93	92	97	93	92	97
Norfolk, Va.	95	93	94	94	93	94
Philadelphia, Pa.	94	94	93	94	94	92
Pittsburgh, Pa.	96	94	95	96	94	96
Portland, Maine	92	90	93	93	91	93
Portland, Oregon	94	91	92	93	91	92
Richmond, Va.	99	97	93	98	97	94
St. Louis, Mo.	93	92	94	93	92	94
San Francisco, Calif.	97	97	96	96	96	95
Savannah, Ga.	91	88	91	91	89	92
Scranton, Pa.	92	89	92	92	90	92
Seattle, Wash.	97	95	98	97	95	98
Washington, D. C.	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ The June 1947 costs of the city worker's family budget published in this report vary somewhat from those published in the February 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Changes in the method of estimating food costs increased the total cost of goods and services by about $65.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Southern Regional Office
Room 664 - 50 Seventh Street, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

CITY WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET FOR OCTOBER 1951

The annual cost of a "modest but adequate" level of living for a 4-person urban family at October 1951 prices ranged from $3,812 in New Orleans to $4,454 in Washington, D. C., according to latest Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of the City Worker's Family Budget in 34 large cities. Cost of goods and services alone (exclusive of personal taxes, Social Security deductions, life insurance, and occupational expenses) ranged from $3,441 in New Orleans to $3,965 in Washington. Estimates of dollar costs of the total budget and major components and relative differences among cities are given in the accompanying table.

The City Worker's Family Budget was designed to determine how much it costs a 4-person urban family to obtain the goods and services it requires to maintain a level of adequate living according to prewar standards prevailing in the large cities of the United States[1]. The list of items included in the budget was developed for a family of four composed of a father, a housewife not gainfully employed, and two children under 15 years of age[2]. Although this is generally larger than the average-size family in large cities at any one time, about half of urban families reach this size during the family existence.

The budget does not show how an "average family" actually spends its money. Neither does it show how families should spend their money. Rather, it is the total cost of a representative list of goods and services considered necessary by urban families to provide for health, efficiency, the nurture of children, and participation in social and community activities. Information on how the average family actually spends its money is obtained in surveys of spending and savings which are made at intervals by the Bureau.

The goods and services included in this budget describe a pattern of living characteristic of urban areas in the pre-World War II period. For nearly all of the 34 cities, the 1951 estimates represent an increase in the cost of these goods and services of between 40 and 50 percent since the first pricing of the budget in March 1946.

Budget Components

Variations in housing costs, in the budget, which are based on rental units only, accounted for most of the cost differences between cities. Housing costs ranged from $581 in New Orleans to $1,034 in Washington, D. C. Rental rates for 5-room dwellings which meet the standard specified for the budget were obtained from comprehensive surveys of housing characteristics and rents made by the Bureau

1 For a full explanation of the budget concepts and development see BLS Bulletin No. 927, Workers' Budgets in the United States and No. 1021, Family Budget of City Worker, Oct. 1950, which contain all previous estimates of the budget costs and are reprinted from articles in Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1948 (p.133) and Feb. 1951 (p.152), respectively.

2 Budgets for city worker families of other sizes have not been calculated. It is estimated that, to attain the same level of living, a 2-person family would need to spend for goods and services about 65 percent of the amount spent by a 4-person family; a 3-person family, about 84 percent; a 5-person family, about 114 percent; and a 6-person family, about 128 percent.

more

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF BUDGET
IN SOUTHERN CITIES, OCTOBER 1951, OCTOBER 1950

City	Estimated total cost of budget		Dollar and percent increase	
	October 1951	October 1950	Dollars	Percent
Atlanta, Ga.	$4,315	$3,833	$482	12.6
Baltimore, Md.	4,217	3,773	444	11.8
Birmingham, Ala.	4,252	3,720	532	14.3
Houston, Tex.	4,304	3,875	429	11.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	4,202	3,777	425	11.3
Memphis, Tenn.	4,190	3,784	406	10.7
Mobile, Ala.	3,969	3,507	462	13.2
New Orleans, La.	3,812	3,453	359	10.4
Norfolk, Va.	4,146	3,716	430	11.6
Richmond, Va.	4,338	3,890	448	11.5
Savannah, Ga.	4,067	3,557	510	14.3
Washington, D. C.	4,454	3,926	528	13.4

SOUTHERN CITIES RANKED ACCORDING TO
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF BUDGET,
OCTOBER 1951

City	Relative Differences (Washington, D.C. = 100)
1. Washington, D.C.	100
2. Richmond, Va.	97
3. Atlanta, Ga.	97
4. Houston	97
5. Birmingham, Ala.	95
6. Baltimore, Md.	95
7. Jacksonville, Fla.	94
8. Memphis, Tenn.	94
9. Norfolk, Va.	93
10. Savannah, Ga.	91
11. Mobile, Ala.	89
12. New Orleans, La.	86

SOUTHERN CITIES RANKED ACCORDING TO
ESTIMATED ANNUAL FOOD COST
OCTOBER 1951

City	Food Budget
1. Savannah, Ga.	$1,409
2. Mobile, Ala.	1,401
3. Atlanta, Ga.	1,381
4. Birmingham, Ala.	1,371
5. New Orleans, La.	1,363
6. Houston, Tex.	1,362
7. Jacksonville, Fla.	1,359
8. Baltimore, Md.	1,354
9. Washington, D. C.	1,352
10. Memphis, Tenn.	1,348
11. Norfolk, Va.	1,335
12. Richmond, Va.	1,328

between November 1949 and February 1950. Estimates of the average rent in the 1951 City Worker's Family Budget were made by applying to these rental rates the change in the Bureau's rent index from the survey date to October 1951 for each city.

For most cities, housing costs increased from 2 to 7 percent between October 1950 and October 1951. The greatest increases were found in Milwaukee (10 percent), San Francisco and Los Angeles (about 9 percent), and Portland, Oreg. (7 percent)[3].

The cost of gas, electricity, heating fuel, water, refrigerators, and stoves was included in the housing estimates. When any of these items was not included in the reported contract rent of a dwelling unit, the annual cost of each facility was added, so that the estimated average housing costs are comparable between cities. The heating fuel included was a kind commonly used in the locality--the amount allowed depending on the climate.

While cities with warmer climates require less fuel generally, housing costs in Houston, one of the warmest cities, were equal to those in Milwaukee, one of the coldest cities, and were exceeded only in Washington and Richmond. However, New Orleans and Mobile--two other cities with warm climates--did have the lowest housing costs.

In contrast to the wide variation in housing costs, relatively little difference was found in food costs between cities. Except for local taxes, the factors which affect food prices tend to make them uniform from city to city in contrast to the more local character of the factors affecting housing. The total cost of the food budget ranged from $1,296 in Milwaukee to $1,409 in Savannah, a difference of 8.7 percent. Cities having the highest food costs--Savannah, Mobile, Atlanta, Seattle, and Birmingham--were among those in which a 3-percent State sales tax on foods was in effect. Of the 12 cities with lowest total food costs, only Kansas City had a sales tax on groceries.

The cost of all other goods and services (excluding housing and food) ranged from $1,453 in Philadelphia to $1,646 in Seattle. This component of the City Worker's Family Budget includes cost of clothing, housefurnishings, transportation, medical care, personal care, household operation, reading, recreation, tobacco, education, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenses.

In determining the specific list of items considered necessary for a modest but adequate level of living, scientific standards were used, when available, as a starting point. The largest expenditure group--food--was based on nutritional requirements recommended by the National Research Council combined with preferences of consumers, as observed in studies of family expenditures. The standards for housing were those established by the Federal Public Housing Administration and the American Public Health Association.

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3 Rent controls were lifted in December 1950 in Los Angeles and Portland and at the end of Sept. 1951 in Oakland, Calif.; which is included in the San Francisco area rent sample. Rent controls had previously been lifted as follows: Birmingham, May 1950; Houston, Oct. 1949; Jacksonville, Aug. 1949; Milwaukee, May 1950; Mobile, May 1950; Norfolk, March 1950 (recontrolled, Oct. 1951); Richmond, June 1950; Los Angeles suburbs Nov. 1949 to June 1950; Virginia suburbs of Washington, D. C., June 1950.

Quantities of goods and services other than food and housing which were included in the budget were based on an analysis of family expenditure data obtained in surveys made between 1934 and 1941[4]. Study of these data shows that at the lower end of the income scale differences in purchases by families at successive income levels are primarily in the quantities of items bought; in the higher-income brackets these differences are due to the choice of higher quality and more expensive items. The quantities included in the budget were determined at the point on the income scale where the amounts bought increase proportionately less than the increases in family income.

The estimated budget costs for October 1951 for clothing, housefurnishings, medical care, personal care, household operation, and other groups combined were based on prices of a relatively small sample list of items. Therefore, only the total cost could be estimated within a satisfactory degree of accuracy and separate costs are not available for these groups. The October 1951 estimates of the food and housing budgets were based on price or rent samples sufficiently large so that separate cost figures could be prepared.

Individual preferences play a large part in the way families spend their money, so that even among families at the same economic level, such as the one represented by the budget, some variation occurs in what is considered necessary for clothing, transportation, recreation, etc.

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4 In the spring of 1951, the Bureau collected comprehensive reports of urban consumer income, expenditures, and savings in 91 cities throughout the United States. The new data will permit the redetermination of the budget quantities which will make the budget more representative of current living standards; the development of budgets for different size families; and the study of possible differences in quantity budgets between cities of varying size and character.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF CITY WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET FOR FOUR PERSONS,
34 LARGE CITIES, OCTOBER 1951

City	Total Budget	Estimated Annual Costs					
		Goods, Rents, and Services				Other Costs[3]	Personal Taxes[4]
		Total	Housing[1]	Food[2]	Other Goods and Services		
Atlanta, Ga.	$4,315	$3,844	$934	$1,381	$1,529	$161	$310
Baltimore, Md.	4,217	3,761	875	1,354	1,532	161	295
Birmingham, Ala.	4,252	3,766	805	1,371	1,590	191	295
Boston, Mass	4,217	3,753	801	1,356	1,596	161	303
Buffalo, N. Y.	4,127	3,674	775	1,324	1,575	177	276
Chicago, Ill.	4,185	3,745	825	1,353	1,567	161	279
Cincinnati, Ohio	4,208	3,764	901	1,316	1,547	161	283
Cleveland, Ohio	4,103	3,678	715	1,330	1,633	161	264
Denver, Colo.	4,199	3,748	857	1,331	1,560	161	290
Detroit, Mich.	4,195	3,753	758	1,360	1,635	161	281
Houston, Tex.	4,304	3,839	964	1,362	1,513	161	304
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,044	3,590	689	1,326	1,575	161	293
Jacksonville, Fla.	4,202	3,759	866	1,359	1,534	161	282
Kansas City, Mo.	3,960	3,558	683	1,305	1,570	161	241
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,311	3,818	854	1,335	1,629	191	302
Manchester, N. H.	4,090	3,654	765	1,327	1,562	161	275
Memphis, Tenn.	4,190	3,748	865	1,348	1,535	161	281
Milwaukee, Wisc.	4,387	3.878	964	1,296	1,618	161	348
Minneapolis, Minn.	4,161	3,687	797	1,298	1,592	161	313
Mobile, Ala.	3,969	3,536	611	1,401	1,524	191	242
New Orleans, La.	3,812	3,441	581	1,363	1,497	161	210
New York, N. Y.	4,083	3,639	723	1,367	1,549	177	267
Norfolk, Va.	4,146	3,686	815	1,335	1,536	161	299
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,078	3,607	784	1,370	1,453	161	310
Pittsburg, Pa.	4,203	3,750	758	1,363	1,629	161	292
Portland, Maine	4,021	3,608	716	1,321	1,571	161	252
Portland, Oreg.	4,153	3,681	764	1,311	1,606	161	311
Richmond, Va.	4.338	3.840	997	1,328	1,515	161	337
St. Louis, Mo.	4,112	3,681	751	1,350	1,580	161	270
San Francisco, Calif.	4,263	3,779	798	1,353	1,628	191	293
Savannah, Ga.	4,067	3,644	746	1,409	1,489	161	262
Scranton, Pa.	4,002	3,556	707	1,314	1,535	161	285
Seattle, Wash.	4,280	3,823	804	1,373	1,646	161	296
Washington, D. C.	4,454	3,965	1,034	1,352	1,579	161	328

1/Estimated average rent, including cost of heat and utilities, of 5-room dwelling u units meeting standards specified for budget.

2/Includes allowance for 189 meals away from home, and alcoholic beverages, snacks, etc.

3/Includes allowances for life insurance, $85; occupational expenses, $22; Federal old-age and survivors' insurance, $54; and, as required by State law in Alabama, California, and New York, employee contributions to unemployment or disability insurance.

4/Includes Federal and State or local income taxes at 1951 calender year rates and p per capita taxes as required by state or local law.

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF BUDGET AND TOTAL COST OF
GOODS, RENTS, AND SERVICES, 34 CITIES
OCTOBER 1951, OCTOBER 1950, OCTOBER 1949

City	Estimated total cost of budget			Estimated cost of goods rents, and services only[1]		
	October 1951	October 1950	October 1949	October 1951	October 1950	October 1949
Atlanta, Ga.	$4,315	$3,833	$3,613	$3,844	$3,495	$3,333
Baltimore, Md.	4,217	3,773	3,648	3,761	3,444	3,355
Birmingham, Ala.	4,252	3,720	3,451	3,766	3,370	3,164
Boston, Mass.	4,217	3,807	3,589	3,753	3,468	3,305
Buffalo, N. Y.	4,127	3,668	3,488	3,674	3,350	3,228
Chicago, Ill.	4,185	3,745	3,605	3,745	3,424	3,328
Cincinnati, Ohio	4,208	3,733	3,599	3,764	3,414	3,323
Cleveland, Ohio	4,103	3,630	3,461	3,678	3,327	3,205
Denver, Colo.	4,199	3,739	3,553	3,748	3,415	3,282
Detroit, Mich.	4,195	3,750	3,562	3,753	3,428	3,291
Houston, Tex.	4,304	3,875	3,605	3,839	3,531	3,325
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,044	3,599	3,401	3,590	3,266	3,125
Jacksonville, Fla.	4,202	3,777	3,633	3,759	3,451	3,352
Kansas City, Mo.	3,960	3,524	3,336	3,558	3,236	3,099
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,311	3,789	3,630	3,818	3,431	3,319
Manchester, N. H.	4,090	3,658	3,399	3,654	3,347	3,149
Memphis, Tenn.	4,190	3,784	3,585	3,748	3,457	3,311
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,387	3,933	3,645	3,878	3,553	3,339
Minneapolis, Minn.	4,161	3,718	3,512	3,687	3,376	3,232
Mobile, Ala.	3,969	3,507	3,343	3,536	3,190	3,072
New Orleans, La.	3.812	3,453	3,295	3,441	3,178	3,064
New York, N. Y.	4,083	3,649	3,458	3,639	3,334	3,203
Norfolk, Va.	4,146	3,716	3,522	3,686	3,376	3,232
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,078	3,699	3,558	3,607	3,339	3,252
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,203	3,779	3,530	3,750	3,450	3,261
Portland, Maine	4,021	3,622	3,392	3,608	3,317	3,144
Portland, Oregon	4,153	3,690	3,425	3,681	3,343	3,148
Richmond, Va.	4,338	3,890	3,663	3,840	3,520	3,349
St. Louis, Mo.	4,112	3,639	3,471	3,681	3,323	3,196
San Francisco, Calif	4,263	3,808	3,654	3,779	3,447	3,340
Savannah, Ga.	4,067	3,557	3,318	3,644	3,264	3,083
Scranton, Pa.	4,002	3,598	3,358	3,556	3,279	3,115
Seattle, Wash.	4,280	3,808	3,582	3,823	3,477	3,308
Washington, D. C.	4,454	3,926	3,773	3,965	3,577	3,467

1/ Includes food, rent, heat & utilities, housefurnishings, household operation, clothing, medical care, transportation, reading & recreation, personal care, tobacco, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous items.

Individual income tax returns, 1934 (US income tax returns)

	ALA	ARK	FLA	GA	LA	MISS
Total Tax Returns	22,548	13,951	32,443	36,944	35,990	12,408
Net Income Below 1000	2,206	1605	4,423	3,209	3,832	2,358
1000-3000	13,357	8279	17,466	21,490	20,493	7,308
3000-5000	4,740	2851	6,847	8,325	8,293	1,809
5000-10000	1719	946	2,685	2,875	2,634	718
Above 10000	526	270	1,022	1,045	738	215

Consumer Market Data Handbook 1939 Edition
Ben G. Hagues + Gwenn R. Smith

	OKLA	NC	SC	TENN	TEX	VA	KY
Total Returns	37,006	32,632	13,895	39,995	116,146	45,653	34,212
Below 1000	5,133	3,297	1,731	3,696	13,675	4,182	3,333
1000-3000	22,151	19,974	8,623	24,785	66,061	28,828	21,092
3000-5000	6,688	5,849	2,454	7,890	26,234	8,998	6,246
5000-10000	2,256	2,496	834	2,649	8,044	2,731	2,541
above 10000	778	1,016	253	975	2,132	914	1,000

SCHOOL EQUALIZATION, TEACHERS' SALARIES (Average Annual Salary), 1951 and 1941

	1941		1951	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alabama	$846	$408	$2208	$1966
Arkansas		375		1449
Florida	1158	597	3064	2743
Gerogia	1011	461	2229	1795
Louisiana	1169	444	2562	2562
Mississippi	735	233	1865	918
North Carolina	1006	837	2785	2785
Virginia	1272*	726	2804*	2629

*Average annual salary for white male teachers

SCHOOL EQUALIZATION, EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS

	1941		1951	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Florida, Total operating expenses	$17,404,165	$2,521,876	$63,225,000	$15,617,460
Arkansas, Expenditure per capita in daily average attendance.		$14		$78
Arkansas, Value of school property		$3,700,000		$12,400,000
Mississippi, expenditures for construction of schools			$5,000,000	$8,000,000
Virginia, 1952 budget for school construction			$9,000,000	$10,500,000

SOURCE: NY Times survey of 17 Southern states, 3-16-52

ESTIMATED TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN TWELVE SOUTHERN STATES, JUNE 1952

Kind of Employment	Number Employed, June, 1952
Mining	262.8
Construction	703.8
Manufacturing	2,564.3
Ordnance	22.6
Food	285.5
Tobacco	49.7
Textiles	613.7
Apparel	174.7
Lumber	353.3
Furniture	92.6
Paper	95.6
Printing	86.8
Chemicals	174.4
Petroleum & Coal	78.5
Rubber	18.0
Leather	29.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	79.7
Primary Metals	69.3
Fabricated Metals	67.6
Machinery (Except Elect.)	84.6
Electrical Machinery	23.0
Transportation Equipment	138.1
Professional Scientific Inst.	8.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	19.1
Transportation, Commerce, & Public Utilities	870.0
Trade	2,125.9
Wholesale	537.4
Retail	1,588.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	316.3
Service	965.7
Government	1,501.7
Total for Southeastern & Southwestern States	9,310.5

(Excludes proprietors, domestic servants and agricultural workers.)

Of the total estimated mining employment of 262,800 in the 12 states, oil and gas production in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas accounts for 182,900. Coal mining in Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Tennessee approximates 35.4.

States	Coal	Oil & Gas
Alabama	8.4	
Arkansas	.9	2.7
Louisiana		27.0
Oklahoma	1.6	37.4
Tennessee	6.3*	
Virginia	18.2	
Texas		115.8
Total	35.4	182.9

* Estimated

July 3, 1952

MEMO: Re information on AEC plant at Aiken

Mr. Alston, Urban League, says it is not their policy to release information which has not cleared through the national office; none on the AEC plant at Aiken has cleared recently. Nelson Jackson is out of town, Alston does not feel like breaking the rule; Jackson will be back in town July 15, out again on July 16.

Urban League got their information from Mr. C. A. Bergan, Labor Relations Director, AEC, Aiken, SC and from W. A. Monihon, Ast. to Project ~~[illegible]~~ Manager, Dupont Construction Co. Suggests Mr. McMillan go to them as they have given same information to NAACP, others. He could also write to the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, for the information which the Atlanta office has been sending in, but which has not yet been officially released. Person to address: Mr. Maurice Moss.

AH

Bureau of the Census
US Census of Business, 1948

Retail Trade, US Summary P-0.03
Wholesale Trade, US Summary, P-0.04

Retail stores, unincorporated businesses
{ Active proprietors
{ unpaid family workers

Active proprietors — owners or partners ~~of~~ of unincorp businesses who devoted the major portion of their time to operation of the business during Nov 1948

Unpaid family workers — family members who worked in the business during Nov 1948 but were not paid a salary (Those paid are counted as paid employees)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYED PERSONS IN SOUTH, 1950 ("Employed" includes all persons at work for pay or working 15 hours or more / week without pay)

16 516,000

State	Persons Employed in Nonag Indus Average, 1950	Estimated persons working on farms (family and/or hired)	Active Proprietors of Retail Stores, 1948 (Retail Stores, including businesses)	Active Proprietors of Service Trades, 1948	Active Proprietors of Wholesale Trade, 1948	Nonpaid family workers, Retail Stores, 1948	Nonpaid Family Service 1948	~~Nonpaid family workers in Business, 1948~~ (all Nonag)
Ala	601,800	277,101	27,976	7911	2,027	19,484	1980	661,178
Ark	293,000	245,802	22,517	6845	1,647	14,879	1636	340,524
Del	115,100*	13,646	4,155	1365	217	2,274	310	123,421
Fla	668,300	103,605	34,056	14,361	2,234	20,364	3140	742,455
Ga	780,600	296,551	33,362	10,302	2,516	20,010	2224	849,014
Ky	413,894*	300,075	29,986	8426	1,854	19,409	1776	475,345
La	593,040*	174,496	28,312	7676	2,007	19,975	1956	652,966
Miss	272,030*	323,018	20,701	5422	1,336	14,988	1581	316,058
NC	892,900	373,788	38,994	11,249	2,617	24,698	2480	972,938
Okla	472,900	220,792	27,046	11,639	2,540	16,683	3082	533,890
SC	446,600	209,331	19,190	5217	1,056	12,149	1253	485,465
Tenn	726,600	290,241	32,390	9420	2,469	20,212	2225	793,316
Tex	1,887,100	528,745	87,594	35,423	8,296	56,132	10031	2,075,576
Va	780,600	197,824	30,073	9276	1,856	16,842	1684	840,331
W Va	511,400	107,142	19,527	5166	849	13,610	1144	551,696
Md	693,300	61,191	25,240	8984	2,130	13,268	1597	744,519
	10,149,164	3,723,248	481,119		35,651	304,977		

Census of business. 1948

SERVICE TRADES

p. 0.39 — 0.42

	Personal, Business + Repair Services		Amusements		Hotels		Tennis courts
	Active Prop	Unpaid family	Active Prop	Unpd. family	Active Prop	Unpd family	Active prop
Ala	7,036	1,739	537	241	173	X	165
Ark	5,480	1310	583	326	309		473
Del	1,180	257	74	53	72		39
Fla	10,335	2,764	813	376	1,434		1,779
Ga	9,148	1,994	569	230	270		315
Ky	7,321	1,484	604	292	281		220
La	6,765	1,695	477	261	221		213
Miss	4,717	1.314	412	269	146		147
NC	9,873	2,121	753	359	319		304
Okla	9,888	2,633	799	449	530		422
SC	4,538	1,080	351	173	155		173
Tenn	8,134	1,965	666	260	263		357
Tex	30,674	9,060	1,718	971	1,171		1860
Va	7,914	1,460	676	224	353		333
WVa	4,443	937	448	207	197		78
Md	7,987	1409	580	188	231	X	186
	135,433	33,222	10,015	4,877	6,125		7064

196,736

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL
WORKERS IN THE SOUTH, 1950

States	Persons Employed in Non-Agricultural Industries*	Farm ~~Labor~~ Workers (Families and/or Hired Help)
Alabama	68%	32%
Arkansas	54	46
Florida	85	15
Georgia	73	27
Kentucky	58	42 (37% in 1940)
Louisiana	77	23
Mississippi	46	54
North Carolina	70	30
Oklahoma	68	32
South Carolina	69	31
Tennessee	71	29
Texas	78	22
Virginia	81	19

*Nonagricultural employment includes the following industries: Manufacturing, trade, service, government, transportation and public utilities, construction, finance and mining. More persons in non-agricultural employment are working in manufacturing; 2nd largest category is trade.

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS STATE AND AREA DATA, VOL. III, NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY STATE, 1950 and US CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, Vol. II

	Ag Workers	Non Ag Workers	Total Workers	Ag	Non Ag
Ala	277 101	661 178	938,300	30	70
Ark	245,802	340,524	586,300		
Fla	103,605	742,455	846 100		
Ga	296,551	849,014	1,143,600		
Ky	300 075	475,345	775,400		
La	174 496	652,966	827,500		
Miss	323 018	316,058	639100		
NC	373,788	972,938	1,346,700		
Okla	220,792	533,890	754,700		
SC	209,331	485,465	694800		
Tenn	290,241	793,316	1,083,500		
Tex	528,745	2,075,576	2,604,300		
Va	197,824	840,331	1,038 100	18	82

1950

5,6 decline

	Non-Ag Industry	Estimated Farm Labor Family and/or hired	Total Labor Force (Employed)	% non ag	% Ag
Va	780,600	197,824	978,424	81	19
NC	842,900	373,788	1,266,688	70	30
SC	446,600	209,331	655,931	69	31
Ga	784,600	296,551	1,081,151	73	27
Fla	668,300	103,605	771,905	85	15
Ky	413,894*	300,075	713,969	58	42
Tenn	726,600	290,241	1,016,841	71	29
Ala	601,800	277,101	878,901	68	32
Miss	272,030*	323,018	595,048	46	54
Ark	293,000	245,802	538,802	54	46
La	593,040*	174,496	767,536	77	23
Okla	472,900	220,792	693,692	68	32
Tex	1,887,100	528,745	2,415,845	78	22

12,243,171

Name of School _____

City _____ State _____

Type of Institution:

Municipal College _____
State College _____
Church Supported _____
Privately Supported _____

This school is open to Negroes | No. of stuents

At the undergraduate level _____ _____
At the graduate or professional level _____ _____
For special courses _____ _____
Other _____ _____*

Nonagricultural employment by Industry by State, Annual average, 1950

IN THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	MINING	CONSTRUCTION	MANF'G	TRANS & PUB UTIL	TRADE	FINANCE	SERVICE	GOVT
Va.	780.6	22.3	50.1	226.2	78.5	168.2	25.7	74.9	134.7
NC	892.9	3.4	45.4	414.8	55.2	165.3	21.6	83.9	103.3
SC	446.6	1.0	24.0	208.3	25.4	83.2	8.4	85.4	60.9
Ga	784.6	4.2	41.3	281.8	66.2	175.4	24.6	74.1	117.0
Fla.	668.3	6.1	59.5	95.0	65.1	200.7	29.8	98.1	114.0
Ky	39225 413844	59.0	20694	139.0	57.4	112.8	14.8	56.0	79.3
Tenn	726.6	12.8	43.4	245.9	57.8	162.3	22.9	76.4	105.1
Ala	601.8	24.6	27.5	213.5	50.3	118.7	17.3	52.1	97.8
Miss	180900 272030	2720	12,242	84.9	25.7	54406	9.7	21,762	62.6
La	564800 594526	26.4	29726	136.9	76.9	145.9	19.2	69.2	91.3
Ark	293.0	6.5	18.0	74.2	31.1	70.5	7.8	34.7	50.2
Okla	472.9	42.9	31.8	65.9	49.4	122.2	17.7	50.5	92.5
Tex	1,887.1	103.8	135.3	351.6	216.8	505.0	72.9	231.7	271.0

Source: Employment, Hours & Earnings State & Area Data, Vol III Non Agricultural Employment by State, 1950

US Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

pp. vii–viii

	Total	Mining	Const	Mf'ing	Transp't & Pu	Trade	Financ	Service	Gov't
Del	—	—	4%	46.4	11%	20%	4%	10%	10.0
Md	693.3	2.3	52.2	225.2	69.8	146.0	29.8	74.3	93.6
W Va	511.4	118.9	18.8	132.3	50.8	86.2	9.5	39.5	56.3

49% x = 56,400

x =

Active proprietors, 1948

	Retail	Service	wholesale
Ala	27,976		
Ark	22,517		
Del	4,155		
Fla	84,056		
Ga	33,362		
Ky	29,984		
La	28,312		
Miss	20,701		
NC	38,994		
Okla	27,046		
SC	19,190		
Tenn	32,390		
Tex	87,594		
Va	30,073		
W Va	19,527		
Md	25,240		

Active Proprietors of unincorp. business — active " include owners or partners of unincorp. businesses who devote majority of their time to operation of business during Nov. 1948

(7) Nonagricultural Employment by State 1947-1950

IN 1000's

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Va.	—	—	~~[illegible]~~ 763.9	780.6 ~~[illegible]~~
NC	863.6	878.7	850.1	892.9
SC	426.1	446.2	432.6	446.6
Ga	740.0	759.6	751.4	784.6
Fla	631.8	649.7	651.5	668.3
Ky	—			
Tenn	700.5	735.8	701.9	726.6
Ala	—	—	592.4	601.8
Miss	—			
La	—			
Ark	283.0	290.8	283.6	2930
Okla	433.6	459.1	462.8	472.9
Tex	—	—	—	1887.1

Source: Employment Hours + Earnings, State + Area Data, Vol III.

pp. xi - xii

See "Money Engs." 1946-1956 MOLB Rev
v. 69, (Oct 1949) 404-405
"Employ Trends in Past 2 Decades"
MO LB Rev v71 (Aug 1950) 196-201

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Del				
Md	670.8	703.4	676.2	693.3
W Va	—	543.9	570.3	511.4

Nonag Employment

Figures include gov't & priv't establishments
Pvt establishments — all who worked
or received pay during the pay period
ending nearest the 15th of each month.
Gov't — pay period prior to 15th of
each mo.

Proprietors, self-employed persons,
domestic servants, unpaid family
workers, members of the armed
forces not counted

Chart

Schizophrenic — Simple, Paranoid, Catatonic
Disorganized, Undifferentiated

(2)

Distribution of Nonagricultural Employment by Industry by State, 1950

	TOTAL	MINING	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSP'N PUB UTIL	TRADE	FINANCE	SERVICE	GOVT
Va	100	2.8	6.4	29.0	10.1	21.5	3.3	9.6	17.3
NC	100	.4	5.1	46.4	6.2	18.5	2.4	9.4	11.6
SC	100	.2	5.4	46.7	5.7	18.6	1.9	7.9	13.6
Ga	100	.5	5.3	36.9	8.4	22.5	3.1	9.4	14.9
Fla	100	.8	8.9	14.2	9.7	30.0	4.5	14.7	17.2
Ky	—		5%						
Tenn	100	1.8	6.0	33.8	8.0	22.3	3.1	10.5	14.5
Ala	100	4.0	4.5	36.5	8.4	19.7	2.9	8.7	16.3
Miss	—	1	4.5			20		8	
La	—		5%						
Ark	100	2.2	6.1	25.4	10.6	24.1	2.7	11.8	17.1
Okla	100	9.1	6.7	13.9	10.4	25.9	3.7	10.7	19.6
Tex	100	6.6	7.2	18.6	11.4	26.8	3.8	12.3	14.4

Source: Employment, Hours + Earnings
State + Area Data, Vol III

pp ix - x

	Total	Mining	Const	M'f'ing	Transp & PU	Trade	Finance	Service	Govt
Md	100.0	.3	7.5	32.5	10.1	21.1	4.3	10.7	13.5
W Va	100.0	23.3	3.7	25.9	9.9	16.6	1.9	7.7	11.0
Del	—	—							

(4)

Vol. II, 1945 Census of Agriculture (p.294)

Family and/or hired workers (1st week, Jan. 1945)

14 and over		Estimated decline 1945-1950	Estimated farm population 1950
Va.	209,559	11,735	197,824
NC	395,909	22,121	373,788
SC	221,749	12,418	209,331
Ga	314,143	17,592	296,551
Fla	109,751	6,146	103,605
Ky	317,876	17,801	300,075
Tenn	307,459	17,218	290,241
Ala	293,539	16,428	277,111
Miss	342,180	19,162	323,018
Ark	260,384	14,582	245,802
La	184,847	10,351	174,496
Okla	233,890	13,098	220,792
Tex	560,111	31,366	528,745
Del	14,456	810	13,646
Md	64,821	3,630	61,191
W. Va.	113,498	6,356	107,142

(5.6% decline)

Data relates to persons 14 years old and over working the equivalent of 2 or more days during week ending Jan 6 1945; homework + contract construction not included

No. of Wage + Salary Workers in Non Ag Establishments Jan. 1950.

Ala	580,400
Ark	275,800
Fla	677,400
Ga	745,100
Ky	
La	
Miss	
NC	867.400
Okla	454,800
SC	431,100
Tex	1,807,600
Tenn	699,200
Va	750,800
W Va	498,400
Md	655,900
Del	[45.7 + 8.9] + ?

Ky - 133.9
62.3
56.6
110.6
14.4
53.9
77.0 (construction)

La. 131.9
25.8
75.8
140.3
18.5
66.6
90.8 (const)

Aug. 19, 1952

Mr. Virginus Dabney
Editor, TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Dabney:

Here is the missing figure from Dr. Mitchell's letter of August 15: per capita income for the United States in 1950 was $1,436.

US per capita income in 130 was $596; in 1940, $575.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

The latest family income figures available are for 1949, and they therefore do not reflect the great rise in incomes since the Korean War and the rearmament program. But as against the figures for 1935-36 they show some remarkable changes.

In 1935-36, 90.8% of all rural Negro families in the South received less than $1,000 annually. By 1949 this had dropped to 69.1%. Put the other way around, in 1935-36, 9.2% of rural Negro families in the South had family incomes of over $1,000. And in 1949, 30.9% of these families received $1,000 and over.

For white rural families, in 1935-36, 55.2% received $1,000 and over, and in 1949, 61.6% received $1,000 and over. For urban families (including rural non-farm) in the Southern States, in the earlier period, of the Negro families 85.7% were under the thousand-dollar line, while only 26.3% were under it. By 1949, Negro city families receiving under $1,000 had dropped to 34.9%, and white city families at or below that income were down to 14%.

In 1935-36, 12% of Negro rural families received less than $250, and of Negro city families, 16.2%; whereas in that year white rural families getting less than $250 were .9%, and white urban families at that figure or lower were 1.6%.

The per capita income is available by States for 1950. For the United States as a whole it was 1, For the Southeast it was $959, and for the Southwest $1,174. For the Southeast the highest State in per capita income was Florida, with $1,210. Virginia was next, with $1,158. Then Louisiana, $1,045. From there they string on down to Mississippi, with $698.

Going back to family income, in 1935-36, for all Southern States together, 55.3% of the whole population received less than $1,000 income, and in 1949 only 24.4% were below that figure. Which is to say that between the two periods Southern families receiving less than $1,000 dropped from over half to less than a quarter. But there was still a heavy difference along the color line in 1949. In that year, while only 24.4% of all Southern families received less than $1,000, 43.9% of all non-white families in the South received less than $1,000.

For 1949 the corresponding figures for the whole of the United States on family income were, for the entire population, 15.5% at under $1,000, and of non-whites 36.6%.

AR JNL 1-20-54

CWA Attacks Juggling Of Legislative Districts

The 16-man executive board of the Communications Workers of America-CIO Wednesday adopted a resolution calling for an end of the "gerrymandering" of congressional districts by state legislatures.

The board, headed by CWA-CIO President Joseph A. Beirne, is holding a week-long meeting here. It declared that the state legislatures "have been practicing partisan politics by laying out the boundaries of a district so that the party in power would win."

The board members, who represent some 300,000 communications employes, mostly telephone workers, threw CWA-CIO support behind a constitutional amendment proposed by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York. It proposes that the population of no congressional district shall vary more than 15 per cent above or below average."

• • •

THE RESOLUTION pointed out that population of congressional districts now vary in population from 159,999 (South Dakota Second) to 807,000 (Texas Eighth).

Pointing to the wide differences within states, the board called attention to Georgia. It cited the Atlanta area (Fifth District) of 618,000 people represented by one congressman, as compared with Georgia's Ninth District population of only 246,000.

• • •

THE CWA DIRECTORS declare that if the Celler amendment is passed 36 states will be forced to redraw their district lines to give more equitable representation to the increasing urban populations.

"Since the majority of the state legislatures have practiced this juggling of congressional districts, it then presents a moral obligation to the United States Congress to act without delay to remedy this situation," they declared.

AR CONST 4-20-54

Budget Cut Perils TVA, Clapp Insists

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Chairman Gordon R. Clapp of the Tennessee Valley Authority told senators today that the agency's power operations will be jeopardized if Congress does not give it more money for next year than the House has voted.

He testified before a Senate appropriations subcommittee that the House in effect endorsed the TVA program for the fiscal year beginning next July 1, but did not approve enough money to carry it out.

Clapp was the first of a long list of witnesses called as the Senate group opened a hearing on the agency's appropriation. The House voted $38,218,000 less than the $141,800,000 budgeted by President Eisenhower for TVA.

The TVA chairman said the House in effect approved the agency's program when it suggested that virtually all of the cut in appropriations could be financed from its reserve.

He said the TVA operates with only a small cash reserve for operational contingencies and the House suggestion would virtually wipe that reserve out.

Its ability to meet demands of the Atomic Energy Commission and other defense installations would be threatened, he contended, if this reserve were reduced below a reasonable amount.

The TVA chairman said the Tennessee Valley area faces a critical power shortage in 1957 if no money is provided for starting construction of new steam plants. None was budgeted and none was voted by the House.

Government Issues New Non-Bias Contract Clause

AP WORLD 4-28-54

WASHINGTON—(A N P)— The Department of Justice Thursday released the text of a revised non-discrimination clause for contracts executed by the federal government.

The clause broadens the existing provision by listing specific areas of discrimination which might occur industries working under government contracts. It further requires that notices be posted in conspicious places of employment by contractors in order to acquaint employees and applicants for employment with the provisions of the non-discrimination clause.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The latter provision had been recommended to the committee sometime ago by Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights. He had found such a procedure helpful during his experience while working with the wartime fair employment practices committee.

The revised provision to government contracts was approved by the President's Committee on Government Contracts during its April 20 meeting and was anonunced by Deputy Atty. General William P. Rogers, chairman of the subcommittee on contract clause revision.

"The purpose in revising the clause was to clarify the non-discrimination clause to guarantee equal job opportunities for all persons in companies doing business with the government," declared the deputy attorney general.

GOVT, CONTRACT

The text of the revised clause states very definitely that any contractor working under a government contract must agree not to discriminate against an employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color or national origin.

This agreement applies to employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer. It also includes recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoffs or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation and selection for training including apprenticeship.

"Contracting agencies have been most cooperative in assisting the subcommittee in revising this clause, which will hereafter be a part of the standard government contract," declared Rogers.

5-16-54

Housewives Become Probers, Spy on 'Communism, Immorality in High Places,' Strike at 'Red Trends'

DES MOINES, May 15 (AP)—Mrs. Thomas Millard, president of a sub-rosa group of housewives whose mission is to "hunt out communism and immorality in high places," said today that "nothing will ever stop us."

"We use all kinds of wild disguises when we do our investigating," she said. "And sometimes we get into places which make us wonder if we're ever going to get back. But we aren't a-going to quit till we find out who is who and what."

Existence of the local group came to light this week. Mrs. Millard, operator of a cabin camp, said "publicity is the very last thing we want."

She said the organization has 157 "very-high-type members from all parts of the city." It was founded as the "Christian Investigation Assn.," but she explained the name was changed to "Christian Association of Public Affairs," because "we didn't want everyone to know that we were investigating."

"We are anonymous," she said, "because we couldn't get anything done if everyone knew who we are."

On one occasion, Mrs. Millard said, the housewives "followed one party constantly for eight days."

"We'd use as many as three different cars in a day," she said. "And we used disguises until you wouldn't know we were human beings. We'd put freckles on our faces and wear runover shoes and men's shirts. Some of the girls even changed the color of their hair. We usually traveled in fours for our own protection."

Mrs. Millard said the attempted coup failed, however, "because there was a leak somewhere along the line."

"We'd go to night clubs where it cost $20 a ticket and get in," she said, "and then we'd go down into the very depths of places we never dreamed existed.

"But we always came out of it safely. Sometimes we had to 'play drunk' to get in and they'd advise black coffee to straighten us out. We're really a pretty good bunch of actors, because actually all we had was a colored bottle filled with water. We'd use it when we pretended we were 'spiking' a drink."

Mrs. Millard said the group is convinced there are "Communist-type trends" in state and local government. "So far," she added, "we haven't been able to put our finger directly on it but we're going to keep trying."

OIL AND GAS FINDINGS EXCEED NATION'S

By Science Servic

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ADLAI ... GO ... CRE... ...RISIS

CHATT TIMES

Says Power of Presidency Weakened—Bids Patience on Segregation Issue

5/27/54

HITS 'SHAMEFUL' PROBE

Calls for Dilution of U.S. Irritation With Allies, More Self-Concern

By FRED TRAVIS
Times Staff Writer.

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 26—Adlai E. Stevenson tonight described the "congressional invasion of the President's domain" as a grave constitutional crisis which threatens the nation's security both at home and abroad.

The former Illinois governor and 1952 Democratic presidential nominee, delivering a major political speech at the National Hillbilly Music Festival here, raked the Republican administration from stem to stern. He bitterly criticized President Eisenhower for what he called failure to defend the powers of the presidency and the division of powers among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government.

Earlier at a press conference he called on the entire nation to help the South solve problems arising from the U.S. Supreme Court ruling against segregated public schools. Stevenson conferred with Gov. Clement of Tennessee about TVA and Democratic party finances and devoted a paragraph in his speech to TVA.

Switch in Morals

Recalling that Gen. Eisenhower in 1952 appealed to Tennesseans to "put country above party," he said: "Well, by golly, they did. And it wasn't long before President Eisenhower told them that TVA was "creeping socialism." If their morals were good when they voted Republican I suppose their morals were pretty low when they embraced that creeping socialism of TVA, and that they should have been content with the creeping arthritis of the days before TVA."

Gov. Clement appealed to Stevenson for greater support for TVA by the Democratic national organization. The Tennessee governor expressed satisfaction with the meeting. Stevenson appealed to Clement and Tennessee Democratic Chairman H. S. (Hub) Walters of Morristown to raise more money for the Democratic campaign to gain control of Congress in next fall's elections.

Stevenson expressed satisfaction with what he described as "uniformly good" reports on the Democratic party in the South.

"The lambs that strayed have

See Page Nineteen, Column One

ADLAI STATES GOP IS CAUSING CRISIS

Says Power of Presidency Weakened—Bids Patience on Segregation Issue

From Page One

come back to the flock, some of them with less fleece," he said.

He read reporters a prepared statement on the segregation question, declaring that much of the talk about it has "missed the most important point—that the South has been invited to share the burden of blueprinting the mechanics" of ending segregation.

"The rest of the country," he said, "should extend a hand of fellowship, patience, understanding and assistance to the South and share this burden."

But from his speech tonight to a partisan Southern crowd it was evident that the former Democratic presidential nominee—and a likely nominee in 1956—is most gravely concerned about what he described as the "constitutional crisis" over presidential and congressional powers.

He said the Republicans are as "confused as a blind dog in a meathouse" and that the party "has as many wings as a boardinghouse chicken."

The televised Army-McCarthy investigation he called a "shameful spectacle," the monetary cost of which "is as nothing compared to the cost in American prestige around the world at a time when we have no prestige to spare."

Stevenson referred to Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin as "that singular senator who has made such a hydrophobic career persuading us that native Communists are as numerous as boll weevils in an extra rainy July."

The hearings, he said, are "a symptom of something much deeper—nothing less indeed than a constitutional crisis in the relation of the branches of the government."

Pointing to criticism of our allies for "unreliability and weakness," he said the "time has come to dilute our irritation with our allies with a little concern for ourselves." He said some of our allies are beginning to believe our own government is unstable.

Stevenson traced the history of the "crisis" to 20 years of Democratic rule in which, he said, it was Republican policy "to deny the executive power to meet its responsibilities—and then to blame the executive for every failure."

"It was an easy explanation," he said. "To blame everything on the Democratic President saved wear and tear on one's thinking apparatus. So, of course, many people believe it because there are always many among us who don't enjoy exercising their thinking apparatus."

"He said too many had expected election of a Republican President to solve all problems, both domestic and foreign, but that Republicans in Congress continued to "act as they always had when Roosevelt and Truman were in the White House."

Stevenson made it clear that, while deploring "demoralization of executive-congressional relations" that he does not want to raise the President above Congress. "The point," he said, "is to preserve the balance."

"When I hear a pronouncement on foreign policy by Secretary of State Dulles and then hear it overtaken by a quite different proclamation by Secretary of State Nixon, and this in turn contradicted by a third proclamation on foreign policy by Secretary of State Knowland, I can certainly understand the advantages of dealing with one government instead of several," he asserted.

'Most Fragile Coalition'

He added: The frustrating differences of basing foreign policy on a fragile coalition is best illustrated every day by the erratic convulsions of foreign policy based on that most fragile of all coalitions, the Republican party."

"One must have deep sympathy with the President and his many problems, Stevenson said. But he went on: "In the past 16 months, Republican free-booters, acting from the force of irresponsible habit, have raked their presidency fore and aft—with everything from the Bricker amendment to intimidation of our diplomats and slander of the army.

He hinted that the President's alleged failures were the work "of evil or foolish advisers."

"The time has come," he continued, "to restore our national equilibrium, constitutional and emotional. It will not be easy. . . . I pray that the Republican party and the President can and will govern the country wisely and decisively, which they must do—at least until the next election. But the President was not chosen to head an empty pageant of state and only he can exercise the vast powers for leadership of his office. . . .

"With crises all about us, constitutional and orderly government imperiled at home and our alliances imperiled abroad, this is a time for greatness, for calm. . . .

"It is better for a nation to go in the company of friends than to go alone. . . . The strong right arm is not enough unless it is upheld by the high heart, healthy mind and stubborn will."

Stevenson said the President can get Democratic support by putting his house in order. "When he does he will have the support of a vast majority of the people, Democrats and Republicans alike. For—at the end—history will record that we perished or triumphed not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans," he asserted.

'No Politics in Graveyard'

"There is no politics in the graveyard."

For Stevenson his appearance was his first major speech since his recent operation for removal of a kidney stone. That operation raised in some minds a question as to whether a health factor might enter into deliberations regarding his future in the Democratic party.

But the former Illinois governor looked as well as ever, and his sense of humor, as displayed both in his speech and his answers to press conference questions, was the same for which he has become famous.

He said he will campaign for Democratic nominees in next fall's Democratic elections. He predicted public power, as embodied in TVA, will be an issue but declined to define it as a major issue.

RECORD SHOWS TURNER WHILE GOVERNOR SPENT MORE THAN 2 MILLION DOLLARS FOR NEGROES

Paved Langston Campus, Built Home For Mental Defectives, Expanded Services For the Insane

ALLOCATIONS UNPRECEDENTED IN OKLAHOMA HISTORY

Aside from his willingness to vote for cloture and end the ruinous filibusters in the senate of the United States, preventing civil rights legislation from passage, Negroes of Oklahoma should not overlook the Roy Turner administration as governor. Negro institutions of the state secured colossal appropriations for their institutions not provided during any gubernatorial administration since statehood.

Negro Institutions Got Two Million

Governor Turner, when he promoted and had passed the $35,000,000 bond issue for the improvement of state institutions, saw to it that more than two million dollars of this huge amount was spent on the separate educational and eleemosynary institutions of the state.

Nothing Phony Here

Unlike the Kerr patronage list, this is no phony list of construction, repairs and improvements, but this allocation to the separate Negro institutions of the state can be substantiated by the state auditor's office at the capitol building.

Here's the list:

Institutional Breakdown

Consolidated Institutions at Taft	$1,441,030.00
Deaf, Blind and Orphans Institute, Taft	$356,000.00
Training School For Negro Girls at Taft	10,000.00
Langston University	475,094.00
Boys Training School, Boley	173,390.00

Paved Langston Campus

Langston university was completely lifted out of the mud with the pavement provided separately and aside from the above improvements. Everyone knows the great eye-sore and disadvantage to the ground arrangements at the state's only Negro institution for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

of mankind."

Turner's Record—

(Continued from Page One)

higher learning was for years the big muddy quagmires that convulsed the campus highways during the entire Kerr administration. No one seemed to know what to do about it. Turner instantly modernized the Langston campus by ordering the highway department to come on the Langston campus and pave the roads as they are seen today.

New Buildings On Campus

Somewhat of a breakdown on what arrived on the Langston campus out of the lump allocations mentioned above, can be translated into the $178,856 Health and Education Building, $7,929 for water works equipment; auditorium-classroom building, $196,362.00.

Everyone knows that the new auditorium at Langston is one of the most beautiful to be found on any college campus in America, and the health and education structure is wonderful in its appointments. Until the Turner administration Langston university always had a multitude of water problems. A kindly and sympathetic interest on Turner's part solved the entire situation.

Got More Funds From Legislature

Not satisfied with the band issue allocations for health and education, Governor Turner saw to it that an additional $175,000 was appropriated by the 22nd legislature for the same purpose, and he was the motivating spirit behind the biennial appropriations for the years of 1949-1950 and 1950-51, respectively, $383,205 and $368,818. This gives Black Dispatch readers some idea of what was necessary to bring the Langston school up to physical standards so the school was finally accredited during the Turner administration. All of these figures will, and can be substantiated by state records.

Mental Health to the Fore

It will be recalled during the Turner administration as governor there was insistent demand that something be done for the mental health of the community and competent and reliable studies made of our insane asylums showed these institutions for both black and white to be in an utterly torn down condition, and that facilities were wholly inadequate.

Director Talks

This is largely the reason why so much money was spent in rehabilitating and expanding the facilities at the Norman, Taft and other insane asylums in Oklahoma. Governor Turner spent, according to Mr. Willoughby, mental health director, out of the bond issue fnuds $100,393.36 for repairs and medernization at the Taft hospital, and in addition set up a nurse quarters and class rooms costing $101,933.00. He spent another $147,903.00 on an occupational therapy building, and $462,-8[illegible] for a new wing, so as to expand almost double the patient

for the same [illegible]

also.

Farm experiences for the training students include rebuilding terraces, sowing pastures, slaughtering and curing meats under the capable supervision of the Farm Staff practicing approved agricultural methods. During the summer the young farmers try their hand at painting farm buildings, baling hay, working in the garden, cutting grass and fixing fences.

In the poultry areas the school maintains a flock for egg production ,also raising broilers for eating purposes.

The institutional dairy produces and processes sufficient milk in a plentiful amount for cooking and drinking purposes for the student body.

A year round pasture program has been initiated aiding in the rebulding of soil and combating erosion.

There is approximately 10 acres

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Gave Santuary To Mental Defectives

Governor Turner did not stop there, but he reached out to do a job, which if it had been done earlier by the state would have saved Oklahoma from the unpardonable sin of the Chickasha lynch-murder tragedy. It will be recalled Henry Argo, who was lynched in that city was a mental defective.

Gov. Turner spent $338,840.00 erecting a mental defective ward at Taft, where in the future all of the Henry Argos will be given santuary and aken off the highways of this state, as they should be. This is one of the crying shames of Oklahoma that Governor Turner corrected.

Two Dormitories at D. B. & O.

The bond money allocated to the Taft institutions was also utilized to [illegible]rect two dormitories at the D. B. & O. Institute, one costing $176,5[illegible] and the other $176,023. An[illegible] dormitory was also ad[illegible] D. B. & O. campus at a [illegible] of $327,410.

Exceeds [illegible]revious Expenditures

Unquestionably this was the largest expenditures ever made on Negro institutions in this state and just about equals all of the previous expenditures made by all other gubernatorial administrations.

Farm Staff practicing approved agricultural methods. During the summer the young farmers try their hand at painting farm buildings, baling hay, working in the garden, cutting grass and fixing fences.

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MEMORANDUM

To: Myles Horton, Monteagle, Tenn.

From: Frances H. Williams, Washington, D. C.

I have read the Report of your Special council meeting of April, 1953, with great interest. I am amazed and excited over the analysis you make of the South and the plan you now have for a month's training program on de-segregating the schools.

1. Nothing intrigues me more than the problem of educating people in the race field. This education could be organized in so many differing ways. For myself, one way of organizing it would be around three basic concepts. One, the role of politeness in changing the Southern scene. For example, the use of courtesy titles. I tried this when I first came to government. It was the custom to call all the Negro messengers by their first names, so I began calling them "Mr." I never discussed the matter with anyone, I just did it myself, and it was amazing to see how people picked this up. Another item of politeness we worked on was a simple ruling that people would be served in turn at our ration boards. The custom in many parts of the South of serving the white customers first is a basic impoliteness that I think could be dispensed with rather easily, if worked at constantly. Another thing is just to start people speaking to one another. We tried this also at OPA. Two of us just began saying, "Good morning." This simple gesture began communication--created an atmosphere of including everybody.

2. A second basic concept which I think could well be considered is that everybody enjoys extending his world. This point is made in the May 11, 1953, issue of TIME in an article on Negroes in 1953--a kind of progress report. They say, "Negroes, in the phrase of the sociologists, have 'high social visibility.' But their lives are in effect invisible to most Americans, who rarely bother to look behind the Color Curtain at the Negroes'

homes, their places of work and worship, or their spirit."

Now it takes a great deal of time to really get acquainted. One should go about this very slowly and with great reserve. It will be hard for prejudiced white people to understand and realize that they have not really been communicating with the Negroes they know. Words have been passing between them and others but not communication, and to get acquainted they have to not only observe but communicate. Once they got into this, it would be very exciting. They wouldn't become friendly with Negroes, but if they worked at it, they would begin to see Negroes as they are, not as they thought they were.

I remember when I first began looking at poor white people in the South. It was years before I began speaking to them, but the observation of their homes, their casual talk with one another, etc, led me to give up my prejudices against them as I saw how hard their lives were. I extended my life by becoming acquainted with theirs. It was so exciting to me that I never felt the urge to go to Paris or any far away place, there was so much to see at home.

3. The third basic concept I would like your students to get acquainted with is that when an individual contemplates action in the race field, he should ask himself,"Is this reasonable action?" It should never be heroic. He should be able to take his complete self into the new action. Then his action will seem to others reasonable, fair, acceptable.

If you think back on the Chattanooga conference, you will get my third point. We did something at that time that had not been done before, but it seemed reasonable to people that students should want to learn about the World Court, and so they accepted the fact of their learning.

And now to change over to another line of thought which a friend of mine was engaging in this noon at lunch. He was saying that the basic situation in the U. S. that makes it possible for us to be tolerant to one another is the over-lapping memberships we have in many groups. That is, for example, no Senator is just a Senator; he is a banker, a Baptist, etc.--and it is his membership in all these groups that makes him to be tolerant of many things which he would not be tolerant of if his whole life were spent within the confines of thought and experience of one group. One thing in the South that breeds intolerance between the races is that they have not many over-lapping memberships.

According to this line of thought, one way to prepare for the de-segregation of the schools is to encourage participation in every kind of group possible.

NOTES FROM PUBLIC AFFAIRS SEMINAR IN WASHINGTON, D. C., YWCA
MAY, 1953

Mrs. Alfred Mudge, Chairman, National Public Affairs Committee, and
Mrs. Harbison, Chairman, Leadership Services Committee

Problems discussed concerned legislative programs and how to work effectively on these issues in local communities, role of citizen in making public opinion felt. Issues around civil liberties. In this connection, Mr. William Welch, Legislative assistant to Senator Lehman, spoke specifically in reference to coming Supreme Court decision on the cases involving segregation in the elementary and secondary schools. He suggested some preparatory work and steps that might be taken.

Those who are in communities where groups are not already thinking about what to do when the decision comes down might start planning in order to rally community spirit behind the decision:

1. Rally as many community forces as you can behind you. For instance, try to use Korean veterans who may be willing to speak of satisfactory experiences they have had in integrated army units--living with soldiers of all nations, races, and creeds.

2. Be prepared to issue a positive statement as to what this decision means in your community. Don't let the opposition get the jump on you about this.

3. Make a detailed study of what a dual educational system means in your community. It makes a difference of $7 to $8 million in the District of Columbia to run a dual system. Find out what integration would mean in terms of tax savings.

4. Have some group prepare material to give to teachers and school administrators on intergroup relations--either specially prepared booklets or those that are already prepared.

5. Sponsor volunteer workshops of students or teachers where they can come together and discuss some of the problems that would be involved. Discuss the method of moving from one sort of setup to another. The group could prepare and submit to the Board of Education plans for how to move from a segregated to a non-segregated system; as to how pupils may be integrated; and how teachers and pupils may be prepared to meet the change.

6. Be ready to back up a public official immediately when he makes a courageous stand.

7. Work to start the process of integration where something can be done immediately, such as in the daily vacation Bible school, or in integrated playgrounds, or inter-school athletics, where advancement can be made more rapidly. A gain in one field supports and hastens gain in another. A loss in one field slows down gain in another. All these things are tied together.

8. Where schools are not segregated, work to create a climate of opinion which in time can sweep the country.

(Note to planners: It need hardly be said that when the evaluation sheets came in, Mr. Welch was felt by an overwhelming majority to have made some of the greatest contributions to the Seminar. There must be people in your community, the NAACP, a representative of the Mayor's committee on intergroup relations who could be equally helpful. Both presentations and the following discussion emphasized the need to create a climate of good will, which, Congressman Brooks Hays emphasized the night before, must bind nations to nations and individuals to one another.)

REPORT OF A MEETING OF SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND DUE PROCESS-EQUALITY COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, JUNE 4, 1953, HELD AT THE ACLU OFFICE, 170 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

PRESENT: Judge J. Waties Waring; Dr. Ruth Landes, anthropologist; Harrison Thomas, Assistant Superintendent, New York City Schools; Clarence Linville, teacher in social sciences, High School of Music and Art, New York City; Dr. Frederick McLaughlin of the Citizenship Education Project, Teachers College, Columbia University; Alan Reitman, Assistant Director of ACLU.

The discussion was based on the report of the Executive Council of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, which has decided to emphasize, at its summer session, the problem of transferring segregated elementary and high schools in the South to an unsegregated and democratic pattern of public education. The school's attention has been directed to this issue because of the growing public attention given to this question and the U. S. Supreme Court's consideration of the issue.

The committee's discussion was divided into two parts: (1) the general problem, with emphasis on community reaction and attitude toward an unsegregated school system, and (2) specific suggestions for Highlander Folk School in its program of training leaders to educate Southern communities to adopt a democratic pattern of public education.

THE GENERAL PROBLEM

Within this category, three points were taken up: (1) community reaction; (2) student reaction; (3) faculty-teaching staff reaction.

(1) Community Reaction. The committee believed that there would be considerable opposition to a Supreme Court decision eliminating segregation in the public schools; opposition would come from political sources. Evasion of a favorable court decision would be attempted by three methods: (a) gerrymandering of the school districts; (b) non-enforcement of the decision; (c) refusal of Negro students, under subtle prodding by white public officials, to transfer to the all-white schools (public officials could claim

that there is no law compelling them to integrate).

The strongest factor motivating acceptance of the Court's decision (assuming it is the elimination of segregation) will be the economic factor. Because of the heavy cost of maintaining two separate school systems, it will be found to be unprofitable to retain the segregated pattern. This is particularly true in the smaller communities where economic pressure is the greatest.

The committee proposed several ideas for programs aimed at the acceptance of de-segregation. It felt that areas where economic tension was lowest should be worked with first; in such communities, where job competition and other economic factors which accentuate racial conflict were at a minimum, there was greater chance for success. Moreover, it suggested the problem areas would be chiefly in the deep South, not the border states. The training programs should refer to examples in areas other than education where a de-segregation policy was effected and violence did not occur. For example, South Carolina's experience of opening the voting in Democratic primaries to Negroes was cited. The community's acceptance of mixed schools might be increased by the organization of a Citizens' Committee, similar to current groups set up to defend the public schools, whose roster would feature known and respected members of the community. It was emphasized that such committees should be more than advisory; they should participate in some action which would increase the meaning of their experience. While the sources of support for these particular committees and the general community campaign would vary, community by community, the churches and labor unions should be regarded as the main bulwarks.

On the psychological front, the committee urged that less emotionally-charged words than "segregation" or "discrimination" be used in preparing

written material or in discussions implementing the Court's decision. The experience of the fair employment practices committees in World War II demonstrated that acceptance of a non-segregation policy was increased if language which aroused Southern hostility was not used in the educational process. It was further suggested that if the chief authorities in the community would take a composed attitude toward the mixing of the students, the idea would be more palatable to the general community.

Undoubtedly, the forces resisting de-segregation would stoop to smears against the individuals and groups urging de-segregation, and the community must be on guard against such attacks.

(2) Student Reaction. The committee agreed that student reaction will be a reflection of their parents' attitude, that if parents will show a willingness to accept the idea of non-segregation, it would markedly reduce friction among the students. It was suggested that parent-teacher organizations can play an especially important role in creating a favorable attitude, as can the churches. A rich extra-curricular program, in which pupils of all races and religions would have an opportunity to work and play together was also suggested.

(3) Faculty-Teacher Reaction. Two major points were developed: (a) the importance of integrating the faculties so as to show how mixing of the groups could be successful; (b) the difficulties which must be watched for in a faculty integration program, chiefly those arising from the economics of the situation.

While the principle of integration has been established in the armed forces, it lags in practice. Northern precedents in the areas of mixed faculties are not especially helpful since, in most areas, even where there

are large numbers and signigicant percentages of Negro pupils, the proportion of Negro teachers remains extremely small.

When the schools will be mixed, some teachers may be forced to relinquish their jobs because it will not be necessary to employ as many teachers. This will be an unfortunate casualty in the campaign against segregation, and efforts must be made to minimize friction which can develop out of this situation. In some cases, Negro teachers may oppose de-segregation because of their feeling that they are not equipped to compete with the better-trained white teacher. School administrators must be willing to face the fact that Negro teachers may not be equal to the white teachers, because of the disparity in training, and cannot be defended in their jobs solely on the grounds of their color.

THE HIGHLANDER SCHOOL TRAINING PROGRAM

With respect to Highlander's training program this summer, the committee made two major suggestions: (1) instead of training only one person from a particular community, a team of three or four should be brought to the school, representing different groups in the community, so that responsibility in the community will be divided. This "squad" approach is wise because it permits concentration and saturation when the trainees return to the community. After working in one community, they might proceed, as a team, to other nearby communities, benefiting, as a team, from the mutual experiences; (2) the emphasis in the training program should be on direct participation. Reason and argument, while important, will not break down segregated practices, but action and actual experience in non-segregation situations is vitally important. By stressing this in the training period, the team would be better equipped to handle actual experiences when they return to their communities.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

In addition to the Special Committee's discussion, Mr. Reitman discussed the issue with George K. Hunton, executive director of the Catholic Interracial Council. The Council has had wide experience in the South in integrating white and colored students in Catholic schools.

Mr. Hunton emphasized the importance of working within the community to create favorable attitudes towards integration, and pointed to the New York Plan, instituted by the New York Board of Education several years ago to reduce racial tensions in high schools, as a formula for developing positive attitudes. The core of the plan was the bringing together, within each neighborhood, of parents of different religious and racial backgrounds to serve on committees concerned with various school problems, such as transportation, police protection, recreation, etc. The principle of self-help in resolving problems of direct, personal concern was accepted by the group, and in the performance of their duties, religious and racial differences were bridged. A strong "esprit de corps" developed, which resulted in marked reduction in tensions within the schools.

Mr. Hunton supported the Special Committee's view that where persons in authority in the community approved of integration, opposition soon vanished. As proof, he cited the experience in St. Louis, where, several years ago, Archbishop Ritter refused to bow to this pressure, and reminded the group of the possibility of excommunication. The group dropped the suit. Despite predictions of riots, violence did not develop and integration was achieved. While Catholic bishops have special powers which they can wield, the principle of the authority approving integration was a powerful ally. Mr. Hunton agreed that the situation might be different in Southern communities where the issue of integration was emotionally explosive and political

pressures might make it more difficult for local leaders to exercise their authority.

The principle technique used in integrating Catholic schools was the assumption that the change is perfectly natural. Temporarily, the groups may feel strange and stand-offish, but after this initial reticence, there was complete acceptance of the idea. The teachers taught their classes in the regular manner, without doing or saying anything that was contrary to the normal routine. The lack of publicity was particularly important because the opponents of integration were not placed on the defensive and forced to justify their opposition.

In some backward areas, like Mississippi, classes are held in white parochial schools to explain integration, prior to its adoption, to help pave the way for its acceptance.

MEMORANDUM

July 13, 1953

TO: Myles Horton, Director, Highlander Folk School

FROM: Helen E. Amerman, Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations, University of Chicago

RE: Problems in the Orderly Transition from a Segregated to an Unsegregated Form of Public Education in the South.

I. The Crux of the Problem. It is important in planning the transition to unsegregated schools to remember that simple desegregation will not necessarily lead to integration. (In the non-segregated schools of the North, there are many cases of minority children's being socially isolated almost as effectively as though formal segregation prevailed.) Since your workshops are based on the assumption that desegregation will soon be accomplished by court decision, I would suggest that you address yourselves chiefly to the problems of preparing for and eventually operating a racially integrated school system.

By "integrated" I refer to a situation in which the races are not in a dominant-subordinate relation, but rather both enter on a basis of equality. Under such an arrangement each person should be able to achieve a place for himself on the basis of merit without regard to race. (Of course, under present conditions merit is often not the deciding factor even within a racial group; so we should not be too disillusioned if we do not immediately achieve the supremacy of merit--at least we can guard against the irrational use of race as a criterion.)

I offer you the balance of this letter in greatest humility as one with only the most limited first-hand experience with the problems of the South. However, my theoretical training in the social sciences and my experiences with intergroup relations in the North lead me to believe that a discussion of the following problems might prove fruitful for your group.

II. The Preparatory Phase

A. How can we best prepare public opinion in the community for acceptance of the change?

I would be inclined to counsel against a concerted campaign for acceptance using the media of mass communication (which, being relatively unfocused, seems more likely to crystalize opposition), in favor of a well-organized machinery for (1) spotting and meeting opposition, (2) allaying rumors, (3) identifying problems of change-over and working for their solution, and (4) interpreting the solution to those who play an important role in forming public opinion.

There might be a nucleus of community leaders who concerned themselves with such problems as the following:

1. a. How well organized is the opposition (if any) to integration in the schools?
   b. Who is opposing integration?
   c. What are their basic motivations?
   d. What issues and arguments have they brought forth?
   e. Where do these people fit into the power structure of the community?
   f. To whom are they appealing?
   g. In the light of answers to the above, what is the best way to meet this opposition?

2. a. What rumors about integration in the schools are current?
   b. Among what groups is each rumor current?
   c. What is the truth of the question?
   d. What channels of communication exist (or need to be established) to provide correct information as a substitute for the rumor?
   e. Does this rumor suggest any problem which needs solution?

3. a. What problems are created by the change-over?
   b. In whose province does the solution of each problem fall?
   c. Are the parties responsible for solving the problem aware of its existence and doing something about it? If not, how can they be activated?
   d. What can the leadership group do to facilitate matters?

The composition of your group is itself suggestive of the community figures who should be included in such a nucleus group. In each case the choice would have to be made in terms of local specifics. Perhaps you would want to discuss the more likely categories of leadership, criteria for selection, mode of operation, etc.

B. What preparations should the school personnel (including the board of education, state and county educational officials, etc.) be making?

This is a professional question which must be answered by the educators themselves, but community leaders may certainly urge diplomatically that the realities of change be anticipated and prepared for. Such administrative questions as the following will be involved:

1. How are school boundaries to be redrawn?

2. On what basis are faculties to be consolidated? (What about tenure, seniority, professional qualifications?)

3. What, if any, preparation and interpretation is to be given children and their parents before the separate systems merge?

4. What provisions will be made for personnel displaced by the change?

5. What remedial measures can be developed to compensate for previous differentials in Negro and white educational standards which will be highlighted by day-to-day scholastic competition in the unsegregated classroom?

6. Where shall responsibility for orderly change be placed? This seems to create a dilemma: whether a special administrative post shall be created for the purpose or whether to risk the danger of "everybody's business becoming nobody's business." The first choice, while making for an efficient concern with all aspects of the problem, opens the door to scape-goating and lack of responsible cooperation from all involved; the coordinator of integration can easily be ground between the millstones of opposing factions and the program failure be blamed on him. The second alternative might be met by the superintendent's requiring that each of his subordinates give explicit attention to integration as it affects his particular sphere of authority, and by the use of advisory committees made up of a representative cross-section of the school personnel.

7. How can school personnel and community leaders function together most efficiently in the effort to make the change-over harmonious?

8. What phases of integration can be started prior to the court decision (e.g., joint meetings or mergers of segregated unions, professional societies; system-wide faculty meetings and committees; etc.), either formally or informally?

Your group can undoubtedly add to this list of questions.

C. What kinds of problems are likely to accompany the change, how can they be minimized, how should they be handled?

I would suggest the following; your group will undoubtedly think of others and have further ideas about these:

1. There is likely to be great self-consciousness at first on the part of everyone concerned, and the actions of others will be subject to unusually careful scrutiny and analysis. This state of mind is fertile soil for misunderstanding and tension. On the other hand, as the novelty wears off, new patterns of behavior will become more or less automatic and tension should ease. Some attention should be given to keeping misunderstanding and tension at a minimum and to the new patterns of behavior which are to be adopted.

2. It seems probable that some members of both races will enter into the change-over with a sense of hostility--because they suffer a change for the worse in the educational situation (e.g., transfer to a less attractive school, larger classes, etc.), or because of bitterness that their rights have been so long denied.

3. Many problems normal to school life will be interpreted as signs of interracial tension, whereas race is merely an incidental factor (e.g., misunderstandings, discipline problems, differences of persuasion, etc.).

4. Where the difference in standards between the white and Negro schools of a system has been great, the Negro pupils will probably show at a disadvantage continually, leading to feelings of inferiority, frustration, etc., and also to difficulties in teaching pupils with such a wide range of preparation.

5. There will be many situations in which the pattern of acceptable behavior must be redefined. For example,

   a. How are pupils to be seated?
   b. How much "fraternization" will be permissible?
   c. What about such school activities as
      (1) athletics, including swimming
      (2) use of shower rooms
      (3) dancing
      (4) dramatics
      (5) use of school lunch rooms
      (6) social activities in connection with the school program
      (7) field trips
      (8) student government and school clubs
   d. How will PTA activities be affected?
   e. How will unions and professional groups of educators be affected?

6. In some schools located in segregated Negro residential areas there will be few perceptible changes. If the community has been looking forward to important improvements as a result of the court decision, there may be disillusionment and bitterness.

7. Probably many school personnel will be reluctant to accept assignments in situations where they will be working with colleagues and/or pupils who are predominantly of the other race. How can they be encouraged to try the new experiences?

8. It would seem likely that subversive organizations would be on the alert to capitalize on the uncertainties, insecurities, misunderstandings, rumors, and tensions of such an adjustment period to undermine confidence in the schools and stir up dissention in the community. How can they be forestalled?

III. The Change-Over. I think most of us visualize as our goal not only racial integration within the schools, but the most effective educational program possible--in America that being necessarily a democratically oriented one. Undoubtedly, the more successful a school system has been in implementing democracy and sound pedagogy prior to desegregation, the more effectively it can weather the strains of the change-over and accomplish genuine integration. For example, the teacher who is already accustomed to safeguarding the human dignity of each pupil and is sensitive to his psychological needs will be most likely to preside over the successful integration of pupils of both races in her new class. In a PTA where members of one race have not been able to work together effectively, there is little hope that members of another race will be incorporated harmoniously.

This suggests that in the interim period--at all levels and in every aspect--the educational program must be strengthened and morale brought to its highest point in order to accomplish the harmonious change-over.

In this connection, I heartily recommend the following references:

1. Hilda Taba, Elizabeth Hall Brady, and John T. Robinson, Intergroup Education in Public Schools. Washington: American Council on Education, 1952.

2. Helen Hall Jennings, Sociometry in Group Relations. Washington: American Council on Education, 1948

3. Hilda Taba, Elizabeth Hall Brady, John T. Robinson, and William E. Vickery, Diagnosing Human Relations Needs. Washington: American Council on Education, 1951.

4. Staff, Intergroup Education in Cooperating Schools, Curriculum in Intergroup Relations: Secondary School (1949), Elementary Curriculum in Intergroup Relations (1950), Reading Ladders for Human Relations (Rev. ed., 1949). All published by the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C.

5. Margaret Heaton, Feelings are Facts. Intergroup Education Pamphlet. New York: National Conference of Christians and Jews.

6. Ernest Melby, American Education Under Fire. Freedom Pamphlet. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

7. New South, April, 1951. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council. (Guide for rural community self-surveys includes section on schools.)

8. Hilda Taba and Deborah Elkins, With Focus on Human Relations. Washington: American Council on Education, 1950.

9. Publications of National Citizens' Committee for the Public Schools, New York. (Sorry I'm not sure this title is correct and don't have the address at hand.)

IV. What Can Be Done in the Event That the Court's Decision is Negative?

V. Caution. There is a great temptation to delay planning while a search is made for other instances of successful integration.

A. Few of these have been written up in a style to be of value to other schools.

B. These can be only suggestive since local circumstances vary.

C. These cases are either schools in Northern communities or on army posts in the South. In the former, the fact that the change did not take place against a background of a social structure permeated by legal and customary segregation for generations back makes desegregation a much simpler problem. In the latter, it seems probable that the social psychology of an army post, with its ever-

changing population and the dominant tradition of army discipline would differ considerably from that of the average Southern community.

D. With the implementation of the hoped-for court decision, we shall be entering a new era of relations between the races. Those of us who are working to make the change both harmonious and effective must shift our point of view somewhat, from fighting for a right to consolidating the peace. Without forsaking our insistence upon equitable treatment, we must enable the former resisters to cooperate gracefully in compliance with the court decision. In the period of uncertainty and groping for new patterns we must maintain a rational, calming influence. Achieving harmonious integration, like "winning the peace," will be infinitely more difficult than winning a favorable court decision.

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
July 12 - August 8, 1953

INTEGRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Check List

HOW TO BEGIN

1. Find your conveners

    a. Contact two or three people
    b. Interracial group
    c. Personally committed to act
    d. With organizational connections
    e. On basis of equality at policy making level

2. Find your friends

    a. Interracial
    b. Organizational connections
    c. Interested in better schools
    d. Equality at policy making level

3. Get the facts

    a. Use all members of the group
    b. Brief survey of community school situation
        (1) Visit the schools
        (2) Get comparative data on Negro and white schools
        (3) Compare teacher load, physical conditions, sanitary conditions, and how schools in general can be improved

    c. Film strip

4. Set up Joint Committee

    a. Agreement on major objective of integrating schools
    b. The committee takes no action as such. Only those groups in agreement on specific steps participate in that step. Participation of each group in each step not required.
    c. Keep all groups in.

5. Share the program

    a. Spread the responsibility
    b. Draw officers from all organizations
    c. Continue to involve additional organizations and people
    d. Keep members informed
        (1) Mailing lists
        (2) Newsletters and reports

6. Place responsibility on local school authorities

    a. Attend school board meetings
    b. Get a favorable board
    c. Gather facts from board
    d. Ask them to integrate
    e. Offer to help them plan the integration of teachers and students
    f. Bring pressure through parents. Use media of personal contact, press, radio, TV, etc.
    g. Keep going back
    h. Use court action if and when necessary

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

HIGHLANDER WORKSHOP
July 12 - August 8, 1953

WORKING TOWARD INTEGRATED PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN YOUR OWN COMMUNITY

-- A Guide to Action --

The legality of segregated public schools is before the Supreme Court. This has focused attention on the critical situation in our Southern public school system. We are faced with an historic necessity to think through the problem and get community action.

HOW TO BEGIN:

1. Find Your Friends

The first step in your community will be to find two or three like-minded people with whom you can talk over the problem - how best to go about getting things started in your community, and help in preparing a favorable climate for a more democratic and integrated school system. This gathering will of course be interracial. In some communities, the first step might be to bring together a group of Negro and white teachers; in others, you might approach an editor and get his help on where to start.

This small group decides who will issue the call to the first larger meeting, and whom to invite. Our need is to find men and women able to give community leadership, people interested in a more democratic school system, who have some influence with some organization such as a church, union, League of Women Voters, NAACP, YWCA, Urban League, Anti-Defamation League, Jewish Committee Councils, students and other groups. All participants will meet together with full equality and on a policy making level. Such people, through their own experience and joint actions, will learn and be ready to go further.

No participant will be committing his organization by joining the group, but will naturally use his influence in his group to help widen the circle of people

interested.

We apply the same criteria to all invited to join the group: We want interested people who are ready to act. Avoid going to groups or organizations that you know are going to oppose you.

This plan stresses the use of official and unofficial leaders, who can move their organizations to act. It does not encourage purely individual participation except where a person may be invited to lend a particular skill. In communities which are not highly organized, some modification may be needed.

2. Get the Facts

Possible first step for the group to take would be to go out and get the facts on schools in your community, and look at them. Agree among yourselves how to divide yourselves up to cover the field.

Gather factual material from the schools directly. Visit classrooms, talk with teachers, parents, students. Find out about physical conditions, sanitary conditions, teacher loads. Talk with school officials and board of education members. Find the needs of your local schools for improvement. What comparisons stand out between white and Negro schools? What are the ways in which both white and Negro children suffer because of segregation? What does the dual system mean in terms of the quality and cost of education. Are our schools preparing good citizens? What are the psychological disadvantages of segregation?

After you have assembled your facts, discussion at your next meeting might center around what the facts mean and what to do about them. Out of this discussion should come a clear recognition that integrated schools is our goal, within the framework of a larger over-all democracy and integration in all walks of life. Once you have set up your goal, it will serve as a guide to all action. Work on a basis of agreement on each specific step to be taken. This does not require agreement on all points. On each step agreed on, you move ahead. Those who may not wish to go along on this particular action may join you on the next.

Later it might be helpful to use a film strip, such as "High Cost of Segregation." This would help place the school problem in its larger setting, the general pattern of discrimination. It will give insight and drive in coming to agreement on the objective of integrating the schools. (For further information on the film strip and how to use it, see attached sheet.)

DEVELOP A WAY OF WORKING:

Now you have the solid core of people who have agreed to work on the major objective of integrating public schools. You are ready to talk over and plan the setting up of your joint committee on education.

Your objective is not to set up another organization, where the majority rules. You are not going to take away power and prestige from existing organizations. No one organization should control the joint effort.

Plan a Flexible Committee

The purpose of the Joint Committee is to coordinate the efforts of the various organizations. These cooperating organizations should not attempt to build a new organization or to adopt the program of any one group. The groups need to agree only on the major objective of integrating the public schools. They may differ among themselves in determining intermediate steps and in method. Each group should be encouraged to carry out its own type of program and should not be pressured to carry out a line of action not consistent with its policy.

The Joint Committee can act as a clearing house, working out a program and coordinating efforts. Those organizations which choose to do so can join in any planned step, such as issuing a joint statement, doing a radio program, conferring with an official, going to the school board.

In no case does the Joint Committee issue any statement in its own name, sponsor a program, have a letterhead, or sign any publicity material. The result

is community wide planning and action without superseding or overshadowing any existing organization.

Some person or organization may be able to give secretarial help. It will be important, however, that no individual or group of individuals or organizations dominate the proceedings. Officers and subcommittee members with specific responsibilities should be drawn from all the organizations.

You will need a few key persons to try to think ahead to the next step, and so keep things moving. Even when plans are made in advance, as they should be, we must not become inflexible. We must keep alert to any community developments that give us an opportunity to get people into action, and so further our objectives. We start involving other people as widely as possible.

SHARING THE PROGRAM:

The Joint Committee should organize its work in such a way that people from many organizations share in the planning and carrying out of the work.

1. Keep Members Informed

Build a mailing list. Send minutes or issue a simple newsletter to members, and a carefully selected number of individuals from whom support may be expected at some time. Such materials can often be prepared by one organization that will volunteer such help. Regular newsletters can report the facts on school developments, serious problems, good news, the story of the spread of integration elsewhere, announcements of meetings, materials to read, and suggestions for action. (A monthly newsletter is being issued by the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. You may use this with your members and publicize any of its news items of interest to your community.)

2. Working With Teachers

Arrange workshops or seminars for public school teachers, where they may

work together in seeing the role of the teachers in an integrated school system and the responsibility of the teacher in affecting attitudes. Work this out with school officials and secure their cooperation. Assistance can be secured from human relations agencies, and from colleges and universities.

3. Investigate Tenure Laws and Personnel Procedures

Work with professional teacher organizations to improve tenure and personnel procedures. Favoritism will create difficulty and leave a loophole for discrimination after integration.

4. Pupil Activities

Work for a policy of encouraging interracial pupil activities through athletics, debate, club activities, inter-school visitations, and assembly programs. Some material in the field of inter-cultural education may be helpful in highlighting the values involved.

SUGGESTED LINES OF ACTION:

1. Learn your rights as citizens and use them.

Attend meetings of the board of education and whenever possible present your point of view. Encourage other people to attend meetings. Inform board members of the active interest of the community.

2. Get better representation on the school board.

If your board members are elected, organize a slate of candidates and elect a better board. It is especially important to get adequate Negro representation on the board. If the board is appointed, work with the appointing agent and bring public pressure to bear. You want serious people of integrity who are interested in good public schools. Getting a better school board requires getting people active in voting, supporting good candidates, etc.

3. Ask your school authorities to develop a plan for integration of local schools in case integration is made permissible or mandatory by the Supreme Court decision. Offer to assist them. Point out specific school offerings (perhaps special courses, education of the handicapped, adult education) which cannot be duplicated for both white and Negro. Ask what is being done to equalize, and urge the more practical and desirable alternative of opening facilities for all. Despite state segregation laws, insist that school authorities make plans for integration.

4. Talk to board members.

Even though you may meet hostility, and in many instances the board members won't know what you're talking about, go back again and again, interpret and reinterpret your position.

Stand on the rightness of your position in working toward integrated public schools. Meet "smear" techniques with composure and sureness of your position. Put the opposition to good schools on the defensive.

5. Community action

It will be necessary to bring the full force of enlightened community pressure to bear. This makes itself felt in action, education, by political activity, and by court action. If you decide to consider legal action, keep in touch with the NAACP, the American Civil Liberties Union, and other legal experts, to know how to build the right case at the right time.

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

HIGHLANDER WORKSHOP
on
"The Supreme Court Decisions and the Public Schools"
July 12, 1953 - August 8, 1953

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Highlander Folk School

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Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Introductory Notes on the Workshop, July 12 - 18, 1953

In a general get-together the first evening, workshop members (listed on the attached sheet), gave a brief summary of their background, community experience and reasons for interest in this workshop on "The Supreme Court Decisions and the Public Schools."

Myles Horton explained how the idea of the workshop developed: Highlander's Executive Council met with other people from the South to join with them in planning more timely and significant program for the school. The problem of better public schools in the South was agreed to be the number one problem.

Out of this meeting came the decision to set up a five week workshop, with the purpose of training leaders to aid in bringing about a more democratic school system with integrated schools.

General discussion followed on the various approaches possible, typical attitudes in the community which must be dealt with, psychological reasons for intolerance etc. Out of this rather general discussion came the main idea that the Supreme Court decision has given us an historic moment. Integration of the dual school system has become timely; people are now willing to discuss the question. In many borderline areas, as in Illinois, Delaware, Southern New Jersey, integration of the schools has been taking place.

July 13th --- Dr. William Van Til of Peabody College gave a summary of the historical background of people's thinking toward integration in the field of educational movements. The "missionary spirit" approach of the 1920's, when people politely listened to missionaries who gave talks on "brotherly love" was the first stage; the stage of "simple answers," when people gave pageants with children dressed in costumes of different nationalities; the third stage in the 1930's when people began thinking seriously about "what is Democracy?" and government and private funds became available to study problems of segregation in the light of Democracy; in the 1940's Interracial Commissions were being established and at the present stage limited action, based on expediency, is being taken.

Dr. Van Til then gave us "The Tale of Two Cities" in which integration has occurred: East St. Louis and Alton, Illinois; East St. Louis using a long preparation period, with integration starting with the first grade only and working up as each grade advanced; Alton without preparatory stage, initiated integration steps by Negro parents appearing at nearest school with their children and asking admission. Tense situation developed, since children were not admitted; they waited in halls and white groups gathered outside. In a meeting of Negro parents it was decided that the children would be taken home in order to prevent a possible riot, and that legal proceedings would be taken against the school administration. After an interval of what seemed to be a stalemate, the suits were eventually dropped, on condition that the Alton schools be integrated.

July 14th --- In the morning session, workshop members reported on public reaction in the various Southern states to the Supreme Court action:

South Carolina: Governor Byrnes' position --"If we have such a decision from the U. S. Supreme Court, we shall give up the public school system as we know it.

Georgia: Governor Talmadge --"As long as I'm governor, Negroes won't go to the same schools with whites."

Mississippi's Governor Wright has taken the same position.

There was agreement that these three states may be the hardest to tackle, in terms of state officials' opposition.

In South Carolina, people were confused over the provision voted on, to allow state legislature to amend S. C.'s constitution - in case of Supreme Court decision vs. segregated schools - enabling legislature to revoke provision in constitution which requires state to provide public schools for all the people. Workshop members felt the people had been misinformed, and confused into voting for amendment, when actually would have been against it. League of Women Voters in S. C. made a study of amendment and decided not to support Governor, but in official literature, sample ballots given out stating, "Vote for Eisenhower and Yes" (on amendment, "Vote for Stevenson and No." If all Negro votes had been against the amendment, it would have failed to pass.

Analysis brought out mountain areas in S. C., Tenn., and other states more progressive and open-minded than lowland areas on most issues, and can be expected to be also on question of integrating schools.

Dr. Anna Greene Smith of Agnes Scott College, reported on "Open Letter to Three Governors" signed by various Southern educators, editors, and other liberals. She also reported that "the one bright spot in Georgia recently, Columbia Theological Seminary at Decatur, has admitted Negro students: five or six are now there." Mrs. Sue Crank reported on the election of Dr. Clement to the Atlanta School Board. Part of his large vote was among the mill people (white) and from the teaching body.

In Alabama, representatives from this area said the authorities were following a waiting policy; while the Virginia people felt the governor there would follow the lead given by Byrnes. In Tennessee, the wait-and-see policy was being followed, with some leading papers taking a reasonable position. People of state probably would go along in good part with Court decision. In Louisiana also, there seems to be a wait-and-see attitude, with some forces around New Orleans to give active support to integration.

In each state represented in the workshop, people could report that some organizations or individuals with whom they were in contact would be ready to begin discussion leading to action for better and more democratic schools with integration as the goal.

The point was repeatedly made that this must be a grass roots affair; that we could not expect state officials to carry through a program of integrating schools. Only as the people make themselves felt, throgh local community groups such as parents' groups, NAACP, League of Women Voters, YWCA public affairs committees, Urban League, unions, lodges, farmers' organizations, church groups, etc., and specific community committees set up to push on this issue, would schools or other public officials move. (See attached "Notes on How One Community Started.")

Mr. Artemus, Vice-President of the South Carolina Federation of Labor, said he was calling a first meeting in Columbia, S. C. as soon as he returned, and would discuss the question also within his union circles.

July 15th --- Workshop participants viewed films dealing with segregation and the general theme of brotherhood, and it was decided that the workshop would attempt to produce a film strip for the use of people working specifically on the problem of segregation in the public schools. In addition, a list of films, which the workshop participants had previewed and evaluated, would be made available.

July 16th-17th --- Irene Osborne, of the American Friends Service Committee, reported in detail on the shameful and inefficient system of segregated schools in Washington, D. C., and the two years' of work by many organizations through their Joint Committee on Education (which these organizations set up) to bring about integration in Washington's schools.

These notes on our first workshop, July 12 - 18, would be incomplete without a comment made by Brother Artemus, who expressed for us all the result we felt: "I have had to attend many conferences and meetings in my time. I have to admit with the amount of work I had to leave behind, I was a little reluctant to come to what might prove to be 'just another meeting." I am surely glad I came. I don't know when I have felt I gained so much that I could put to practical use. I have never met with a finer set of people. As soon as I get back, I am calling the first meeting. In fact, I have already written my son to pass on the word for this coming Tuesday."

Highlander Workshop, July 12 - August 8, 1953
"The Supreme Court Decisions and the Public Schools"

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Notes on How One Community Started:

In the first workshop, Mrs. Anna Kelly of the YWCA staff of Charleston, S. C., told us of the first steps taken in her city to "prepare a favorable climate in our community for the Supreme Court decision."

The local YWCA issued the call to community leaders and groups they thought interested in better and more democratic schools. A few organizations responded; local NAACP, Inter-racial Committee, PTA, etc.

/Charleston meeting got its impetus from a Meeting on Civil Rights called by YWCA National Committee on Public Affairs, held in Washington, May 6-9, with Philip Schiff of National Jewish Welfare and William Welch, Asst. to Senator Lehman, as active participants. A number of concrete suggestions were given as guides to local communities "to prepare favorable climates and attitudes." —see attached—/

In the first Charleston meeting, several concrete steps were taken: $135.00 offered by NAACP to finance thirteen radio broadcasts, and other organizations agreed to help with speakers, research workers, script writers, etc. Ways to broaden their group were discussed.

Mrs. Kelly told us she planned to report on findings and useful suggestions from our workshop at Highlander to the local Charleston committee, at their next meeting on July 20th. At this second meeting in Charleston, seven organizations were present, as well as the general secretary of the central YWCA.

"The Chairman of the sub-committee reported that WCSC-Columbia System would give us free time on Tuesday evening at 10:45 P.M. We think it is a pretty good spot, for it is just before the Esso Reporter. The topics to be discussed during the month of August are as follows:

Organizations:	Subjects:
1. Y W C A Branch	"The Public Affairs Committee of the YWCA Branch Takes a Hand in Human Relations"
2. Ministerial Union	"Christian Responsibility for Civil Rights"
3. NAACP	Background Information
4. Race Relations Committee	"The President's Committee Report on Civil Rights"

"The PTA Council and the Race Relations Committee will collaborate to get information on "What We Need To Equalize" for September. We hope that the Masons will have three veterans discuss pleasant army experiences.

"Many folks are vacationing now, but we hope to have another meeting on August tenth."

Notes from Public Affairs Seminar in Washington, D. C. — Y. W. C. A.
Mrs. Alfred Mudge, Chairman, National Public Affairs Committee, and
Mrs. Harbison, Chairman, Leadership Services Committee

Problems discussed concerned legislative programs and how to work effectively on these issues in local communities, role of citizen in making public opinion felt. Issues around civil liberties. In this connection, Mr. William Welch, Legislative Assistant to Senator Lehman, spoke specifically in reference to coming Supreme Court decision on the cases involving segregation in the elementary and secondary schools. He suggested some preparatory work and steps that might be taken.

Those who are in communities where groups are not already thinking about what to do when the decision comes down might start planning in order to rally community spirit behind the decision:

1. Rally as many community forces as you can behind you. For instance, try to use Korean veterans who may be willing to speak of satisfactory experiences they have had in integrated army units--living with soldiers of all nations, races, and creeds.

2. Be prepared to issue a positive statement as to what this decision means in your community. Don't let the opposition get the jump on you about this.

3. Make a detailed study of what a dual educational system means in your community. It makes a difference of $7 to $8 million in the District of Columbia to run a dual system. Find out what integration would mean in terms of tax savings.

4. Have some group prepare material to give to teachers and school administrators on intergroup relations -- either specifically prepared booklets or those that are already prepared.

5. Sponsor volunteer workshops of students or teachers where they can come together and discuss some of the problems that would be involved. Discuss the method of moving from one sort of setup to another.

The group could prepare and submit to the Board of Education plans of how to move from a segregated to a non-segregated system; as to how pupils may be integrated; and how teachers and pupils may be prepared to meet the change.

6. Be ready to back up a public official immediately when he makes a courageous stand.

7. Work to start the process of integration where something can be done immediately, such as in the daily vacation Bible school, or in integrated playgrounds, or interracial athletics, where advancement can be made more rapidly. A gain in one field supports and hastens gain in another. A loss in one field slows down gain in another. All these things are tied together.

WORKING TOWARD INTEGRATED PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN YOUR OWN COMMUNITY*

I. ORGANIZATION

A. Find Your Friends

The first probable step would be to find one or two people in your community who have a personal interest in this and talk it over with them. Be sure you have an interracial group. Locate individuals in the community who have organizational connections, but are chosen primarily for their concern with the problem and their readiness to move in any feasible way. Your first carefully planned meeting of half a dozen people (more or less) would prepare for a larger meeting. Select those individuals from such local organizations as church action groups, unions, League of Women Voters, NAACP, YWCA, Urban League, Anti-Defamation League, Jewish Committee Councils, Student Councils, or other student groups. We apply the same criteria to all invited to join the group: We want interested, informed, and responsible people. Avoid going to groups or organizations that you know are going to oppose you. In some communities, the first step might be to bring together a group of Negro and white teachers; in others you might approach an editor and get his help on where to start.

Our first need is to find men and women in positions to provide community leadership for an orderly transition from a segregated to an unsegregated public school system. He or she will not be committing his organization by joining the group, but will naturally use his influence in his group to help widen the circle of people interested. Effective individuals are likely to have organizational leadership in their community or have special skills that can be used.

As you work, some will drop out, but you will find a continuing nucleus, a solid core of interest and support.

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* A guide worked out by Irene Osborne, American Friends Service Committee, as a result of their work in Washington; and enlarged by the Highlander Workshop (second week) on "The Supreme Court Decisions and the Public Schools."

B. Develop A Way of Working

The first step that might be taken after the group convenes would be: Let's look at the facts in our community. This does not commit anybody to agree about what would be the next step as to what to do about them. Next step: Let's discuss various ways we could begin to change the situation. Another step would be to find out your rights as citizens in your community, such as the right to sit in on school board meetings.

These related groups should not attempt to build a new organization or to adopt the program of any one group. The groups need to agree only on the major objective of integrating the public schools. They may differ among themselves in determining intermediate steps and in method. Each group should be encouraged to carry out its own type of program and should not be pressured to carry out a line of action not consistent with its policy. The total groups can act as a caucus and clearing house, working out a program and coordinating efforts. For any planned step (issuing a joint statement, doing a radio program, conferring with an official) those organizations can join in which choose to do so. The result is community wide planning and action without superseding or overshadowing any existing organization.

One of the basic principles is to set up your goal, which will serve as a guide to all action. Integrated schools is our goal, within the framework of a larger over-all democracy and integration in all walks of life. Work on a basis of agreement on each specific step to be taken, while not requiring agreement on all points. On each point of agreement you move ahead; those who may not wish to go along on the step may join you on the next. The point to keep in mind is that we do not work on a principle of the superior-inferior relationships that sometimes have existed in interracial groups. We cannot build anything on a personal relationship that is dishonest and false. The thing that is wrong in these groups is that coming together

is an end in itself; in our work we must always keep the goal in mind. "No more free tea parties." From the beginning we start with a goal of integration; then every experience we have on the way is related to this goal. The end affects the means. The step is not an end in itself, but a step toward our goal.

C. Sharing the Program

Your objective is not to set up an organization, but a temporary committee. You are not going to take away power and prestige from any organization. Majority rule need not be important. No one organization should control the joint effort. As the convener, you may be able to give needed secretarial help, arrange meeting place and time, and take some responsibility for keeping in touch with participants. It will be important, however, that you do not dominate the proceedings. Officers and sub-committee members should be drawn from all the organizations.

The key person or persons in each group must try to anticipate the next step and so keep things moving. It is useful to talk over with one or two people some possible next steps. At the same time, we must not become inflexible and spell out next steps too far ahead of time. We keep alert to any community developments that will give us an opportunity to further our objectives. We start involving other people as widely as possible.

D. Group Contact

Send out minutes of every meeting, reporting fully on completed projects, projects in process for which support is needed, ideas still in the talking stage, and suggestions of things that single organizations may do. Keep up a full mailing list of persons who have participated at some time; those who do not work actively should be kept informed for support when they can give it.

E. Consider Your Local Situation

This plan stresses the use of leaders in existing organizations. It does not encourage purely individual participation, except where a person may be invited to lend a particular skill. In communities which are not highly organized, some modification may be needed.

II. FACT-FINDING

A. Know Your Schools

Visit individual schools, attend meetings of the Board of Education, read official reports of school affairs, find and use the sources for school statistics, talk with school officers and Board of Education members.

B. Find Weakness And Strength

You will want to find the strengths and the shortcomings in the school situation. At what points are children to be deprived of good action? Where are race injuries being inflicted? What aspects can be made better? What are the resources? Which school people will work with others on the serious business of improving schools?

C. Organize Material in such a way as to bring out comparisons between white and Negro schools. What are the specific points of inequality and how wide is the discrepancy? Find graphic means of presentation which make the statistical material easily understood.

D. Tell A Human Story

What does your data mean for children? Bring out the story behind the story. What are the ways in which both white and Negro children suffer because of segregation? What does the dual system mean in terms of the quality of education? In terms of dollars? Use the material to help you tell a story.

III. PLACE RESPONSIBILITY ON LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES

A. Ask Your School Authorities to consider how your community relates to the current Supreme Court cases. Ask them to develop a plan for integration of local schools, and offer to assist them. Point out specific school offerings (perhaps special courses, education of the handicapped, adult education) which cannot be duplicated for both white and Negro; these should be opened interracially now. Ask what is being done to equalize, and urge the more practical and desirable alternative of opening facilities for all. If school authorities point to state segregation laws, you can point to constitutional requirements.

B. Learn the Rights of Citizens, and use them. You may find that you can attend meetings of the Board of Education and can speak before the Board. If so, encourage people to attend meetings. Let Board members be aware of the active interest of the community.

C. Talk To Board Members

You may meet hostility or find that they don't know what you are talking about. Go back again and again, interpret and reinterpret, show them you are not the kind of thing which will disappear if ignored.

D. Get A Good Board of Education

If your Board members are elected, organize a slate of candidates and elect a good Board. If the Board is appointed, work with the appointing agent to make effective appointments. You want serious people of integrity who are interested in good public schools.

E. Court Action

At some point, you may want to consider legal action. Keep in touch with NAACP or other legal experts, to know how to build the right case at the right time. This may be necessary for local implementation of the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court.

IV. BUILD EFFECTIVE LINES OF COMMUNICATION WITH YOUR POTENTIAL PUBLIC

A. Keep In Touch

An effective device is a simple newsletter, issued regularly to individuals from whom support may be expected at some time. Such a newsletter can be prepared by one organization. The letter can report the facts on school developments, serious problems, good news, the story of the spread of integration elsewhere, announcements of meetings, materials to read, and suggestions for action. Build the mailing list by remembering to write down the name and address of everyone who expresses an interest The newsletter should tell a continuing story, stressing both problem and promise. The reader should be truly informed about his schools.

B. Establish A Speakers Bureau

Secure a list of speakers who can speak effectively about our schools, or discuss the implications of the Supreme Court cases, upon request from any group. Offer to assist groups in program planning.

C. Assemble Reading Materials And Visual Aids

Arrange the material in an accessible place and make them available to anyone. One of the human relations agencies (such as ADL or NCCJ) may do this for you.

D. Work With The Press

Get to know the education reporters, help them to get news, work for honest and complete reporting. Work with editors to secure supporting editorials in friendly papers. Write news releases on any meetings or programs which have some appeal as news.

E. Radio And TV

Negotiate with local stations to secure free time. Put on programs which discuss the central problem directly as well as those which highlight particular school problems.

V. WORKING WITH THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

A. Investigate Tenure Laws And Personnel Procedures

Are teachers hired on an objective basis through examination and merit procedures? If so, integration of teachers will be more easily and more fairly done. If not, work to improve personnel procedures. A tradition of favoritism will create difficulty and leave a loophole for discrimination after integration.

B. Human Relations

Are there effective working relationships within the schools and between school and community? Any weakness in the pattern of human relations will be a vulnerable point in the transition stage. Work for improvement in personnel relationships.

C. Pupil Activities

Work for a policy of encouraging interracial pupil activities through athletics, debate, club activities, inter-school visitations, and assembly programs. Some material in the field of inter-cultural education may be helpful in highlighting the values involved.

D. Working With Teachers

Arrange workshops or seminars for public school teachers, where they may work together in seeing the role of the teachers in an integrated school system and the responsibility of the teacher in affecting attitudes. Work this out with school officials and secure their cooperation. Assistance can be secured from human relations agencies, and from colleges and universities.

VI. WORKING TOWARD A GOAL

A. Our Interest in this project is in securing integrated school systems. The larger goal, the framework for all we do, is that of obtaining good schools. Ingegration will not automatically provide good schools, but we can only begin to provide good education when the barrier of dualism is removed.

B. We can be creative in planning steps which lead toward the main objective. Steps short of the goal are acceptable, even desirable, as long as a given step does not make it more difficult to achieve ultimate success.

C. We work with every person where we find him, and strive to help every segment of the community move as far and as fast as possible.

-----Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee

Sent to E+A - 9/17/53

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

HIGHLANDER WORKSHOP
August 9 - 15, 1953
"The Supreme Court Decisions and the Public Schools"

Buford Atkisson
111 Jordan Avenue
Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

Ida Berman
711 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Arthur W. Calhoun
Sterling College
Sterling, Kansas

Clarence D. Coleman
529 Paynes Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Elliott Demery
1807 W. Broad St.
Savannah, Georgia

Jesse Doster
511 W. 39th
Savannah, Georgia

Shirley Fingerhood
16 Charles Street
New York, N. Y.

Kenneth Clarke
Terrace Park, Ohio

Milton Crum, Jr.
Box 202
Allendale, S. C.

G. E. Haynsworth
St. Thomas Episcopal Church
Rt. 6, Isle of Hope
Savannah, Georgia

Carl Hodge
Wrigley, Tenn.

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Hogstrom
306 Roanoke Avenue
Riverhead, N. Y.

Mr. & Mrs. Byron Kelham
2112 Virginia
Berkeley, California

James Wilson
P. O. Box 6
Myers, S. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Alex Liveright
5426 S. Blackstone Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Julie Mabee
Monteagle, Tenn.

Myra Page Markey
85 Ridge Road
Yonkers, N. Y.

Mitchell Meyer
1518 S. 4th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. John M. Moncrief, Jr.
(St. Paul's Episcopal Church)
(Orangeburg, S. C.)
St. Luke's Theological Seminary
University of the South
Sewanee, Tenn.

Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Mooney
P. O. Box 51
Columbia, Tenn.

Mr. & Mrs. Warren Seyfert
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. & Mrs. William Thomas
1323 - 6th Avenue
Bessemer, Alabama

Peter Weiss
549 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.

Dr. Lilian Johnson
425 - 50th St.
Bradenton, Florida

Unitarian Service Campers (10)
Highlander Folk School

HIGHLANDER STAFF:
Paul Bennett, Workshop Director
P C S R
Greeneville, Alabama

Myles Horton
Emil & Joie Willimetz
Mort & Ann Isaacs
Carrie Perkal

Mikii Fowlkes
Ellen Beecher

Daily attendance averaged thirty at this workshop.
Organizational affiliations for identification purposes only.

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

HIGHLANDER WORKSHOP
July 12 - August 8, 1953
"The Supreme Court Decisions and the Public Schools"

J. C. Artemus
Carpenters Local #2260
1202 Heidt St., Corner Gervais
Columbia, S. C.

Helen K. Bass
1240 Heidt St.
Columbia, S. C.

Theodore Brameld
School of Education
New York University
157 West 13th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Buster Bean
Sherwood, Tenn.

Ida Berman
711 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Rev. & Mrs. Carroll Brooke
Trinity Church
Staunton, Va.

Dr. Ben Cameron
University of the South
Sewance, Tennessee

Dr. Ruth Cameron
Emerald Hodgson Hospital
Sewanee, Tennessee

K. G. Capps
Box 250
Greeneville, Tenn.

Devina Del Carmen
(Ozama City, Phillipines)
Hartford Seminary
Hartford 5, Conn.

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Christopher
Region IV, CIO Director
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Clarence D. Coleman
529 Paynes Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

B. R. Brazeal, Dean
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Harmon Cooter
Persia, Tenn.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert R. Coveyou
129 Orchard Lane
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Sujette F. Crank
242 Boulevard, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. & Mrs. Emanuel Farber
7024 Hickory Street
New Orleans, La.

Rabbi David Fichman
1626 Pine Street
New Orleans, La.

Mikii Fowlkes
Heber Springs, Arkansas

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Hogstrom
306 Roanoke Avenue
Riverhead, New York

Calvin Jackson
4320 Hermance Drive
Brookhaven, Georgia

Mr. & Mrs. Byron Kelham
2112 Virginia
Berkeley, California

Daily attendance averaged twenty.
Organizational affiliations for identification purposes only.

Workshop, July 12-Aug. 8, 1953

Mrs. Anna D. Kelly
163 President Street
Charleston, S. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Melvin E. Laverne
112 Marshall Circle
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Tom Ludwig
Box 250
Greeneville, Tenn.

Myra Page Markey
85 Ridge Road
Yonkers, N. Y.

Julie Mabee
Monteagle, Tenn.

Mitchell Meyer
1518 S. 5th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Osborn
123 Valparaiso Road
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
104 C Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Emmett Roberson
Rt. 1, Box 119
Soddy, Tennessee

J. L. Rollings
County Judge, Grundy County
Altamont, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shipherd
316 Dartmouth Avenue
Swarthmore, Pa.

J. B. Slussar
2204 Peachtree Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Anna Greene Smith
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Alabama

Jack Telfer
District #9 - UPWA
95 Merritts St., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

William Thomas
1323 - 8th Avenue
Bessemer, Alabama

William Van Til
George Peabody College
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Turner
(John Deere Jr. High School)
(Moline, Illinois)
George Peabody College
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Turner
127 W. Pasadena Lane
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. Haskell Wexler
6240 N. Hoyne
Chicago, Illinois

Tom White
Secy., Tenn. Legislative Board
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Lexington, Tennessee

Unitarian Service Campers (10)
Highlander Folk School

HIGHLANDER STAFF:

Paul Bennett, Workshop Director
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Myles Horton
Emil & Joie Willimetz
Mort & Ann Isaacs
Carrie Perkal
Annajean Sherman
Ellen Beecher

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee
Workshop, August 9 - 15, 1953

Teachers and Integration of the Public Schools

In the transition from a segregated to a non-segregated public school system, it is essential to have a clearly stated and firm policy on the maintenance of the South's teaching body, both Negro and white. We are for integrated faculties on the basis of full equality. Well integrated faculties are an indispensable feature of integrated schools.

In the development of a fully integrated school system, we need the active cooperation of the teachers, both Negro and white.

The principles of tenure and seniority of all teachers must be maintained, regardless of race or any factor other than their [redacted] ability to teach. In particular, it is necessary to see to it that the 72,000 Negro teachers in the South are fully protected in their rights.

As the schools are desegregated, there is some apprehension on the part of Negro teachers that there might be an immediate reduction in the number of Negro teachers, and even a gradual displacement, over a period of years, of Negro by white teachers. This danger must be recognized and forestalled by active public policy. Such a trend would be a travesty on the basic principles and intent of integration.

In all Southern states, as in the country at large, there is a critical shortage of teachers, especially in elementary schools and rural areas where two-thirds of our school children live. Any improving of our school system worthy of the name must envision a teaching body greatly expanded to fill empty classrooms, end serious over-loading of teachers and double shift programs, and equalize and improve salaries, and generally improve conditions so that our rural and whole school system will be brought up to standard.

Where consolidation or integration of schools means that a small Negro or white school is absorbed in a larger neighboring school, the teacher, Negro or white, (whose former position has thereby disappeared) should be retained with full seniority and tenure rights, and considered part of the staff of the consolidated school, and given her proper listing in terms of seniority on the faculty. Where integration in a particular county or area means that not all teachers formerly employed in the two consolidated schools are now needed, the teachers dropped must be the ones at the bottom of the list, regardless of race, and such a teacher must be given a position equivalent to the former one in a neighboring locality or county.

The integration program is a two-way one. The problem may arise where white teachers are moving into schools formerly known as Negro more rapidly than Negro teachers are moving into schools formerly known as white.

There are also problems relating to the hiring of new teachers.

In view of these and other problems that may arise, we feel there are certain steps that should be taken to make sure that all such questions are worked out on an equitable basis. To this end, it will be necessary that a Citizens Committee on Education be formed on an interracial basis in each locality to help plan for the adjustments which of necessity must come about.

Undergirding the work of the Citizens Committee should be liberal, political forces which will bring intelligent pressure in:

(1) creation of public opinion in support of desegregation of public schools and the maintenance of an adequate teaching staff without discrimination,

(2) on local Boards of Education, so that the Board will be more responsive to the electorate; and we get better representation on the school boards, especially more Negro members, so that any trends and problems that develop in integrating the schools can be properly interpreted and dealt with.

In recent elections in Atlanta, Ga., Richmond, Va., Augusta, Ga., Durham, N. C., and many other localities, Negroes have been selected for posts on Boards of Education and also, in many instances such as Nashville, Tenn., as members of City Councils. Such representatives will be in a position to introduce policies that will aid the schools and also help block any action that might harm the normal developments of integration.

(3) Resort, where necessary, to legal action, worked out under the meaning of the Supreme Court decision to promote real and fair integration of the schools and faculty to protect the teachers' rights.

This type of action will unearth any subterfuges worked out to get around the meaning and intent of the Supreme Court decision (such as the program announced by Governor Byrnes of South Carolina and Governor Talmade of Georgia, who have declared that they will have the public school system abolished in a technical sense and reconstructed as a private system so as to put it beyond the reach of the Supreme Court decision). We feel that intelligently directed legal pressure against such maneuvers will be as effective as it was against efforts to get around the Supreme Court decision regarding abolition of the white primary.

COPY COPY

Local Union No. 2260

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Instituted August 12, 1881

Columbia, S. C., August 12, 1953

Mr. Paul Bennett, Workshop Director
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Immediately upon my return to Columbia from Highlander, I called a meeting of my family and as many interested persons as I could contact, in order to familiarize them with the task ahead of us and to solicit their cooperation in making contacts for larger meetings.

It was rather encouraging, however, in making contact with school personnel, to find that a "spark of progress" is being made; progress with which I was not familiar. About two years ago the Columbia-School-System included in its curriculum a course in Human Relations: to be required in grades 6 and 7. Frequent progress meetings are held between special coordinators and these grade teachers. These meetings are not interracial, but with sufficient urging, I see no reason why they shouldn't be. I've also learned that inter-school visitations have also been started in the high schools here. These have, so far, taken the form of assembly programs only.

There is, as yet, no program of interracial athletics. However, in contacting the secretary of the Negro Committee on Parks and Playgrounds here, I learned that at one time he had an unofficial interracial little league team, but the chairman of the white Committee on Parks and Playgrounds called in policemen to put an end to the practice.

The Workshop picture is a little more encouraging, however, as one interracial Art-Workshop has been attempted, in the Columbia City School System. Though it was initiated only during the past school term, steps have already been taken to make it annual.

With the opening of school I am certain to be able to acquire more information along this line; also to get a clearer insight into teachers' plans for action.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. C. ARTEMUS

C O P Y

J. C. Artemus, Vice-Pres.-at-Large
American Federation of Labor

OUTLINE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHOOL INTEGRATION

I. The Mechanics of integration

A. Pupil Integration

*1. Pupils should be assigned to schools on the basis of residence, regardless of race.

2. Re-districting should be made on the basis of a complete school census.

3. Boundaries should be determined on the basis of clear policy. One suggestion is the criteria used in Chicago in recent re-districting: (1) every child should attend the nearest school, (2) no child should cross a major arterial highway, (3) facilities should be utilized to the fullest extent possible, with every effort made to equalize pupil-teacher ratios. These sound principles made it possible for an administrator to give a clear and honest answer to the parent who complained about school assignment.

4. Voluntary transfer should not be permitted. Requests for transfer in hardship cases should be granted only by an authority specially designated for this purpose.

5. The two teachers colleges should be merged into a single institution.

6. Deaf children: The Commissioners should make a contract with Columbia Institution for the Deaf which forbids racial segregation.

7. Consideration should be given to expansion of the program through the improved use of facilities, such as development of a five-year technical institute or an improved arts and sciences program.

B. Teacher and administrative integration

*1. All personnel should be hired, placed, and promoted on the basis of merit, regardless of race.

2. Teacher integration

a. Teachers should be assigned without reference to the race of the teacher or the pupils. Schools which, for residential reasons, have pupils of only one race may participate in the integration process through integrated faculties. Many cities throughout the country have successfully used interracial faculties in all white schools. This is an excellent device

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* These are main points which should be stressed by everyone.

for giving the pupils a constructive experience. While there should be no requirement that every school must have a mixed faculty, no school should be considered ineligible for an interracial teacher group.

b. Transition to integration will require major shifts in assignment of presently employed teachers.

c. The tenures of all teachers should be fully protected.

3. Integration of Administrators

a. There should be a complete job analysis of all administrative positions to determine the actual needs under an integrated system.

b. When the job analysis shows that two present positions are in fact duplicate, one of the incumbents should be assigned to a new administrative job. This may make it possible to utilize present personnel to enrich the school program.

II. Necessary educational preparation

A. Teachers: The most important single factor in the success of integration will be the attitude of the teachers. Teachers should be given every opportunity now to gain confidence in integration and to see their important role. This should be accomplished by (1) in-service training, (2) cooperation with private agencies in conferences and workshops for teachers, and (3) full use of integrated teacher committees for all committee work at present.

B. Pupils: The administration and Board should encourage and arrange interracial activities among pupils, such as joint participation in extra-curricular projects, integration of student councils, and inter-school visitation. Earlier regulations which prevented interracial activity should be rescinded.

C. The system should undertake an intensive program of intergroup education. This can be done by implementalism of "The Handbook of Intergroup Education," already developed within the school system. This includes some of the above suggestions and many other valuable ideas.

D. Parents of both races should be helped to work together on projects of common interest, most particularly in projects which in themselves have nothing to do with race.

III. The entire program should be carried out with a firm policy of complete integration. All personnel should have full confidence in the rightness and practicality of what they are doing. This will communicate confidence and encouragement, rather than anxiety, to the children and the parents. Administrators and teachers can gain this confidence by use of professional consultants and school administrators from other cities who can attest to the success of integration.

MEMORANDUM

From: Joseph Stocker, Phoenix Arizona

Re: De-Segregation in Arizona Schools

I don't have any reports or records on the progress of school desegregation in Arizona to send you for your workshop. All I can do is set down here, as briefly as possible, what has transpired:

School segregation has prevailed in Arizona, pretty generally, since about the time of World War I - the handiwork, to a great extent, of large numbers of people who migrated into Arizona from Texas and the deep South. Our struggle to desegregate the schools has been going on for a number of years, and intensively so since World War II. We've had a good deal of success.

Bear in mind that the pattern of school segregation has been somewhat checkered. For many years, the state law made segregation in the elementary schools compulsory and in the high schools optional. Hence most of the elementary schools have been segregated, although a few communities - notably in the northern part of the state- simply disregarded the law, because segregation was uneconomic and because southern pressures weren't too strong. As for the high schools, Tucson never segregated and Phoenix did - although here, too, the pattern has been checkered. Phoenix College, a two-year school which is an adjunct of the high school system, has always been integrated, as has Phoenix Technical School, likewise an adjunct of the high school system. But the high schools themselves were segregated. As things developed, Phoenix became the last city in the state in which high schools were still segregated.

First shot in our campaign was fired about three years ago. We submitted a desegregation initiative measure to the people and were licked by almost two to one. However, there were mitigating circumstances: The ballot was cluttered with 13 confusing measures and the newspapers, fearful of other measures which might have hurt them and business in general,

waged a Vote-No-on-Everything campaign.

With more optimism than good sense, we went into the legislature just two months later and submitted another desegregation bill. Fortunately, for the first time in history, there were a couple of Negroes in the lower house. And we were able to sell the economic powers-that-be on the proposition that segregation was wasteful, tax-wise. We came out of the session with a law that made segregation in the elementary schools optional along with the high schools. It was a compromise, of course. And the new law was so laxly worded that we moved in right afterward with a lawsuit attacking constitutionality of the whole segregation structure. NAACP, with the help of our group (Arizona Council for Civic Unity) and others, raised $5,000 to finance the suit.

Meanwhile, immediately after passage of the new permissive segregation law, Tucson abolished segregation in its elementary schools. The credit there goes to a courageous and wonderful superintendent, Robert Morrow. Needless to say, the desegregation was accomplished without incident, and Tucson now has no segregation whatsoever.

Our suit was in the U. S. District Court, which decided that the issue more properly should be decided by the state courts. So we re-filed in the state courts. We won a clear decision a few months ago in the lower - or superior - court, which simply held segregation unconstitutional. The local high school board - defendants in our action - appealed to the state supreme court. We expected a decision there this past spring and early summer, but the court put it off to mid-fall. (We suspect the Arizona Court wants the U. S. Supreme Court to take it off the hook.)

Meanwhile, we kept the pressure on the local school boards. And finally, just a few days ago, the high school board voted to abolish segregation - in advance of any ruling by the supreme court and effective this fall. The segregated Negro high school in Phoenix is being kept in operation,

at least temporarily, but as an "open" school to which anyone may come. This, apparently, for the purpose of keeping the Negro faculty at work and not having to integrate it into the overall system immediately, This may present a problem soon, for we understand that a good deal of effort is being put forth by Negro leaders to persuade parents in their community not to send their youngsters back to Carver (the Negro high school).

The elementary schools in Phoenix are still segregated, but we're hoping that they, too, will see the light.

There have been other spotty cases of desegregation. Several smaller towns, for instance, knocked out segregation soon after the new permissive law was passed, and when one of them also fired its Negro teachers, the Arizona Education Association challenged the firing with a lawsuit and won its case.

Down in the central part of the state, two small neighboring cotton towns were segregating their Negro high school kids in a makeshift high school operated jointly at a midway point -- in what had been an old dance hall. Our group (this was before I became active in it) spent several months persuading the local people to do away with the high school and integrate the Negro kids in their respective high schools. And in rural and suburban school districts around Phoenix, there have been various instances of voluntary desegregation. In my own district, for example, there were three Negro children attending school -- segregated under a special teacher hired for that purpose. We got that corrected swiftly. Our group called on the superintendent, and an American Legion post in a nearby community passed a desegregation resolution, and, whammy, out went segregation.

We think we have Jim Crow, school-style, on the run in Arizona. We're hoping fervently that the state supreme court - if not the U. S. Supreme Court - will finish the job this fall.

All of this probably sounds like a well-organized, concerted campaign, ticking off one objective after another. Actually, of course, it's been anything but that. It's been a long, hard struggle, highlighted not alone by resistance met all along the line, but also by dissention amongst those working to desegregate the schools. But I'm sure you and the other people at your workshop are familiar with that sort of pattern.

The story is moving faster than I can keep up with it. Yesterday afternoon, just as I was finishing this, the Phoenix elementary school board voted to put into effect gradual integration of the elementary schools, the process to start this fall and be completed within one year. We seem to be on our way to total victory.

ON USE OF FILMSTRIP: "THE HIGH COST OF SEGREGATION"

For groups actively concerned with one or more aspects of segregation in the South.

SUBJECT: This filmstrip is concerned with discussing the costs of segregation, moral and financial, in the areas of housing, health and schools. Questions are sharply raised and designed to evoke discussion.

SCRIPT: Accompanying the filmstrip will be a detailed "Guide" for discussion leaders. There will also be additional supplementary material. From this material the leader will be able to get facts related to his own State or area.

METHOD OF USE: 1) This filmstrip is not for entertainment, but designed to be a vital part of any serious program relating to segregation. It will be effective only in proportion as to how well prepared the group leader is to follow it up with discussion. Read the script and supplementary material. Rehearse the filmstrip several times. (Try it on your immediate family or friends first, to give you experience and confidence.)

2) Keep enough light in the room to see your audience, but shield the screen from direct light.

3) There is no script to read. Familiarize yourself with the "Guide" and go through the filmstrip in a natural manner--using your own language and drawing on your own knowledge of the subject. There are enough clues in each frame to keep you on the track. Wherever possible relate the material to your own situation.

4) Discuss the subject in light of the group's interest. Suggest going through the filmstrip a second time and get full discussion, point by point, from all group members. If necessary, call individuals by name and ask for comments.

5) Relate group's main interest (housing, health, schools, etc.) to conclusions of filmstrip.

6) Point the whole meeting towards action!

P. S. Let us know how your group reacts to this filmstrip. What comments were made, good or bad. Your ideas may help us improve it for other groups. What other filmstrip subjects could you use?

Filmstrip is available, with supplementary material, for purchase at $10.00.

Write: FILM CENTER
Monteagle, Tennessee

Proposals For Future Human Relations Study

JNL + GUIDE 3-13-54

THERE have been three proposals submitted to the Virginia General Assembly looking toward adjustment of interracial relations following the Supreme Court decision in the five pending school segregation cases.

One was in the form of a resolution by DELEGATE BOATWRIGHT that would have opened the way for a constitutional convention to deal with the matter as soon as the decision is handed down.

Another was a resolution by DELEGATE BOOTHE, which would create a bi-racial study commission. MR. BOOTHE's resolution was referred to the appropriations committee, where it still is.

The third is a resolution offered by SENATOR TED DALTON, which would also create a study commission.

All of these steps imply that some form of special action is necessary, no matter which way the court goes. That is undoubtedly true, if the people of the State desire to come to grips with the problem in a realistic, humane manner.

So far, during the past year, there have been no indications of a political nature, that hasty, unwise action would follow the Court's decision.

DELEGATE BOATWRIGHT's resolution, if carried through, would have permitted action toward drastically changing or abandoning the public school system. But, the House carefully put it aside.

MR. BOOTHE's proposasl did not meet the strong backing necessary to bring it to reality.

SENATOR DALTON's proposal would give the commission a political character because of the personnel he suggests.

The Dalton commission would be composed of:

The President of the University of Virginia,

The President of Virgina State College,

The Attorney General of Virginia,

A Superintendent of a City School System,

A Superintendent of a County School System,

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, or,

A Member of the State Board of Education,

The Lieutenant Governor,

A State Senator,

Two Members of the House of Delegates,

One United States Senator,

One Member of the Housse of Representatives from Virginia,

Two White School Parents, and

Two Negro School Parents.

All of the above members of the proposed commission would be designated by the Governor, who is the proper State Official to make the appointments.

Such a commission selected by GOVERNOR STANLEY would certainly have the merit of competence. But what is inescapable, probably, is that it would have the disadvantage, with a few exceptions, of being composed of officeholders, who, for the most part, have already made commitments opposed to the idea, from which they could hardly retreat.

SENATOR DALTON's proposal would look better if it would suggest that the commission should consist of the President of the University of Virginia, the President of Virginia State College, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Chairman of the State Board of Education, and ten other persons — biracial and bipartisan—and not officeholders to be named by the Governor.

Ordered 4-13-54

Healthy Racial Trends Seen By Maryland Group

BALTIMORE — (ANP) — In its second annual report to Gov. Theodore McKelding, the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems, and Relations noted that there was "a pronounced continuation of healthy trends" in the state.

William C. Rogers, Commission chairman, recognized particularly that the Lyric theater had reversed its original decision about the scheduled concert by Marian Anderson.

Rogers also observed that most department stores now cater to Negro customers in almost all lines of goods.

Another advancement was made, he told the Governor, when the Baltimore City Fire Department employed trained and assigned Negroes, 22 of whom are either on duty now or in training.

The report also revealed that all the major Baltimore hotels now serve food to Negro groups conducting meetings on the premises.

The commission stated that it is interested in finding a solution to the problem of Negro dentists who are barred from membership in the Baltimore Dental Association, and therefore are denied access to technical advances.

The report also commended the state police and several county law enforcement organizations for adding Negro officers to their forces.

The Maryland Commission on Forests and Parks also won a commendation for a non-segregation policy in renting vacation cabins.

The commission concluded in its report, that it "clearly recognizes the size and complexity of the task that lies ahead.

"It is still confronted with sharply defined problems in such areas as employment, recreation, hotel, restaurant and movie facilities, health education and full recognition of the Negro as a first-class citizen."

Prominent Negroes on the commission include Furman L. Templeton, executive-secretary of the Urban League, and Charles E. Cornish.

Rock Hill Evening Herald
4-13-54
Ralph Barbare

VOL. 77. NO. 114.

Jerome Names 20 To Serve On R. H. Community Unit

By MARIAN SMITH

Mayor Emmett Jerome last night appointed 20 Rock Hillians to serve on a Community Council for the evaluation and study of human relations in Rock Hill.

The list, which was approved by all members of Council, includes the following persons:

Rev. James C. Cammack, Dr. D. M. Duckett, Fred Gardner, J. W. Goudelock, William H. Grier, Billy D. Hayes, Mrs. John Holler, A. W. Huckle, the Rev. C. A. Ivory, Dr. W. R. Laney, the Rev. H. P. Mobley, Mrs. S. V. Moreland, the Rev. John W. Robison, Father Maurice Shean, W. P. Sibley, Ben Strozier, A. R. Suritz, Joe White, Mrs. D. A. Lacoss, and J. R. Smith.

Follows Request

A request that such a committee be appointed was made at a Council meeting on March 29 by the Rev. Mr. Robison, Father Maurice and Suritz. At that meeting the Rev. Mr. Robison explained that the functions of such a Community Council might be as follows:

1. Reserarch or fact finding—to study and evaluate the facts and circumstances of the problems and plans that are pressing in our community; to study what ought to be the proper standards, and to study methods and means to better conditions.

2. Planning—to devise adequate and proper steps to be taken to accomplish the necessary changes and plans, and to plan the solutions of specific problems in the light of one long-range plan for our City.

3. Public Information—to plan means of presenting the results of the study and evaluation the general public and in particular to the leaders of the community.

4. Meditation—to devise a plar whereby misunderstanding might be settled peacefully, and to assist public and private agencies in long-range planning designed to remove the causes of tension and friction and to promote the common welfare of all citizens.

Understanding

In offering the proposal of a Community Council, the Rev. Mr. Robison also stated that it is believed that such a council will "provide some of the understanding necessary in order that the people may consider and solve their problems realistically." He said that several other South Carolina cities have already set up Community Councils for the study of human relations.

Negroes underscored

Sutton Appointed

Americans Find New Values In Racial, National Origins

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A Harvard historian says Americans have found "new values" in their racial, religious and national origins.

At mid-century, says Prof. Oscar Handlin, voluntary associations of citizens — some regional or occupational, but many of them "the products of ethnic diversities, reaching across the generations from the past" — gave "richness and strength" to America's democratic way of life.

PAST 50 YEARS

Reviewing the progress of Americas folk groups during the past 50 years in a new book, "The American People in the Twentieth Century," Professor Handlin points out the prejudices and disabilities that existed against religious, racial and national groups at the opening of the century had been greatly modified by the 1950s. The book is part of the Library of Congress Series in American Civilization, edited by Prof. Ralph H. Gabriel of Yale.

By the end of World War II, he found, "the persistent fight against surviving inequities was phrased less often in terms of the privileges of particular groups and more often in terms of the rights and objectives of all Americans."

PATTERN OF LIFE

At the same time, "when men felt no compulsion to deny their origins and were free to make choices without penalties they formed friendships and marriages, worshipped and read, within a pattern of life molded by their antecedents."

As to the various national groups within the United States, he points out "where nationalism persisted it occasioned no conflicts with the demands of loyalty to the United States."

IRON CURTAIN

"The Communist regimes hostile to the United States that assumed power east of the iron curtain could not command the support of any American group, except that of committed Party members. The exposure of the totalitarian character of the Soviet Union destroyed the last vestiges of sympathy for the Party among Americans and alienated all but the most hardened members and fellow travelers. The front organizations in almost all the ethnic groups collapsed; and nationalism was engulfed in the broader question of opposition to totalitarianism."

"The defensive aspects of ethnic group action also lost their intensity in this period," Professor Handlin continues. "The 'minorities' were readier than ever to resist

(Continued on Page 4 Column 4)

Americans Find

(Continued From Page One)

anti-Semitism or anti-Catholicism, or other forms of discrimination. But the substantial signs of the decade of the 1940s — the new opportunities in employment, in education, in equality of housing — and the subsidence of open expression of hostility relieved these defnsive activities of the bitterness born of persecution."

A GESTUDE

Ethnic attachments, through fraternal societies and philanthropic institutions, schools and churches, continued because men had "a will to be identified with their ancestors," not out of filiopiety or pride "but out of a reluctance to conceal any part of a past increasingly important to them as individuals."

"It became important, as a gesture of resistance to all the threats of totalitarianism, to all the pressures toward conformity, that each person reveal within his Americanism the peculiarities of heritage that set him off from his fellows.

"It was not as common now for names to be changed; nor was there the former eagerness to pass into the 'old' families. Instead, a man was likely to present himself for what he was without pretense or apology."

In recent years, Professor Handlin reports: "Negroes were more secure than ever before, and in a better position to defend their claim to equal rights.

"Recognition in the war and the progressive awareness that a way was opening before them by which a share in America would be theirs softened the old resentments.

SHAMEFUL BADGE

"Pride in the achievements of the group took increasingly another form: color was not the shameful badge of a former servitude but the mark of a common heritage that had made them a part of American society. Their ancestors, they proudly pointed out, had been on the continent longer than those of most other citizens."

Professor Handlin concluded:

"Americans moved into the perilous second half of the century without the least assurance that they approached the end of a conflict, exhorbitantly expensive in lives and human energies. The oppressive demands of the struggle closed in on them from every side, so that they could hope for stability only in orderly personal relationships.

"The sense of belonging to a group with its roots iun the past helped create that order."

Atl Const 11-7-54

New Orleans Negroes Balk Serving On Mayor's Group

NEW ORLEANS —(ANP)— Leading Negroes of New Orleans, appointed by Mayor delossops Morrison, on a "Mayor's Advisory Committee" dubbed in New Orleans as the "Uncle Tom" committee, have balked and most of them are refusing to serve.

Some say that they were not requested to serve before their names were announced Others say they object a strictly Negro committee for anything. Still others say that the committee is just a dodge.

Troubles have arisen before due to this type of committee. Ltst year J. Westbrook McPherson, Urban League head; C. C. Dojoio Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly; Ernest Wright, director of the People's Defense League; Daniel Burd, secretary for the NAACP, and others refused to serve because of the Jim Crow aspects of the situation, they said.

Those appointed on the committee this year include:

Jackson Acox, the Rev. John H. Perkins, I. M. Augustine Sr., Ernest J. Wright, J. Westbrook McPherson, Dr. A W. Dent, Dr. Ernest Cherrie, the Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., James A. Holtry, Joseph Bartholemew, A. V. Gorman Dr. C. C. Haydoll, J. T. Mackey Daniel Byrd, the Rev. H. H Dunn, A. P. Tureaud, Jesse Wicker and P. J. R. Dejoie.

Earl Montgomery, Deputy S[illegible] preme Commander of the [illegible] wers in Europe:

Asks Interracial Group

Atl Const 12-3-54

Mayor Hartsfield will be asked on his return to Atlanta next Wednesday to appoint another interracial committee to attempt to control Negro encroachment on Whitefoord avenue between LaFrance and Hardee streets. Jesse L. Jones, president of the Moreland Heights Civic Club, said Thursday he has contacted other communities having the advantage of similar committees and is convinced it does some good. "We hope we can accomplish something and still maintain cordial relations," Jones added. He said he has contacted officials attempting to preserve white residential sections in the Forrest avenue-Glen Iris drive area and believes such a committee will be helpful to the Whitefoord section.

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

ROCK HILL
APR 15 '54
S.C.
PB METER
P.B. 309833

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

LIBRARIES

In January, 1954 the Southern Regional Council reported on a survey of public libraries in the South whose main branches were open to Negroes. The findings of this survey are still the most inclusive known to SRC, the executive secretary of the American Library Association and the editor of Library Journal. Major findings are summarized.

1) In sixty-two cities and towns Negroes have free use of the main public library.

2) Twenty-four communities give limited service to Negroes at the main library.

3) In eleven localities in the South one or more branches give service to patrons regardless of race.

4) Three library systems have Negro representation on their boards.

A few additional communities giving non segregated service were added in a report appearing in Library Journal, November 15, 1955. These included four libraries in South Carolina open to both races at headquarters, branches, and bookmobile. These are the Aiken County Library, Hartsville Township Library, Lexington County Library and Richland County Library.

May 1956

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DESEGREGATING SINCE MAY, 1954

ALABAMA

St. Bernard College, Cullman (do not identify)	Roman Catholic	February, 1955
Spring Hill College, Mobile*	Roman Catholic	September, 1954

ARKANSAS

All state supported colleges were opened to Negro undergraduates in the fall of 1955.

Arkansas A. and M. College College Heights	State
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville	State
Arkansas State College, State College	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway	State
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia	State
Southern State College, Magnolia	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	State

FLORIDA

Barry College, Miami*	Roman Catholic	1955-1956

KENTUCKY

Ashland Junior College, Ashland	Municipal	September, 1955
Georgetown College, Georgetown	Southern Baptist	Fall, 1955
Murray State College, Murray	State	Summer, 1955
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville	Presbyterian	Fall, 1954
Union College, Barbourville	Methodist	1954
West Kentucky State College	~~State~~	June 1956

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DESEGREGATING SINCE
MAY, 1954

LOUISIANA

John McNeese State College, Lake Charles	State	December, 1954
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond	State	1955
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette	State	July, 1954

MARYLAND

XII of Maryland's state Teachers Colleges were opened to qualified applicants without regard to race in the fall of 1955.

Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore	Municipal	
Frostburg Teachers College, Frostburg	State	
Goucher College, Baltimore	Private	1955
Salisbury State Teachers College, Salisbury	State	
Towson State Teachers College, Towson	State	
University of Maryland, College Park	State	

Negro citizens of Maryland were admitted to all levels of the University in Fall, 1954. They were previously in some schools.

Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster	Methodist	1955-1956

MISSOURI

Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg	State	Fall, 1954
Culver-Stockton College, Canton	Disciples of Christ	1955-1956
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis	Municipal	
Joplin Junior College, Joplin	District	1954
Junior College of Kansas City	Municipal	1954
Northeast Missouri State College, Kirksville	State	
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph	Municipal	Summer, 1954

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DESEGREGATING SINCE
MAY, 1954

MISSOURI

Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau	State	
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield	State	July, 1954
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla	State	

All Divisions
All levels not previously admitting Negroes were opened to them in 1954

NORTH CAROLINA

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont	Roman Catholic	1954
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont	Roman Catholic	1954
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	State	

First undergraduates were admitted in Fall, 1955. Graduates were previously admitted.

OKLAHOMA

In June, 1955 the State Regents for Higher Education voted to open all seventeen formerly white state owned colleges to Negroes. All are listed below though Negroes may not have enrolled at some. Prior to this time Negroes had attended some of the professional and graduate schools at Oklahoma A. and. M. in Stillwater and the Universityoof Oklahoma in Norman.

Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton	State	
Central State College, Edmond	State	
Conners State Agricultural College, Warner	State	
East Central State College, Ada	State	
Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Wilburton	State	— Fall 1955
El Reno Junior College, El Reno	District	
Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo	State	
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee	Municipal	— September, 1955
Northeastern Oklahoma A. and M., Miami	State	

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DESEGREGATING SINCE
MAY, 1954

OKLAHOMA

Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State	
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State	
Northwestern State College, Alva	State	
Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater	State	
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee	Baptist	1955-1956
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist	July, 1955
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State	
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore	State	
Panhandle A. and M. College, Goodwell	State	
Phillips University, Enid Graduates in 1951, regular undergraduates in 1955.	Disciples of Christ	
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic -	
Southeastern State College, Durant	State	
Southwestern State College, Weatherford	State	
University of Oklahoma, Norman	State	

TENNESSEE

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State	Winter, 1956
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State	Winter, 1956
Maryville College, Maryville	Presbyterian	1954
University of the South School of Theology, Sewanee	Prot. Episcopal	Fall, 1954
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville	Private	1954

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DESEGREGATING SINCE
MAY, 1954

TEXAS

Frank Phillips Junior College, Borger	District	Fall, 1954
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls	County	
McMurry College, Abilene	Southern Methodist	
North Texas State, Denton	State	
Odessa Junior College, Odessa	District	Fall, 1954
Pan American College, Edinburg	County	1954
San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal	June, 1955
Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist	

Negroes were admitted to the evening classes of the Law School in September, 1955. Negroes had been admitted to School of Theology in 1950.

Texas Southmost College, Brownsville	Municipal	1955
Texas Western, El Paso	State	
Victoria Junior College, Victoria	Municipal	Fall, 1954
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton	County	Fall, 1954

VIRGINIA

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater	Brethern	Fall, 1954

University of Virginia, Charlottesville

The School of Engineering admitted three Negro undergraduates in September, 1955. Some of the University's graduate and professional school had enrolled Negroes prior to 1954.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DESEGREGATING SINCE
MAY, 1954

WEST VIRGINIA

All West Virginia state colleges have been open to Negroes at all levels since 1954,.

Concord College, Athens	State	1954-1955
Davis and Elkins, Elkins	Private	1954
FairmontState College, Fairmont	State	1954
Marshall College, Huntington	State	July, 1954
Potomac Junior State College of W. Va. Univ., Keyser	State	1954-1955
Salem College, Salem	Seventh Day Baptist	

First full time enrollment of Negroes was in Fall, 1955. Negroes had been enrolled in extension and night classes prior to May, 1954.

Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown	State	1954
West Liberty State College, West Liberty	State	1954
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery	State	1954-1955

* Do not identify by name in final report.

FORMERLY NEGRO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DESEGREGATING SINCE MAY, 1954

KENTUCKY

Kentucky State College, Frankfort	State	September, 1954

MARYLAND

Bowie State Teachers College, Bowie	State	Fall, 1954
Coppin State Teachers College, Baltimore	State	Fall, 1954
Maryland State College, Princess Ann	State	Fall, 1954
Morgan State College, Baltimore	State	Fall, 1954

MISSOURI

Lincoln University, Jefferson City

WEST VIRGINIA

Bluefield State College, Bluefield	State	Fall, 1954
West Virginia State College, Institute	State	Fall, 1954

TEXAS

St. Phillips College, San Antonio	Municipal	Summer, 1955

Catholic Colleges and Professional Schools Integrating Since May, 1954

Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.

Sacred Hear Junior College, Belmont, North Carolina

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina

St. Bernard, Ala

Barry, Florida

REPLIES FROM REQUESTS OF INFORMATION ON A SURVEY OF DESEGREGATION IN SEVENTEEN SOUTHERN AND BORDER STATES SINCE MAY 1954

ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES	NO. SENT	REPLIES	
EDUCATION			
State Teachers Association Sec.			
Florida			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Mississippi			
Oklahoma			
Palmetto, S. C.		yes	
Tennessee			
Texas			
Virginia		no	
North Carolina			
College Presidents	15	7	
Parochial Schools			
Catholic Interracial Council (Mr. George Hunton) N. Y.		yes	
Mrs. James V. Doss, Bon Air, Va.			
Msgr Pitt Louisville		✓	not definite on location
EMPLOYMENT			
Bureau of Post Office, Wash,D.C. (Mr. Joseph H. Clarke)			
Urban League, Richmond, Va. (Mr. George T. Hedgepeth)			
Naacp, Labcor Secretary (Mr. Herbert Hill)			
AFSC - Mayes Behram		yes	
Almita Robinson		yes	
HEALTH AND HOSPITALS			
Little Rock, Arkansas			
New Orleans, La.			
Washington, D. C.			
Norfolk, Va.			

	NO. SENT	REPLIES	
HOUSING			
Federal Housing Administration			
Washington, D. C.			
Philadelphia, Pa.		yes	
Dallas, Texas		yes	
Richmond, Va.			
St. Louis, Mo.		yes	
Public Housing Administration			
Ft. Worth, Texas			
Washington, D. C. (Charles Beckett) Beckett's letter covered all the states.		yes	
LABOR UNIONS			
New Orleans, La, Lige Williams			
Paul Christopher			
Carey Haigler		yes	
Woodrow Pendergrass			
Lew Rhodes			
Joe Heath			
POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS			
Fayetteville, N. C. (Mr. Harry Groves)		yes	
Republican State Committee of Oklahoma (Mr. Douglas McKeever, Chairman Enid, Oklahoma) (Also sent ot chairmen of Republican State Committees of all Southern and Boarder States except Georgia)		Miss,	
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS			
NNPA - Mr. Louis Lautier			
LIBRARIES			
American Library Association (David Clift)		yes	
LIBRARY JOURNAL, (Miss H. E. Wissells)		yes	

	TOTAL SENT	REPLIES	
RELIGION			
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (Board of Church Extension)			
Rev. M. P. Calhoun		on May 28	too vague to be useful
M. Weston			
A. C. Miller			
A. Dudley Ward			
Oscar Lee			
RECREATION			
Dr. A. C. Weatherford, Durham, N.C.			
REPRESENTATION OF OFFICIAL BODIES			
Durham, N. C. (Mr. Alex Rivera)			
Governors of states			
Delaware		yes	
Maryland		yes	
Missouri		yes	
Oklahoma		yes	
West Virginia		yes	
Mayor - Thomas D'Alesandro (Baltimore, Maryland)		yes	
SPORTS			
TRANSPORTATION			

	TOTAL SENT	REPLIES
VOLUNTARY AGENCIES		
Community Chest, Fund and Councils	140	
National Urban League, New York		✓ no info.
Miss Allyce Nelson, Director (Region V Girl Scouts) Memphis, Tennessee		
Mrs. Blake King, Baltimore, Maryland		✓
John Larkins, Board of Charities & Public Welfare, Raleigh, N.C.		
Miss Alice Wagener, GSof U. S.		
Mr. Art Edson, AP, Wash., D. C.		
Dr. Rosamund Boyd, Spartanburg, S. C.		Answered from Director
Miss Mary Haley Smith Wash., D. C. (American Assoc. of Univ. Women)		
GENERAL		
Directors of NCCJ		
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma		
Louisville, Kentucky		
Shreveport, La.		
Tulsa, Oklahoma		
Kansas City, Mo.		
Wilmington, Del.		
Baltimore, Maryland		
Memphis, Tenn.		
Chatt, Tenn.		
Knoxville, Tenn.		
Asheville, N. C.		
Anne Queen		yes
League of Women Voters		
North, Carolina		yes
Louisville, Kentucky		
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Virginia		
Mr. Emory O. Jackson BIRMINGHAM WORLD		

	TOTAL SENT	REPLIES
Continuation of GENERAL		
NAACP, Field Personnel		
Winston-Salem, N. C.		
Birmingahm, N. C.		
New Orleans, Louisiana		
Tampa, Florida		
Dallas, Texas		
Little Rock, Arkans		
Urban League		
Baltimore, Maryland		
Oklahoma,City, Oklahoma		yes
Tulsa, Oklahoma		
Ft. Worth, Texas		yes
Richmond, Va.		
Tampa, Fla.		
New Orleans, La.		
Miami, Fla		
Memphis, Tennessee		
Louisville, Kentucky		
Jacksonville, Florida		
Little Rock, Arkansas		May 4
Winston-Salem, N. C.		yes
Director, Human Relations Institute University of Delaware		
AFSC - Mr. Thomas Colgan Philadelphia, Pa.		

--INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 1954--

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

The most descriptive statement which could apply to Richmond in connection with desegregation is that"this community has adopted a wait-and-see policy." That is to say that while there has been no evidence of an open breach in race relations - there, at the same time, has been no manifest effort on the part of community leaders, and organizations previously active in the area of race relations, to press forward in the manner which prevailed prior to the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

An attempt to ascertain the why of this situation has brought to light the assertion that Richmond's (and indeed Virginia's) attitude in this area is a direct reflection of the attitude of the states political leaders beginning with the Governor.

Agencies like the Richmond Urban League, which had shown a steady progress in the expansion of job opportunities for Negro workers, are finding it difficult, if not impossible to get any new openings. A study made by the Urban League (The Negro Municipal Worker in Selected Southern Cities) made in 1955 showed clearly that many jobs in municipal employment, which were not available in 1950 had been opened to Negroes. Not only was there a substantial increase in the number of jobs - but of even greater significance was the fact that the kinds of jobs had expanded upward in terms of skills or technical knowledge required.

But alas came the Supreme Court decision and doors which had been opened began to close. Department heads, Bureau Chiefs, and supervisory personnel in municipal jobs cautiously, but courteously avoided conferences where the matter could be aired. Some were frank enough to admit that they- like their superiors, were consciously following a wait-and-see policy and would continue to do so until they got the "green light."

Just who was to give the green light was never mentioned, but one got the feeling that it was a political situation throughout.

One type of increased employment can be noted. In the down town stores (drug stores, five and ten cent stores) more Negro girls have been employed outside (where the public can see them) than in previous years. Also it is reported that there has been an increase in the use of Negro girls as receptionists and office workers in the offices of white physicians and dentists. However, there is no evidence to indicate that this bears any relationship whatsoever to desegregation activity.

-Wiley A. Hall
Richmond Urban League
900 St. James Street
Richmond, Virginia

INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

St. Louis and State of Missouri

I. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES.

In St. Louis, Negroes for some years have been admitted on an integrated basis to such tax-supported facilities as Kiel Auditorium and the Municipal Opera in Forest Park. In the last five years there has been a gradual chipping away of segregation practices in hotels, theaters and restaurants. This process has advanced steadily since the Supreme Court decision on integration of schools.

(a) Hotels. In 1950 the Hotel Statler in St. Louis refused rooms to three Negro delegates to the Congress of Corrections. One of them was Walter Gordon, the celebrated California penal authority. The incident was widely publicized and the Congress of Corrections voted to hold future meetings in unsegregated cities. St. Louis hotels are dependent to a large degree on convention business. In the early 1950s, several major national groups, including the National Education Association, and labor organizations, either cancelled or threatened to cancel St. Louis conventions because of segregation policies in hotels. In consequence the major downtown hotels quietly instituted a policy under which they would accept Negro convention delegates for whom reservations had been made, and permit them the use of hotel restaurant and other facilities. This was done without publicity. Since the Supreme Court decision, the following instances of constructive change have been recorded:

1. Negro individuals are accepted as guests in the best hotels. Usually they must have made reservations, but M. Leo Bohanon, executive director of the Urban League, says he has no difficulty arranging such reservations and it is no longer nenessary that Negroes come as convention delegates. They can take meals at hotels at which they are guests, but not always in all dining rooms.

2. The St. Louis Urban League held its annual award dinner for 1956 in the Gold Room of Hotel Sheraton-Jefferson. This is perhaps the city's most desirable spot for civic or social affairs. The dinner was of course an integrated gathering. It could not have been held there a year or so ago. Previously the dinner was held at Temple Israel, a Jewish church.

3. The Mound City Press Club, composed of Negro newspapermen in St. Louis, held its annual dinner early in 1956 at the Hotel Claridge, a respectable midtown commercial hotel. It is entirely safe to say that this hotel would not in the past have accommodated the Mound City Press Club.

4. At Jefferson City, the state capital, one of the two major hotels began accepting Negro guests in February 1955. The other hotel will accept Negro legislators.

(b) Restaurants. In St. Louis, and generally throughout the state, the better restaurants still are not open to Negroes. Hotels that

will admit Negro guests also will, generally speaking, admit those guests to hotel restaurants. Rail, bus, and air terminal restaurants are non-segregated in St. Louis, but this has been true for some time. (The area of progress in the last two years is confined chiefly to restaurants or cafeterias in 10-cent stores and chain drug stores.)

(c) Theaters. Five years ago Negroes could obtain seats only in balconies of legitimate theaters and they were not admitted at all to major motion picture houses of downtown and midtown St. Louis. In 1950 the aforementioned Walter Gordon could not see "Lost in the Stars," based on the Paton book, at the American Theater except from the balcony. The NAACP protested. In 1953, in the early months of that year, the American stopped segregating its audiences. The major motion picture houses have followed suit in the last year.

1. The motion picture houses - that is to say the major ones, showing first-run pictures, changed their policy on segregation in the last six to 12 months. At first they began admitting Negroes who applied at the box office. This continued for a two-week period and then was discontinued. Then, again without any announcement or publicity, the motion picture houses began admitting Negroes again and they have continued to do xxxx so. Economic reasons are considered to have been a factor in the policy change. Business has been slipping xxxxx away from the downtown and midtown districts to the suburbs.

II. EDUCATION. This is not covered in this report because it has been covered rather fully in other surveys. The St. Louis record in integrating public and parochial schools is well known.

III. EMPLOYMENT.

Negro leaders in St. Louis and elsewhere in the state seem to consider the opening up of job opportunities the major front in improving the status of Negro citizens. Negroes do not consider that concerns holding Government contracts make a very serious effort to comply with fair employment practices written into those contracts. Private concerns, notably public utilities, are believed to have done a better job. A long step forward came in 1953 when Public Service Co., which operates the St. Louis street transit system, began hiring Negro bus drivers. Several hundred now are working as bus drivers, and this has brought about a relaxation of restaurant and restroom restrictions along routes and at route terminals. Instances of progress since May 1954 follow:

(a) Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis began hiring Negroes in the last year for clerical as well as service jobs. The bank now has four Negro girls who started as "messenger girls" etc at base pay of $200 a month. The bank has asked the Urban League to supply 10 more girls. Such jobs are prized because of the pay, the security and the career possibilities. It is significant that the Federal Reserve's move in hiring Negroes for clerical jobs, a small matter though it seems, has been widely noted in liberal circles in St. Louis. The bank says it is simply an extension of a continuing policy of hiring personnel without regard to race.

(b) A sizeable number of branch offices and small businesses

of various types have started hiring Negroes for clerical and office jobs in the last year. The Urban League placed about 200 young women as typists and secretaries, and it reported that in 1955 a total of 31 St. Louis firms hired Negroes for positions never before held by them. ~~Among the~~ One of the concerns was the branch office of a large oil company.

IV. ENTERTAINMENT. It has been mentioned that the principle of Negro enjoyment of tax-supported facilities such as parks etc has been established for some years, and no racial segregation is practiced in these areas in St. Louis. Shortly after the Supreme Court decision on schools, three Negro aldermen introduced a bill in the city to bar discrimination against Negroes in hotels, restaurants and theaters. This was supported by the Mayor's Council on Human Relations but was defeated in committee. It is still a live issue, and sponsors are hopeful of success.

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL.

(a) In the last year St Louis instituted a system in which emergency cases are treated at the nearest city hospital without regard to race. Previously white patients were taken to City Hospital No.1 and Negroes to Homer G. Phillips Hospital. Both are city-maintained institutions. Moreover, the overcrowding in Homer G. Phillips was relieved last year to some extent by transfer of Negro patients to beds previously reserved for whites in City Hospital No.1, Malcolm Bliss (city hospital for psychiatric patients) and Koch Hospital for tubercular patients.

(b) All public and private hospitals make use of Negro nurses and technicians, and this has become more widespread in the last two years. As a matter of fact, the demand for Negroes trained in these skills exceeds the supply,

(c) In the last 18 months, a larger number of St. Louis private hospitals have begun accepting Negroes for training as nurses.

VI. HOUSING. Details on this are already in hands of Southern Regional Council. In the realm of private housing, at least one instance has developed in the last year of a fringe neighborhood where white and Negro neighbors are seeking to work out an arrangement designed to halt the deterioration that often follows when Negro families move into a section that previously was entirely white. Residents are trying to stabilize the neighborhood by confining it to families, white and Negro, that can afford to keep up homes. Negro families would be welcomed but zoning restrictions as to number of tenants in buildings would be rigidly enforced. This is an area of large old homes.

VII JURY SERVICE. No change noted in St. Louis or elsewhere.

VIII. LABOR UNIONS. Teamsters Joint Council 13 of the St. Louis Area and Local 688 under leadership of Harold J. Gibbons has excellent record on integration. Building trades unions generally continue exclusive policies and it is difficult for Negro workers to break in. Clothing workers unions are progressive. As example of union progress since Supreme Court decision, all informants point to International Association of Machinists here.

(a) Before World War II, Machinists excluded Negroes

but during war a separate catch-all local for Negro workers was formed. It was called the Monarch lodge. White workers had separate locals for various skills, and tended to get first call for jobs. At about the time of the court decision in 1954, the Machinists integrated and, as Bohanon of the Urban League put it, they are "doing an outstanding job." At the present, older Negro workers, some of them at least, are staying in the Monarch lodge because they have a leadership organization and are more comfortable there, while young Negro workers are joining machinists' locals that previously were all-white. Negroes may join the local of their choice. The leadership of Al Hayes, international machinists official, is given major credit for the change.

IX. LIBRARIES. Libraries in St. Louis, like other tax-supported agencies, are open to Negroes without discrimination. (Further report on this subject, covering situation elsewhere in state, will be made.)

X. MILITARY SERVICES. USO Clubs in St. Louis are on an integrated basis. (Reserve units in Missouri are integrated for 15 to 18 months, following generally the policy of regular Armed Services units. National Guard in Missouri has not integrated.) (Further report on the National Guard will be made.)

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS. No appreciable change.

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

(a) The Missouri State Medical Association changed its constitution in 1949 in such a way as to permit election of Negro physicians. By-laws of local ~~municipal~~ societies may not conflict with state constitution, but the locals may choose or reject members as they wish. At present about 20 Negro physicians are members of the State Medical Associations. This includes 12 in St. Louis, one in Sikeston, one in Mexico and one in Sedalia. The St. Louis ~~County~~ (City) Medical Society has Negro members but the St. Louis County Medical Society, a much smaller group, has none.

(b) All members of the bar in Missouri are automatically members of the State Bar Association. Local bar associations may vote on membership applications. In 1949 the St. Louis Bar Association voted down a Negro applicant. It accepted its first Negro not long thereafter, but only after quite a debate. Two or three months ago, however, it voted in a second Negro applicant without debate.

XIII. RECREATION. No change except as noted above.

XIV. RELIGION. There is a good deal of earnest work in progress on church integration in St. Louis area and in the state, but there is not a great deal to show for it thus far. As of August 1955, there were reported to be 19 white members in Negro churches in St. Louis and 26 Negro members in white churches. The Metropolitan Church Federation is sponsoring a meeting of pastors on integration at Antioch Baptist Church, St. Louis, Friday May 4. Here is a notable example of church integration since the Supreme Court decision:

(a) The Pilgrim ~~Congregational~~ Congregational Church at 826 Union boulevard is one of the city's older and well-established churches. Its members include people prominent in social, civic and professional life. Its pas

Its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Allen Hackett, is a very courageous, eloquent and dedicated Christian. In recent years the church location, once the center of a section of prosperous householders, has gone to seed a bit. It is now a fringe area, with many Negroes living in the vicinity, and there are signs or urban blight and decay. On June 15, 1953, the church members voted 146 to 115 to remain in the location rather than sell out and go to the suburbs, as so many churches had done. At the same time, it voted that no one would be denied membership because of race or color.

Around Easter of 1955, Pilgrim Congregational Church accepted a Negro to membership and it now has four Negro members in a congregation of about 700 members. In addition, the church opens its doors to numerous Negro children of the neighborhood whose parents do not attend the church. These Negro children are integrated in Sunday school classes and attend church socials. At the coffee hour after Sunday servides, white and N gro children mingle in the church social rooms along with the adults, eating cookies and drinking lemonade.

In the church's 1955 report, the moderator, Bruce L. Evans, had this to say of the decision taken by the church in 1953:

"Over its long history Pilgrim has had the tradition of being a leader. Tradition can, however, have two paths. One, tradition can act as a springboard to reach greater and greater heights in the work of the Kingdom or it can become a ~~strong~~ straitjacket which will resist any kind of change. In June of 1953 the membership of Pilgrim dedided ~~it would~~ we should follow the first road.

"If you will study the pattern of blight and decay in any large city you will see it has followed the pattern of the Protestant churches abdicating their responsibilities to the community by moving out. When there is no church to knit a solid web of moral fibre for the community, then the forces of evil move in fast.... More Protestant churches are beginning to realize they also have a responsibility, and when they take the courageous stand we did, the solution of many problems will become easier for all."

(b) In November of 1955, the INTEGRATED choir of Harris Teachers College ~~(Negro)~~ joined with the choir of Pilgrim Congregational Church in a performance of Handel's Messiah at the church. It was the first time this had been done.

XV. REPRESENTATION. Theodore ~~McMillian~~ McMillan was appointed by Gov. Phil M. Donnelly to fill a vacancy on the St. Louis Circuit Court bench in March 1956. He was the first Negro to be appointed circuit judge in the state.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION. No appreciable change.

A further supplementary report will be submitted shortly.

William K. Wyant Jr.

From LBJ Office in Texas

Desegregation in Texas Since May 17, 1954

Accomodations	Date of Desegregation

Commercial

Dallas - At three of the largest hotels attendance at conventions and banquets have been on a desegregated basis. ✓

Austin - similar situations exist in one hotel in San Antonio, three in Austin, one in Houston, etc. ✓

Public

Austin - Auditorium, stadium and cafeterias connected with the campus of the University of Texas have been in various stages of desegregation and will be completely desegregated September, 1956. ✓

EDUCATION

Higher Education

With the University of Texas taking the lead with complete desegregation in September, 1956, it can be said that all tax-supported institutions of higher education are open. At least one institution in each category (teachers colleges, municipally and county supported junior colleges, etc.) have been in various stages of desegregation since 1954.

Public Schools

In addition to the 66 school districts which had begun desegregation during the school year of 1955-56, Kerrville has announced its desegregation plan for 1956.

Private and Parochial

Catholic parochial schools are operating on a desegregated basis throughout Texas. ✓

EMPLOYMENT

Progress has been made and should warrant a report from AFL and CIO. I have requested a report from these organizations and will forward to you.

HEALTH AND HOSPITAL

Austin - The municipally supported hospital makes extensive use of its Negro nurses.

Austin - St. David's Hospital and Seton Hospital have hired Negro dietitians. ✓

Lockhart - a county-seat town of 6,000 has employed its first Negro nurse. ✓

HOUSING

Pampa - private enterprise has established an open occupancy policy for a new subdivision (1956). ✓

Taylor - In a city of 8,000 there has been marked acceptance of a housing project which accomodates all races. (public housing.) ✓

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Texas Academy of Family Doctors will admit Negro doctors on the same basis with whites — Dec 6, 1955 ✓

Waco - County medical society to admit Negro doctors — Jan, 1956 ✓

RECREATION

San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi have completely desegregated all public facilities. — March, 1956 ✓

Beaumont - desegregated its parks — Sept, 1955 ✓

RELIGION

Austin - Austin Council of Churches has an effective interracial organization. — Since 1954 ✓

Four Texas University campus churches (Protestant) have Negro members — 1955 ✓

REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE

Port Arthur - this city elected its first Negro councilman Fall, 1955

In San Antonio and Austin, Negroes are appointed to Mayor's Committees with mutual respect of all the citzenry.

Negroes are placing their names on tickets to elective offices with increased incidence. This all over the State.

SPORTS

South Texas - remarkably successful integration of Negro athletes in the Interscholastic League program. This necessitated the service of teams, bands and pep squads on a desegregated basis wherever games were scheduled.

In 1957, the Texas Relays held at the University of Texas Memorial Stadium will admit Negro athletes.

TRANSPORTATION

Intrastate travel - the color line is not observed - trains and buses.

The eating facilities at airports in at least four Texas cities are completely desegregated.

Return to FBI

DESEGREGATION IN ALABAMA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

EDUCATION	Date of Desegregation
Spring Hill College (Roman Catholic), Mobile 26 Negro Students 1954	1954
University of Alabama (State), Tuscaloosa	February, 1956
LABOR	
American Federation of Teachers, AFL, Mobile	Summer, 1954
MILITARY SERVICES	
Federal Schools at Maxwell and Craig Air Force Bases (No Negroes attending - New York Times 3/13/56)	Fall, 1955
RECREATION	February, 1956
Huntsville - Municipal golf course opened to Negores on limited basis	
REPRESENTATION	
Mobile - First Negro Deputy Sheriff oppointed Supposedly, he is not restricted in enforcement of law.	June, 1955

DESEGREGATION IN ARKANSAS SINCE MAY 17, 1954

EDUCATION		Date of Desegregation
Higher Education -	All state supported colleges opened to Negro undergraduates as well as graduate students.	Fall, 1955
Private and Parochial Schools -	Two Negro Catholic children at parochial school in Paris.	1954-55
	Four Negro Catholic children at St. Scholastica's Academy, Ft. Smith.	1954-55
Public Schools -	Fayetteville	Fall, 1954
	Charleston	Fall, 1954
	Hoxie	Summer, 1955
LIBRARIES		
North Little Rock		December, 1955
POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS		
Three Negroes appointed to State Democratic Committee		Fall, 1954 3 others in June 1955
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS		
Negro doctor admitted to Jefferson County Medical Society		Fall, 1955
REPRESENTATION		
Alexander - A Negro was elected to City Council		November, 1955

DESEGREGATION IN GEORGIA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

	Date of Desegregation
EMPLOYMENT	
Atlanta - Two Negro policemen were promoted to ranks of detectives.	Fall, 1955
One suspended or fired recently. Fulton County - Two Negro sheriff deputies were employed to assist in handling Negro prisoners.	June, 1955
JURY	
Columbus - Two Negroes on jury in case involving white defendant.	October, 1955
RECREATION	
Atlanta - Municipal golf courses opened to Negro players	December, 1955
SPORTS	
Negro players on South Georgia baseball teams.	1954,1955
Macon - Professional baseball team signed Negro player.	April,1955
Valdosta - Valdosta State College played basketball game with integrated team at Moody Air Force Base	December, 1955
TRANSPORTATION	
Atlanta - Train station waiting rooms have been desegregated for interstate travelers	January, 1955

DESEGREGATION IN FLORIDA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS	Date of Desegregation
Miami - Reportedly Negroes have met with white workers in Community Chest Campaigns in local restaurants. No information on date and establishments.	?
Miami Beach - Reportedly Negro professional ball players and Negro entertainers have been housed at local hotels. No information on date and establishments.	?
EDUCATION	
Announcement of desegregation in future competition for state's teacher training scholarships. Previously there were separate quotas for Negroes and for whites.	Winter, 1955-1956
EMPLOYMENT	
Four Negro patrolmen were promoted to rank of sergeants by Police Department.	June, 1955
HEALTH AND HOSPITAL	
Miami - Variety Children's Hospital is integrated for staff and patients. No information on date of desegregation.	?
MILITARY SERVICES	
Elementary school desegregation at Eglin, Tyndall, MacDill and Patrick Air Force Bases.	1955-1956
RECREATION	
Pensacola - Negroes may use golf course on Fridays	March, 1955
Miami Beach - Negro residents may use Miami Beach's two golf courses	Winter, 1956
Daytona Beach - A few Negroes have occasionally swam at beach since initial effort in Summer 1955.	Summer, 1955
RELIGION	
Daytona Beach - Negro and white ministerial assocation merged.	December, 1955
Avon Park - Camp Wingmann, operated by Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South, desegregated.	Summer, 1955

REPRESENTATION	Date of Desegregation
Tallahassee - Negro attorney was appointed as assistant state attorney to handle cases involving Negroes.	September, 1955

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Miami - Reportedly Negroes are on Board of Directors of Community Chest. No information on date of initial representation.	?

DESEGREGATION IN KENTUCKY SINCE MAY 17, 1954

ACCOMMODATIONS	Date of Desegregation
Municipal ampitheater opened to Negro attendance	Summer, 1955
EDUCATION	
Higher Education - All state colleges will admite applicants without regard to race on undergraduate and graduate level.	
Public Schools - See report of Kentucky Council on Human Relations and report of State Department of Education	
Teachers in Integrated Classrooms - Clinton County	1955-1956
Floyd County	" "
RECREATION	
Louisville - City's five golf courses and eighty-two tot lots are open to Negroes	Spring, 1955
Paducah - Golf course open	Winter, 1956
Court decree called for opening of all Kentucky parks. No indication of resistance to order.	December, 1955
RELIGION	
Lexington Council of Churches	?
Kentucky Council of Churches	?
Lexington Ministerial Association	October, 1954
REPRESENTATION	
A Negro was named an aide on Governor's staff	April, 1955

DESEGREGATION IN MISSISSIPPI SINCE MAY 17, 1954

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

	Date of Desegregation
Whitefield - Two Negro doctors were placed on staff of Mississippi Mental Hospital to assist in treating Negro patients.	Summer and Fall (1955)

SPORTS

Jones Junior College's football team played in Junior Rose Bowl game in California against team having Negro players.	December, 1955

Religious Support - White students to join Methodist conference of Negro group

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DESEGREGATION IN TENNESSEE SINCE MAY 17, 1954

ACCOMMODATIONS	Date of Desegregation
Memphis - First unsegregated banquet held at Peabody Hotel by Southern Historical Association.	

EDUCATION

Higher Education

Vanderbilt School of Religion	
Austin Peay State College	1956
Maryville College (Presbyterian)	1954
Maryville hired a Negro substitute teacher	1956
East Tennessee State College	1956
Peabody (special summer program only)	1954
Knoxville - Negro law student at University of Tennessee was elected to honorary law fraternity	1956

Public Schools

Oak Ridge - Federally supported high school desegregated. There is one Negro teacher who is the only Negro living in housing unit for single male workers.	Fall, 1955

EMPLOYMENT

Nashville - State Tax Commissioner hired Negro field agent to assist Negro merchants in sales tax matters.	February, 1956
Chattanooga - Negro salesman hired by General Tire Service.	March, 1955
Memphis - Twelve Negro firemen hired.	September, 1955

HEALTH

Knoxville - Nine Negroes enrolled at St. Mary's Hospital for nine months training as practical nurses.	1955

JURY

Mc Minn County - First Negro juror served.	July, 1955
Madison County - First <u>all</u> Negro jury heard a case.	May, 1955

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Nashville - Three Negro scientists elected to offices at 64th meeting of Tennessee Academy of Science.	November, 1954

RECREATION

Knoxville -	Desegregation of formerly white parks, Tyson and Chilhowee, and the Negro Park, Cowan.	Summer, 1955
Nashville-	Municipal golf courses fully desegregated.	February, 1956

RELIGION

Nashville -	Ministerial associations merged.	February, 1956

REPRESENTATION

Knoxville -	Negro elected by City Council to City Planning Commission.	August, 1955

TRANSPORTATION

Knoxville -	Tennessee Coach Company ended segregation in interstate travel.	?

DESEGREGATION IN NORTH CAROLINA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

EDUCATION	Date of Desegregation
Higher Education - University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, was opened to Negro undergraduates.	Fall, 1955
Private and Parochial Schools - Rocky Mount - Previously white Catholic Elementary School enrolled first Negro pupils.	Fall, 1955
Greensboro / Catholic High Schools	?
Raleigh ---- Admit Negro Catholic / Children.	?
Charlotte - Catholic High	Fall, 1955

EMPLOYMENT

Rockingham - First Negro policeman hired to patrol Negro section only.	August, 1955
Winston-Salem - Negro fireman, a lieutenant, was made commanding officer of an all Negro staffed station.	October, 1955

HEALTH AND HOSPITAL

Charlotte -Mercy Hospital, Catholic, began admission of Negro patients.	Fall, 1955
Chapel Hill - University of North Carolina Hospital employs white and Negro nurses who attend patients of either race.	1955

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

North Carolina Medical Society voted to open membership to qualified Negro doctors for scientific and business assemblies.	Summer, 1955

RECREATION

Asheville - Negroes reportedly playing on golf courses on previously restricted days.	March, 1956
Asheboro - Golf course used by Negro players. Use later limited to residents of Randolph County.	November, 1955
High Point- Golf course desegregated	February, 1956
Gastonia : Golf course desegregated	Fall, 1954

RELIGION

Merged Ministerial Associations

Moore County	1955
Salisbury	September, 1955
Greensboro	1955
Asheville	January, 1956
Charlotte	" 1956

RELIGION — Date of Desegregation

Wilmington ?
Chapel Hill ?
Lexington ?
Belmont ?
} Prior to 1954 decision

Charlotte: Council of Church Women open to Negroes — Jan. 1956

REPRESENTATION

Fayetteville - Harry Graves, local Negro attorney was elected to City Council. (There has been a Negro on Council previously) — Spring, 1955

Wilson - Negro contractor named to chairmanship of Wilson Housing Authority Board — February, 1955

TRANSPORTATION

Cities providing desegregated waiting rooms in train stations for interstate passengers.

Raleigh
Greensboro

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS

Raeligh - League of Women Voters — 1955

Hand Come S.C. Meeting

DESEGREGATION IN ALABAMA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

EDUCATION	Date of Desegregation
Spring Hill College (Roman Catholic), Mobile	1954
~~University of Alabama (State), Tuscaloosa~~	~~February, 1956~~
LABOR	
American Federation of Teachers, AFL	Summer, 1954
MILITARY SERVICES	
Federal Schools at Maxwell and Craig Air Force Bases (No Negroes attending - New York Times 3/13/56)	Fall, 1955
RECREATION	February, 1956
Huntsville - Municipal golf course opened to Negores on limited basis	
REPRESENTATION	
Mobile - First Negro Deputy Sheriff oppointed Supposedly, he is not restricted in enforcement of law.	June, 1955
Employment Tuscaloosa - Several Negro women employed as policewomen (probably school patrols)	Spring, 1955

Politics —
Mobile - One Negro was elected to County Democratic Executive Committee from a Negro ward after May 1954.

DESEGREGATION IN ARKANSAS SINCE MAY 17, 1954

	Date of Desegregation
EDUCATION	
Higher Education - All state supported colleges opened to Negro undergraduates as well as graduate students.	Fall, 1955
Private and Parochial Schools - Two Negro Catholic children at parochial school in Paris.	1954-55
Four Negro Catholic children at St. Scholastica's Academy, Ft. Smith.	1954-55
Public Schools - Fayetteville	Fall, 1954
Charleston	Fall, 1954
Hoxie	Summer, 1955
LIBRARIES	
North Little Rock	December, 1955
POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS	
Three Negroes appointed to State Democratic Committee. Three others were later appointed.	Fall, 1954
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS	
Negro doctor admitted to Jefferson County Medical Society	Fall, 1955
REPRESENTATION	
Alexander - A Negro was elected to City Council	November, 1955
Hot Springs - Negro elected to City Council	Summer 1954
Employment - Two Negro guards employed at Pine Bluff Arsenal	summer 1954
Religion - Crossett, Arkadelphia } Ministerial alliances were integrated	1955
Synod of Oklahoma for Presbyterian Church of U.S.A. is to include both Negro and white churches in Arkansas and Oklahoma.	Winter 1956
Organizations	
Fayetteville and Conway - AAUW integrated	1955
Little Rock - League of Women Voters integrated	Fall, 1955

DESEGREGATION IN FLORIDA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS	Date of Desegregation
Miami - Reportedly Negroes have met with white workers in Community Chest Campaigns in local restaurants. No information on date and establishments.	? Before 1954
Miami Beach - Reportedly Negro professional ball players and Negro entertainers have been housed at local hotels. No information on date and establishments.	?
EDUCATION	
Announcement of desegregation in future competition for state's teacher training scholarships. Previously there were separate quotas for Negroes and for whites.	Winter, 1955-1956
EMPLOYMENT	
Four Negro patrolmen were promoted to rank of sergeants by Police Department.	June, 1955
HEALTH AND HOSPITAL	
Miami - Variety Children's Hospital is integrated for staff and patients. No information on date of desegregation.	?
MILITARY SERVICES	
Elementary school desegregation at Eglin, Tyndall, MacDill and Patrick Air Force Bases.	1955-1956
Key West — Naval housing unit was desegregated.	Winter 1952
RECREATION	
Pensacola - Negroes may use golf course on Fridays	March, 1955
Miami Beach - Negro residents may use Miami Beach's two golf courses	Winter, 1956
Daytona Beach - A few Negroes have occasionally swam at beach since initial effort in Summer 1955.	Summer, 1955
RELIGION	
Daytona Beach - Negro and white ministerial assocation merged.	December, 1955
Avon Park - Camp Wingmann, operated by Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South, desegregated.	Summer, 1955
Florida Council of Churches	Nov. 1955

REPRESENTATION	Date of Desegregation
Tallahassee - Negro attorney was appointed as assistant state attorney to handle cases involving Negroes. Resigned from Position	September, 1955

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Miami - Reportedly Negroes are on Board of Directors of Community Chest. No information on date of initial representation.	? Earlier than '54

DESEGREGATION IN GEORGIA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

	Date of Desegregation
EMPLOYMENT	
Atlanta - Two Negro policemen were promoted to ranks of detectives. One has subsequently been removed from this job.	Fall, 1955
Fulton County - Two Negro sheriff deputies were employed to assist in handling Negro prisoners.	June, 1955
JURY	
Columbus - Two Negroes on jury in case involving white defendant. First time Negroes had served since Reconstruction.	October, 1955
RECREATION	
Atlanta - Municipal golf courses opened to Negro players	December, 1955
SPORTS	
Negro players on South Georgia baseball teams.	1954,1955
Macon - Professional baseball team signed Negro player.	April,1955
Valdosta - Valdosta State College played basketball game with integrated team at Moody Air Force Base	December, 1955
TRANSPORTATION	
Atlanta - Train station waiting rooms have been desegregated for interstate travelers	January, 1955

Organizations

Macon Chapter of AAUW has two Negro members. ?

Desegr

DESEGREGATION IN KENTUCKY SINCE MAY 17, 1954

ACCOMMODATIONS	Date of Desegregation
Municipal amphitheater opened to Negro attendance	Summer, 1955
EDUCATION	
Higher Education - All state colleges will admits applicants without regard to race on undergraduate and graduate level.	
Public Schools - See report of Kentucky Council on Human Relations.	
Teachers in Integrated Classrooms - Clinton County	1955-1956
Floyd County	" "
RECREATION	
Louisville - City's five golf courses and eighty-two tot lots are open to Negroes	Spring, 1955
Paducah - Golf course open	Winter, 1956
Court decree called for opening of all Kentucky parks. No indication of resistance to order.	December, 1955
RELIGION	
Lexington Council of Churches	?
Kentucky Council of Churches	?
Lexington Ministerial Association	October, 1954
REPRESENTATION	
A Negro was named an aide on Governor's staff	April, 1955

DESEGREGATION IN LOUISIANA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

	Date of Desegregation
EDUCATION	
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette John McNeese State College, Lake Charles.	
EMPLOYMENT	
New Orleans - Negro was appointed administrative assistant to general superintendent of personnel, Postal Transportation Service. Another Negro was promoted to job of general foreman in the office of the superintendent of the Postal Transportation Service.	March, 1956
JURY SERVICE	
New Orleans - Two Negro jurors appointed to New Orleans Parish Grand Jury	September, 1955
LABOR	
New Orleans - No segregation in CIO Hall	?
RELIGION	
Erath - Catechism classes desegregated	November, 1955
New Orleans - Negro visitor served communion in white Episcopal Church	Christmas, 1954 and Easter, 1955
REPRESENTATION	
New Orleans - Mrs. V. B. Hill, Negro, was elected to New Orleans Teachers Retirement Fund	January, 1955
SPORTS	
New Orleans - Two basketball teams with Negro players competed in Sugar Bowl tournament	December, 1955
University of Pittsburgh, with Negro player on team, played Georgia Tech in Sugar Bowl. Pittsburgh seating section was not segregated.	January, 1956

DESEGREGATION IN MISSISSIPPI SINCE MAY 17, 1954

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS	Date of Desegregation
Whitefield - Two Negro doctors were placed on staff of Mississippi Mental Hospital to assist in treating Negro patients.	Summer and Fall (1955)
Clarksdale - Negro doctor admitted to Clarksdale and Bis Counties Medical Society. Automatically becomes member of Miss. State Society. Membership is "scientific".	April 1956
SPORTS	
Jones Junior College's football team played in Junior Rose Bowl game in California against team having Negro players.	December, 1955

(Writing)

DESEGREGATION IN TENNESSEE SINCE MAY 17, 1954

ACCOMMODATIONS	Date of Desegregation
Memphis - First unsegregated banquet held at Peabody Hotel by Southern Historical Association.	

EDUCATION

Higher Education

Vanderbilt School of Religion	
Austin Peary State College	1956
Maryville College (Presbyterian)	1954
Maryville hired a Negro substitute teacher	1956
East Tennessee State College	1956
Peabody (special summer program only)	1954
Knoxville - Negro law student at University of Tennessee was elected to honorary law fraternity	1956

Public Schools

Oak Ridge - Federally supported high school desegregated. There is one Negro teacher who is the only Negro living in housing unit for single male workers.	Fall, 1955

EMPLOYMENT

Nashville - State Tax Commissioner hired Negro field agent to assist Negro merchants in sales tax matters.	February, 1956
Chattanooga - Negro salesman hired by General Tire Service.	March, 1955
Memphis - Twelve Negro firemen hired.	September, 1955

HEALTH

Knoxville - Nine Negroes enrolled at St. Mary's Hospital for nine months training as practical nurses.	1955

JURY

Mc Minn County - First Negro juror served.	July, 1955
Madison County - First <u>all</u> Negro jury heard a case.	May, 1955

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Nashville - Three Negro scientists elected to offices at 64th meeting of Tennessee Academy of Science.	November, 1954

RECREATION

Knoxville -	Desegregation of formerly white parks, Tyson and Chilhowee, and the Negro Park, Cowan.	Summer, 1955
Nashville-	Municipal golf courses fully desegregated.	February, 1956

RELIGION

Nashville -	Ministerial associations merged.	February, 1956

REPRESENTATION

Knoxville -	Negro elected by City Council to City Planning Commission.	August, 1955

TRANSPORTATION

Knoxville -	Tennessee Coach Company ended segregation in interstate travel.	?

DESEGREGATION IN TEXAS SINCE MAY 17, 1954

ACCOMMODATIONS	Date of Desegregation
Commercial	
Houston - Desegregated seating at Ringling Brothers Circus.	October, 1955
Public	
Houston - Operator of Harris County Courthouse Cafeteria was ordered to serve both Negroes and whites.	?

EDUCATION

Higher Education

North Texas State College	1956
Pan American	1954
Paris Junior College	
San Antonio	1955
Texarkana	1956
Texas Western	1955
Wharton Junior College.....	1954

Public Schools

Friona
Big Spring, San Marcos, Karnes, El Paso, Corpus Christi, San Antonio, Tahoka, Austin, Alice, Kingsville.

Private and Parochial

Dallas - Two Negroes enrolled at Jesuit High School, a Catholic high school.	September, 1955
San Antonio - Parochial schools opened to Negroes.	Fall, 1955

Teacher Status

Houston - Approved desegregation in teachers' staff meetings.	December, 1955

EMPLOYMENT

Houston - Five Negro firemen, the city's first, started work.	September, 1955
Waco - General Tire and Rubber Company upgraded a Negro from receiving to tire building department.	October, 1955

HEALTH AND HOSPITAL	Date of Desegregation
Houston - Negro appointed resident physician at Veterans Hospital.	1955
San Antonio - Three hospitals use Negro nurses and two admit Negro patients.	?

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS	
Fort Worth - State Medical Association removed word "white" from its constitution.	April, 1955
San Antonio - Two Negro doctors admitted to Bexar County Medical Society.	May, 1955
Houston - Harris County Medical Association opened membership to Negro doctors.	Sept., 1955
Dallas - Dallas County Medical Society admitted three Negro doctors.	Dec., 1955

RECREATION

Golf Courses

Houston	June, 1954
Dallas	June, 1954
Fort Worth fully desegregated	1955
San Antonio - All public recreational facilities	March 1956
Corpus Christi - " " " "	" "
Beaumont - - - desegregated parks - - - -	Sept. 1955

RELIGION

Austin - Two Negro churches admitted to Austin Baptist Association of Southern Baptist Convention.	October, 1955
Negroes attended annual meeting of Texas Baptist Student Convention at Baylor University.	1955
Brazos Presbytery of the ~~Presbyterian~~ Church elected Rev. J. H. Boyce, a Negro minister from Houston, as it moderator.	January, 1956

SPORTS

Fort Worth - Negro participated for first time in Southwestern Exposition and Rodeo Show.	1955

TRANSPORTATION

Desegregation in train station waiting rooms.

Crockett	1955

Sisleck

Clearcopy Onion Skin

DESEGREGATION IN VIRGINIA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

EDUCATION	Date of Desegregation
Higher Education - Bridgewater College (Brethern), Bridgewater	Fall, 1954
University of Virginia, School of Engineering, Charlottesville admitted Negro undergraduates.	September, 1955
Other Catholic schools opening in Sept. 1955 were in Fairfax, Arlington, Alexandria, Williamsburg, Charlottesville	
Private and Parochial - Norfolk - Roman Catholic High School admitted twelve Negro pupils.	September, 1955
Some of Catholic Schools in Roanoke, Richmond, Newport News, Warwick, Hampton - - - -	Sept 1954
Teacher Associations - Arlington - Education Association voted to remove the word "white" from requirement for membership.	May, 1955
HEALTH AND HOSPITAL	
Richmond - Dr. Jean Harris is the first Negro appointed to a residency at St. Phillips Hospital, Medical College.	December, 1955
MILITARY SERVICES	
Post schools at Langley Field	September, 1955
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS	
Norfolk - Six Negro physicians admitted to Norfolk County Medical Society.	March, 1955
Roanoke - Four Negro physicians admitted to Roanoke Academy of Medicine.	March 7, 1955
Other Medical societies admitting Negroes since 1954 are in Albermarle, Fredericksburg, Northampton, Rockbridge, Allegheny	
REPRESENTATION	
Portsmouth - A Negro was appointed to the Portsmouth Board of Equalization of Real Estate Assessments for a six month term.	January, 1955
RELIGION	
Norfolk - Interracial federation, Norfolk Federation of Churches, was formed.	January, 1955
Williamsburg - Local family became first Negro parishioners of Bruton Parish Church.	August, 1955
Roanoke - Negro chaplain from Roanoke, VA Hospital was admitted to white Roanoke Minister Conference.	January, 1955
Richmond - A Negro, Dr. J. M. Ellison, was elected president of the bi-racial ministerial association	January, 1955

May 1956

REPORT ON DESEGREGATION IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI SINCE MAY 17, 1954

Introduction

In a survey interested in "specific instances ... of change in the direction of desegregation" within a designated period of time, in this case, since May 17, 1954, it seems important to indicate two considerations at the outset:

1. "Desegregation" is most sensibly considered on a continuum of the social processes of segregation, desegregation, accommodation, integration and assimilation, with the latter process posed as the ultimate progressive change from desegregation.

2. In a state such as Missouri which has no codified civil rights law, changes towards interracial integration is a percolating process which is hard to document in terms of abbreviated time and space.

In consideration of the above factors, the instances cited as particulars since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 necessarily should be viewed in context and do not always indicate causal relationship with the Supreme Court decision. Also desegregation, or action thereof, does not necessarily infer positive or dynamic practices towards integration.

The Findings

I. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

The City Council in May, 1951 eliminated segregation at public events at the Municipal Auditorium, the Municipal Air Terminal and the Starlight Theater; and authorized the city manager, L. P. Cookingham, to prepare a nonsegregation clause for insertion in all leases of the facilities at the Auditorium at which promoters sell tickets at the box office to the public. The clause also was put in the lease at the Municipal Air Terminal restaurant. Agreement to ban segregation at the Starlight Theater had been reached previously.

The Swope Park swimming pool was not considered by the council in their May, 1951 decision as a majority of the City Council felt that equal swimming facilities for Negroes were provided at two other pools in the city. Kansas City has only one auditorium and only one Starlight (public, open-air) theater.

In August, 1951, a case against the city was filed in U. S. District Court by three Negroes seeking an injunction and $52,500

in actual and punitive damages as a result of their being refused admittance to the Swope Park swimming pool. Both lower and district federal courts upheld the plaintiffs' right to use the pool. On October 12, 1953, the United States Supreme Court denied a city-filed writ of certiorari, thus ending the case in favor of the plaintiffs. The pool was closed the summers of 1952 and 1953 during the litigation. On July 14, 1954, the Kansas City, Missouri Park Board for the first time opened the Swope Park swimming pool to all residents, Negro and white. This action was not consequential of the May 17 Supreme Court decision but obviously resulted from separate litigation.

A. Commercial. In the last decade, and particularly in the last five years, members of Fellowship House[1] and the Commission on Human Relations[2] along with other interested individuals, have discussed with restaurant, hotel and theatre operators and managers policies for desegregation.

(1)

(2)

Hotels

In September 1954, the National Bar Association (Negro) planned a convention meeting in Kansas City, and in planning with the Kansas City Hotel Association and Convention Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, a change towards an open-door policy was made. At the time of the convention Negroes were dispersed throughout the downtown hotels. Mr. Thomas Dorsey of the Urban League states the major downtown hotels will not accept as convention guests predominantly Negro groups. However, since September of 1954, Negroes, usually as convention guests have been accepted in downtown Kansas City hotels. Mr. Cornell Hewson, Director of Fellowship House, and Mr. Dowdal Davis, Editor of The Call, (local Negro newspaper) both stated to the writer they felt the liberalization policy was contingent to the quietness (sans publicity) with which the modification was made.

Restaurants

As in the case of the hotels, interested groups in favor of full usage of these commercial facilities have urged the owners and operators of downtown restaurants to eliminate their discriminatory policy. With the "broadening" policy of hotels came also service to all comers in hotel restaurants, most certainly observed in a convention setting. Bretton's a first-rate downtown restaurant, has had a waivering, not firm, open policy for the past five years. Nance's, another first-rate restaurant near Union Station had an open policy prior to May 17, 1954. In the past few months, through the efforts of the afore-mentioned groups, Kresge's (January, 1956) and Grant's (April, 1956) downtown "ten-cent" stores have desegregated their eating areas. The Pickwick Hotel Restaurant is open to "off the street" customers, regardless of race, since March, 1955.

Theaters

Prior to May 17, 1954, the art movie theaters, The Vogue, Glen and Kimo, have been open to Negro patrons along with white. Also the Victoria theater, a downtown theater which primarily features legitimate theater productions has had an open policy. For the past four or five years, the Public Accommodation Committee of the Commission on Human Relations has been urging theater managers of downtown Kansas City theaters to permit Negroes to cinema entertainment. In December, 1955, the theater managers of the major (downtown) theaters in Kansas City discarded their "white only" policy. Without publicity and with no written policy change established by theater owners, the policy change attended and no incidents have occurred. Quiet negotiation and conference seem to be the explanation for the change. In the past several years, the chief reason theater managers gave for maintaining discriminatory policy was potential loss of business, but with the competitive inroads of television and other commercial entertainment, arguments for increased business with Negro patrons were ultimately accepted.

B. Consumer services. (No changes.)

C. Public facilities. On May 18, 1955 the Park Board decided to open to all races all of the park swimming pools, junior pools and wading pools. In April, 1956, the Park decided to eliminate the last vestige of segregation at Swope Park, and this summer children's camps will be open on a desegregated basis. The follow-up changes after the Supreme Court decision have come about through successful usage by both races of park facilities.

II. EDUCATION

A. Facilities in higher education were available to both Negroes and white prior to May 17, 1954.

B. Private and parochial schools had an open door policy also before May 17, 1954.

C. Public schools enacted a change toward desegregation for pupils on a large scale in May, 1955. In some quarters, the school administration has been accused of "dragging its feet" in following the law, e.g. taking twelve months to plan the redistricting for desegregated schools. In the summar of 1954, the Kansas City Junior College (operated by the Kansas City Public School system) was desegregated. In the fall of 1954, Manual High School absorbed the vocational students and staff (Negro) of R. T. Coles school.

At a city-wide integration meeting on March 15, 1955, the 500 persons in attendance were told that desegregation in the schools was proceeding smoothly, and one speaker, Alonzo Redmon, Jefferson City, supervisor of Negro Education for the State Department of Education, stated, "All steps have been voluntary, and all have been accomplished without any major difficulty." Dr. Mark Bills

then Superintendent of the Kansas City schools, stated at the meeting that school boundaries were changed on the basis of numbers with residence patterns the guide.

Mr. Edwin Pratt, Community Organization Secretary of the Kansas City Branch of Urban League, contributed the following figures from a survey he has made of the school situation in January, 1956.

All elementary schools have been integrated (35) with from .1% to 99.5% varying Negro-white enrollment.
All junior high schools (3) have been integrated with from 15% to 99.2% varying Negro-white enrollment.
All (8) high schoolshave been integrated from .2% to 99.8% varying Negro-white enrollment.

There seems to be a pattern of resettlement in some fringe housing areas of Negro-white population but only one school has reported specific tension, and it is possible this tension is attributable more to personality rather than to the interracial situation. The following from the Kansas City Star is explanatory.

"Fight at Central School" (excerpted from the Kansas City Star March 3, 1956)

After a fight among eight Negro and white boys at Central High School in February, the Police Youth Bureau proposed a Central High School Student Committee to investigate any future disturbances among students. This proposal was made on March 2, 1956. Representatives from each home room planned to take the committee suggestion and other ideas back to their home rooms for consideration. Both white and Negro students took part in the discussion. Ronnie Cockrell, 3629 Benton, president of the student council, said that every time such a fight occurs many people think it is caused by race prejudice and do not try to find out the reason for the fight. Both the president and the student council agree that the fight between a Negro and white student in February (Huff and Ford) was a personal one. One senior, Carol Young, said "Give us the time, with the proper supervision, and we will be able to work out the problem here." The idea that much racial prejudice stems from parents was expressed by Judy Helstrom, senior. One student suggested that rumors would be decreased if the principal would write an open letter to the patrons of the school explaining the facts of any incidents that occur.

An interesting situation at another school which is in a predominantly white neighborhood (Southwest High School) is that one Negro boy enrolled last September, 1955 in the school as was his prerogative under the redistricted set-up.

About mid-year, he changed his school, not because of discrimination, he reported, but because he felt conspicuous from the exceptionally pleasant treatment the white students gave him. This incident has been reported by Mr. Dowdal Davis of The Call, and Mr. Robert J. Ward, Director of Employee Personnel of the public schools.

One aspect of the school situation should be added. At the time of desegregation in the fall of 1955, 51 Negro (reserve) teachers were not absorbed into the school system as full-time teachers. "Reserve" means a teacher who is ready to serve either full or part-time, but is mainly utilized as a substitute teacher. During the school year, 1955-56, Mr. Edwin Pratt, Community Organization Secretary of the Urban League in Kansas City, conducted a survey on Negro teacher integration, and from his survey reports that six of the 51 Negro reserve teachers have been hired in the school system as full-time teachers, and that a large majority of the 51 want and are qualified for full-time teaching posts. Mr. Robert J. Ward reports three schools, Yeager, Greenwood and Manual have "mixed" faculties, and no Negro (contract) teacher, that is, a teacher teaching full-time, lost his job at the integration period, May, 1955. The policy of the administration, according to Mr. Ward, is toward gradual and continuing change towards integration of both pupils and teachers. Mr. Carl Johnson of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People concurs with Mr. Ward's policy-statement.

III. EMPLOYMENT

In the last two years, changes in employee hiring is most evident in retail trade, specifically in department stores in Kansas City. Between September, 1955 and May 1, 1956, the following stores have established broader categories for Negroes as employees, and in the last nine months have employed Negroes in the stated categories:

Macy's Department Store	- clerk typist, inventory control clerk
Jones Department Store	- inventory control clerk; male porter upgraded to chief supply officer
Berkson's Store	- upgraded two Negro girls to cashiers
Adler's Store	- office personnel, clerk typists; one Negro woman doing administrative special contact work
Mindlin's Store	- switchboard operator
Peck's of Kansas City	- two clerk typists
Hurst Diamond Shop	- bookkeeper, teller, assistant credit manager

John Dorsey, Jr., Director of Industrial Relations of the Urban
(3) League, who reported the above, added such facilities as cafeteria, and toilet facilities are desegregated and there is no segregation

at annual store picnics, parties or social group activities of employees as attached to their employment. Currently the Urban League is working with personnel managers to employ clerks, and this is felt to come before the year is over.

In December, 1955, the first Negro stenographer was employed by Trans-World Airlines in Kansas City. In February, 1956, this stenographer was upgraded to receptionist. TWA lists ten categories of employment open to Negro workers, but this does not necessarily indicate Negroes are being employed in these categories. Mr. Dorsey feels there is need and apparent acceptance of Negroes in higher skilled occupations in Kansas City, but in less-skilled jobs, the traditional pattern of discrimination exists.

For many years, the Urban League has been negotiating with the Public Service Company to employ Negro operators on busses and street cars. In March, 1956, Mr. Powell Groner, executive of the Public Service Company, agreed to employ Negro bus drivers. In the last two months, there have been plans made for implementing the new policy, and on May 14 and 15, an Urban League representative and management representative of the Public Service Company will work out final implementation of policy change.

Although changes in the employment pattern are visible, the total economic picture is more clearly presented in a larger time perspective. For instance, from 1950 to 1956, the average family income of Negroes in Kansas City has risen from 49% to 52% of the average white family income. If these figures are projected to national averages, Kansas City falls currently into the norm of the nation. In 1950, the urban Negro family in the United States earned an average of $1,869.50 yearly, while the urban white family earned $3,445 annually. The Negro's earnings were just 54% of the income of his white neighbor.

IV. ENTERTAINMENT. (Nothing specific to report other than data listed in Part I. A and C.)

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL.

In a survey mainly conducted by Community Studies, Inc. in 1953 at the request of the Health Council of the Council of Social Agencies to determine Hospital Needs of the Negro Population Residing in Kansas City, Missouri, the following conclusions and recommendations were two of the salient proposals:

1. The ultimate solution to the problem of adequate hospital facilities for Negro patients is for the existing hospitals in the community and their medical staffs to assume the leadership in developing hospital care on the basis of

need and to provide appointments to medical staffs on basis of qualification, regardless of race, color or creed.

2. The City Council of Kansas City should be urged to study the possibility of admitting pay patients at General Hospital No. 2 (Negro) in order to make use of existing approved facilities and provide opportunities for qualified Negro physicians.

Although desegregation has not yet occurred in a broad way, the Urban League reports from a study conducted in October, 1955, that plans for desegregation are moving ahead and gradual change is developing which both the Health Council of the Council of Social Agencies and the City Council support. Of the 16 voluntary health agencies in the city, two employ Negroes and there are four Negroes ~~and there are four Negroes~~ on their Boards or Councils. Some of the city's health facilities are desegregated, e.g. out-patient clinic, VD clinic and psychiatric center of general hospitals. There are 13 "white" hospitals and two Negro hospitals in Kansas City. Of these, 11 are general and 4 special. Two general hospitals and three special hospitals accept Negro patients on an integrated basis. As for specific changes in desegregation since May 17, 1954, Bethany Hospital in the fall of 1955 accepted a Negro physician on its staff, and St. Margaret's Hospital, since the Supreme Court decision, has accepted two Negro physicians on its staff.

Mr. Walter Cromwell, Director of the Health Council of the Council of Social Agencies reports an incident in the Federation of Child Health Centers, a voluntary organization of 13 well-baby clinics. The incident occurred in the summer of 1955 and did not so much change attitudinal policy, but marked time-wise declaration or stated policy of desegregation. The free clinics set up for indigent cases throughout the city historically have served clients on segregated basis because of the residential patterns. In the summer of 1955 a Negro woman was refused service to her son at Guadalupe Center, 1015 W. 23rd. She challenged the refusal by referring her case to the Commission on Human Relations, and the Federation in consultation with the Visiting Nurses Association, speedily instituted written policy of service to all comers. Miss Audrey Holt of the Visiting Nurses Association of Kansas City reports that the Association has been considering for some time necessary changes in service due to shifts in residential patterns. As of January, 1955, Negro visiting nurses have been assigned to any client, regardless of race, on Sunday and holiday assignments. The same is true with white visiting nurses.

On May 22, 1955, Queen of the World, a general hospital under the aegis of the Catholic Church, was opened to the public of Kansas City on a completely integrated basis. Sister Mary Mercy

(Dr. Elizabeth Hirschboeck), administrator of the hospital, has indicated the hospital is founded on Christian teaching, and the ethics of the medical profession also support the concept of care for all races. The Jackson County Medical Society has been active in promoting a first-rate staff with some thirty of the staff of 140 being Negro physicians. Social and business groups also have supported the non-segregated plan as good community business. A fund drive to establish the hospital, a four-story building formerly St. Anthony's Infants Home and St. Vincent's Hospital, was supported by citizenry through the Community Chest (United Funds) and by the Kansas City Associations of Trusts and Foundations and by the William Volker Foundation, a private philanthropy. The building taken over for the hospital was remodeled at a cost of $300,000 and an additional $200,000 was spent for new equipment to enable modern care. The hospital has a 90-bed capacity. As was expected, there have been more Negro than white patients since the need in the Negro population was more pronounced. But Sister Mary Mercy has been heartened by the fact that the census has averaged about 15% white patients, side by side with the others, and with old prejudices melting before grade A service to all without partiality and in good spirit.

VI. HOUSING

The Missouri Supreme Court in December, 1949 ruled that restrictive covenants on real estate can be made the basis for damage suits. However, in the early 1950s as Negroes moved into white neighborhoods, there was some tension and a bombing of a home on Paseo (in the area of "invasion") occurred on May 2, 1952. This was a singularly dramatic incident, however, for since W. W. II Negro families have spread out to many formerly all-white blocks and generally without any trouble. The rapid increase in the Negro population left no alternative to spreading out, and the greatest cause for concern seemed to be financial. Certain real estate operators have been reported to encourage the white families to sell in fear of depreciating home values. It appears that they try to buy cheap from white persons with the plan of reselling to Negroes at significantly higher prices. In a study conducted during the school year, September, 1952 through May, 1953 by Thomas Gillette and the present writer as a fellowship research of the University of Kansas City Sociology Department, it was learned that in the dominant "invasion" area where the most movement residence-wise had occurred since 1950 of Negroes into white areas, that Negroes were paying on the average $1135 more for houses than whites were paying for comparable housing at the same time. It was also ascertained through this study that physically the neighborhood had been improved and there appeared to be a higher socio-economic class Negro displacing a lower socio-economic class white in the area of change.

By the spring of 1955, fear of Negro "invasion" had risen to sufficient height to warrant Rev. Earl T. Sturgess of 3714 Benton, having a home and pastorate (Southeast Presbytertian Church) in the "invasion" area, to urge his congregation in a Sunday morning sermon in April to interpret in fact and deed the brotherhood of man and not be frightened by what he termed "unscrupulous" real estate men. In the several weeks following his sermon, 150 signs were sold at cost to residents of the area. The signs declared such articles of faith as "Not for Sale -- Neither My Home Nor My Moral Convictions. I Believe in My Neighborhood and Neighbors." Specific numerical change in real estate sales in the neighborhood as a result of Rev. Sturgess' action are unknown. However, Rev. Sturgess feels such action caused a reduction in tension felt by residents of the area.

VII. JURY SERVICE. (No changes in jury service.)

VIII. LABOR UNIONS.

On May 11, 1956, the CIO-AFL merged in Missouri; however, the craft unions maintained their status quo position and Negroes are accepted only in separate unions. The merger constitution has non-discriminatory policies, but these policies will have little effect on local practices until the community of workers in Kansas City changes its attitudes, reports Mr. John Dorsey, Jr. Director of Industrial Relations of the Urban League. Negroes are still barred from local craft unions.

IX. LIBRARIES. (No changes in libraries.)

X. MILITARY SERVICES. (No changes in military services.)

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

In a city-wide election late in March, 1955, Carl R. Johnson, was elected to a municipal judgeship in Kansas City, Missouri. A lawyer and long-time resident of Kansas City, he was a candidate supported by the Citizens Association. He is the first Negro in Missouri to be elected to a judgeship.

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Kansas City Bar Association in November, 1955 lifted its bar on races and four Negroes in Kansas City are presently members of the Kansas City Bar Association.

XIII. RECREATION. (No changes other than reported in other sections of this report.)

XIV. RELIGION.

Of the 700 churches in metropolitan Kansas City (counting only Anglican, Orthodox and Protestant), 230 churches are members

of the Council of Churches, reports Rev. Gilbert Murphy, Director of Program of the Council of Churches. For some years, committee and organizational structure of the Council has been integrated.

On September 1, 1955, the released time religious program which the Council sets up in terms of the school schedule, was integrated in Kansas City, Missouri. The program includes 39 public schools, 70 teachers and 142 classes which meet once a week. Both teachers and students are participating in the program on a desegregated basis with no attendant problems due to desegregation.

In terms of church membership or attendance at churches on an integrated basis, there is little change to report in Kansas City. However, since May 17, 1954, the Second Presbyterian Church at 55th & Oak Streets has accepted two Nisei families into membership. Also Rev. Earl Sturgess, whose action in regard to housing tension was reported earlier in this survey, has specifically received official sanction in his church to accept Negro members. He has made some visitation to Negroes to welcome them into membership, but thus far, no Negroes are members of Southeast Presbyterian Church.

As far as the Council of Churches can determine, there are no Negro Jews in Kansas City. The Catholic Church has long held an integrated policy.

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE. (Reported in XI.)

XVI. SPORTS. (No change in last two years.)

XVII. TRANSPORTATION. (No change to report.)

XVIII. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS.

Miss Elizabeth Jones, Executive Secretary of Recreation and Group Education Division of the Council of Social Agencies, 5 reports from a questionnaire study conducted in February, 1956 the following:

(5)

"Private Recreation and Group Education Agencies
A recent survey of the practices of integration indicates that there has been considerable progress since the Supreme Court decision. Many of the activities are operated by the agencies in school buildings and follow the integrated school pattern. Of the 25 agencies studied in the recent survey, only one stated that the policy of the agency prohibited integrated activities, staff and board. Four agencies reported no Negroes in the community served. Three reported community feeling prohibited movement toward integration. None

reported opposition by staff. Two reported opposition by volunteers within the agencies.

Some of the answers to the question, "If integration of activities are not completed, why not?" were:
- Practice and tradition
- Finances insufficient for expansion to serve more people
- Do not plan either way
- Think it better to let it work out itself
- Few Negroes in community

Some of the answers to the question, "Has opening of the school to all people made integration easier?" are:
- No observed effect
- Believe it has made it more generally accepted
- The opening of schools to all people has demanded that we face the issue of integration

In summary, the survey revealed progress in integration. While only few of the agencies are completely integrated, the study revealed a wider spread of activities are open to all people. The survey seemed to indicate a greater readiness on the part of agencies to integrate. No problems were listed that seemed critical; none that should make the agency or community fearful."

Questionnaires were sent to 33 voluntary agencies (no replies from four) and to 10 tax-supported agencies (no reply from 1). This is an unusually high return on a questionnaire survey and Miss Jones' findings seem valid and reliable.

Mrs. Grace Lippincott, Director of the Home Women's Department of the Young Women's Christian Association, reported significant change in ease of integration of Y-Teen groups since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, in that the Y-Teen program historically has been carried out in the schools and now may follow the ideals of the organization in a natural way. On April 28, 1956, a group of Y-Teens presented a fashion show at Macy's Department Store with both Negro and white girls participating and modeling clothes. The event was well received by both customers and Y-Teens.

Miss Georgianna McLarnan of the Minute Circle Friendly House (Neighborhood Center) 2244 Lawn, organized a Red Feather Baseball League of nearly 30 teams on an integrated basis in the summer of 1955 after a commercial league called Three-Two League of some 80 teams would not accept an integrated program. The success of the Red Feather League has been noted in its one summer's existence, and plans are that it will continue this summer. Ban Johnson and American Legion baseball leagues with integrated programs have been in existence prior to the Supreme Court decision.

Conclusions:

Kansas City, Missouri, with a population of 456,622 of which 61,629 are Negroes, has not been undynamic in meeting the changing needsof the community inter-group wise. With 61 cities in the United States having commissions on human relations five years ago, Mayor W. E. Kemp as early as November 16, 1951, proposed that Kansas City set up such a commission to compile facts on any problem concerning race relations and to maintain close contact with the persons involved. The Commission would have no legal powers but the persuasive influence of an informed commission could be tremendous. On December 27, 1951, Mayor Kemp appointed a 15-member Commission on Human Relations which represented a cross-section of religious lay leaders, welfare and youth program leaders and persons prominent in the Negro, Mexican, Italian and Jewish communities here, together with representatives of labor.

Prior to the establishment of the Commission, Fellowship House has for the past decade been working for better intergroup relations. Fellowship House, second in the United States, was established in Kansas City in 1946 as an outgrowth of the Committee on the Practice of Democracy which began in 1941 urging city officials to end segregation in the Municipal Auditorium.

The Urban League of Kansas City and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have interfused their efforts with other organizations. The Call, Negro paper, has possessed leadership for a long time which quiety but energetically represented the Negro people in gaining citizenship rights in the community. It is felt by most leaders this writer talked with that the Kansas City Times and Star has reported incidents of intergroup relations with increasing sympathy for minority groups. Particularly since the Supreme Court decision is this noticeable, e.g. reporting of student fights at Central High School in February, 1956.

The Council of Social Agencies of Kansas City, Missouri, has consistently gone on record since May 17, 1954 "To eliminate all racial discrimination from its practices; work toward total and purposeful integration of its board, staff, program, and membership, and serve all persons in equity without regard to race or color."

In this survey an attempt to describe specific instances of change towards desegregation have been placed most often in abbreviated historical context, for Kansas City reflects not dramatic change but continuing, consistent positive growth in the area of intergroup relations.

CATEGORIES FOR INVENTORY OF DESEGRATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

Jacksonville, Fla. and Duval County.

I. ACCOMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

A. Commercial (Hotels, etheaters,etc) NO CHANGE

B. Consumer Services (Drinking fountains, restrooms, department store rest rooms,etc) Several of the larger department stores have eliminated separate drinking fountains.

C. Public Facilities (Auditoriums,stadiums, restrooms and cafeterias in public buildings,etc) Post Office has recently eliminated separate restrooms.

II. EDUCATION

A. Higher Education NO CHANGE (There are two private junior colleges here Negro and white). Last year Edward Waters College also received a twenty-five thousand dollar grant from the city.

B. Private and Parochial NO CHANGE

C. Public Schools NO CHANGE

D. Teacher Associations NO CHANGE - Still segregated.

III. EMPLOYMENT

A. Public.

(1) Large numbers of Negroes are employed in Post Office. There has been steady integration re: working together and use of facilties in postal facilties.

(2) Jacksonville Naval Air Station employs five thousand civilians,one thousand of whom are Negroes. Integrated employment is policy in work and use of all facilities, restroom and cafeterias. Brightest spot in Jacksonville Area. Negroes work in white collar, skilled and un-skilled jobs.

Check which employment or use of facilities has been since May 1954

B. Private

(1) Few inroads have been made in employing Negroes in settings of other than unskilled work in the newer industrial plants coming into the area. Here they work in segregated situation with separate facitities for rest and food.

(2) There has been no inroads made in securing employment based on merit in the commercial and business establishments.

EXCEPTION: Many of the large insurance companies that have their regional headquarters in Jacksonville have started employing Negro agents in the Negro community. There is no integration here except in the use of office facitities.

Could we name companies or have number of firms?

A large number of national sales concerns have for many years had Negro sales representatives -- prior to May 17th.

IV. HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

Negroes are still served in segregated facilities in the public hospitals. Four Major hospitals now employ registered nurses who serve on an integrated basis. Negro health personnel are still segregated as to facilities and case loads, as are colored persons seeking clinical services.
There is no integrated training program for doctors. Medical association is separate.

V. ENTERTAINMENT. NO CHANGE

VI. HOUSING NO CHANGE -- (However Negroes and whites have been living side by side in Jacksonville without friction for 80 years!!)There is no integration within houses or apartments, however.

VII. JURY SERVICE. Negroes have served on juries for manyyears. No positive or negative change since May 17th.

VIII. LABOR UNIONS. Most of the AFL unions remain segregated. CIO unions have integration to a large degree with some of it happening as result of Supreme Court edict which altered attitudes.

Which unions?

IX LIBRARIES NO CHANGE

X. MILITARY SERVICE (National Guard still segregated). Complete integration in armed forces from installations in adjacent areas. This is positive force in changing attitudes. name them

XI POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS. Since May 17th Negro ward leaders and local political representatives have been integrated in that they meet and work at a central headquarters,etc, on special occasions. This is major change. Twenty-three thousand Negroes out of Ninety thousand registered citizens. No restrictions against voting or running for public office at all. No Negro, however, has ever been elected to public office. Political office holders on local level court Negro vote. Past two years has seen county sheriff add several Negro deputies on permanent basis. Negro police since 1947.

Dem or GOP

XII. Only in the NATIONAL ASSN OF SOCIAL WORKERS(as national professional group) do we find real integration and that did not occur as result of May 17th. Local county social workers also meet on integrated basis.

XIII. RECREATION. NO CHANGE

XIV RELIGION UNFORTUNATELY, NO CHANGE

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTATIVE. NO CHANGE
(Negro political leader appointed to state job as inspector of Negro hotels prior to May 17)

XVI. SPORTS. NO CHANGE as result of decision. Jacksonville has had integrated professional baseball for many years, Seating, however, is still segregated. Several inroads made as result of Negroes appearing on Naval Air Base athletic teams who play in Jacksonville Area.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

A. Integration at airport in facilities. Rail station still has the "colored intra-state".
Local taxi cabs in city as of late April have just started serving Negroes.

XVIII. Five health and welfare agencies have added Negroes on their boards within the past two years (since May 17). Several have extended their service to Negroes on separate basis, however. What are these?

J. Philip Waring

J.Philip Waring April 27.1956
Executive Director
Jacksonville Urban League
610 W. Duval St. Jax,Fla.

The Urban League
of OKLAHOMA CITY

215 N. WALNUT • OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

WILMINGTON BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

There was no [redacted] 12.
This was returns address.

FDI
4/23/58

CATEGORIES FOR INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

I. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

A. Commercial (Hotels, theaters, etc.) The major hotels and theaters were integrated prior to May 17, 1954. Many restaurants still seg.

B. Comsumer Services (Drinking fountains, restrooms, department store dressing rooms, etc.) Previously integrated.

C. Public Facilities (Auditoriums, stadiums, restrooms and cafeterias in public buildings, tax and welfare facilities, etc.) Previously integrated

II. EDUCATION

A. Higher Education Previously integrated

B. Private and Parochial Schools All parochial and most private schools now int.

C. Public Schools Entire city (Wilm.) system now int. at student level.

D. Teacher Associations Prev. integrated. Staff int. still very limited.

III. EMPLOYMENT (Public and private employment and facilities offered by employer) Public employment prev. integrated. Some extension in private empl.

IV. ENTERTAINMENT Previously integrated

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (Includes training programs for doctors and nurses, clinical and ambulance services) One hospital opened nursing school. Patients still segregated on wards but all other services were previously integrated.

VI. HOUSING – Public: Prev. int. – Private: Some expansion.

VII. JURY SERVICE Prev. int.

VIII. LABOR UNIONS still segregated – no change

IX. LIBRARIES Prev. int.

X. MILITARY SERVICES (Include Reserves, National Guards, etc.) – Reserves: still seg. – National Guards: Prev. int. – though limited

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS Prev. int.

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS Prev. int.

XIII. RECREATION Prev. int.

XIV. RELIGION Prev. int.

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE Prev. int. – though some expansion.

XVI. SPORTS Prev. int.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION Prev. int.

XVIII. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS – Voluntary agencies: Prev. int. – though some expansion – Service organizations: still largely seg. – Civic clubs: limited expansion

Segregation remains the pattern in practically all areas in the southern 2/3rds of the state.

This report applies only to Wilmington – the major city.

CHECK SHEET
(As relates to Okla. City)

I.

A. The Cooper Foundation Theaters, a chain of four top showhouses, are open to Negroes. We have been informed by the past president of the Oklahoma City Hotel Association that all downtown hotels will accommodate Negro delegates attending conventions. The Biltmore Hotel has been a forerunner in this experience, but others are not as open.

B. Large number of Department Stores are open as to dressing room, etc. Few still retain separate toilets or none at all for Negroes.

C. Municipal facilities, i.e., auditorium, parks, rest rooms and cafeterias are open. Swimming pools are located in neighborhoods and since the Negro community is well provided for none have used pools in white communities, thus far.

II.

A. Institutions of higher learning are open.

B. Catholic private schools are open but exclusive Episcopal Day School is not.

C. All public schools are open but segregated housing determines largely the degree of integration. Integration of Negro teachers remains the greatest problem - none in larger cities and only four or five integrated in the State of Oklahoma.

D. Oklahoma Education Association and other professional organizations opened. Hence, the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers is disbanding this year.

III. Employment in public agencies increases gradually with the Governor and heads of State Departments giving some impetus recently in view of the plight of the Negro teacher. Gains in private employment are very limited.

IV. Affairs scheduled in municipal buildings are open (See I C.)

V. Majority of hospitals maintain segregated patterns in service and employment. However, increased opportunities are being granted at University Hospital, the State Medical and Nursing Schools for employment of trained staff and training of students. Two Negro nurses are professors on staff of Nursing School and a Negro pediatrician will begin at the Medical School as professor on a part-time basis, September, 1956. One Catholic Hospital, Crippled Children Hospital, Children's Convalescent Hospital and the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation serve without discrimination. The Foundation and Catholic Hospital employ medical technicians, research chemist and nurses, as does the Veterans Administration Hospital. Negro nurses and doctors are members of their county societies.

VI. Housing, again, is an area where least progress has been made. Though, decent and even beautiful homes are available to those able to purchase, they are restricted to certain areas - often the least desirable of the city. Low income groups are not adequately provided for in the absence of a public low-cost housing program.

VII. Negroes serve on juries.

VIII. Some AFof L unions have opened their doors to Negroes - bricklayers, etc. While others discriminate, such as Railway and Bus Drivers Unions. CIO and Teamsters' Union open.

IX. Libraries are open.

X. National Guards not open, but Reserves are.

XI. Political parties "from precinct to state house" are open as they seek the Negro vote. However, employment and holding of public office still restricted.

XII. Answered under II and V. Many other professional organizations such as social work, journalism, etc. are open.

XIII. Recreation is covered above. Private agencies - YM, YW, Girl Scouts, Neighborhood Clubs, Church Youth Groups, etc. are opened on limited basis.

XIV. Through excellent work of Council of Churches, National Conference of Christians and Jews and Ministers Associations, many cooperative and integrated programs are developed between Protestant and Jewish groups. Membership in churches is opened only in the Unitarian and Catholic churches.

XV. Representation on official bodies limited to appointed officials usually appointed by the Mayor or Governor.

XVI. Discrimination eliminated in seating arrangement at sports events. A few outstanding Negro athletes accepted on teams of high schools and in professional aggregations.

XVII. Transportation, though not ruled upon legally, has dropped segregated pattern.

XVIII. Social welfare and health organizations include qualified Negro representatives on policy making boards and committees. League of Women Voters, AAUS and several women groups are integrated. However, the Chamber of Commerce and Service Clubs (Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, etc.) remain exclusive.

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.

DALLAS JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT

" . . . full of the hope that the present has brought us."

A BRIEF SUMMARY

1954 - 55

THE DALLAS JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT . . .

WHAT? One of the many media of the Service Committee in an effort to promote world peace. It operates on the thesis that peace comes a little closer whenever the dignity of the individual is recognized and respected, and much closer when the basic democratic principle of equal competitive opportunity for every individual to develop to the highest of his potentials is observed by every facet in American life. It serves as a stimulus for helping employers to act on this basic concept.

HOW? Techniques of the Job Opportunities Project consist of making known to top management this concern for peace and suggesting practical remedies for eliminating the long over-indulged pattern of job discrimination based on race, national origin, or other superficialities over which the individual has no control.

WHO BENEFITS? All of Dallas benefits. Since Negroes and Latin Americans are the ones who are most often refused employment because of race and national origin, one could easily get the idea that they are the only beneficiaries of the project, but this is not quite true. The securing of jobs is more of a by-product than a purposeful result of the project. The moral obligation to treat all people fairly is the basic element in the formula for living in America. Thus, when an employer acts, the project has served to resolve inner conflicts between his beliefs and his action. Management gains a larger labor market. Purchasing power is increased for a part of the community which otherwise might be a drain on the city. Elmo Roper* says that "Any firm which does not hire on merit and merit alone is not only guilty of injustice but of woeful extravagance as well." After twelve years of research, he estimates that employment discrimination costs American business and industry in actual dollars and cents about $30 billion annually.

U. S. Vice-President Nixon reported after his Goodwill Tour that America is having difficulty in effecting good relations in the Far East because of the inequites (based on race, religion, and ancestry) of our economic and social systems. Thus, even our international relations stand to be improved through the meager efforts of the Job Opportuities Project.

High Cost of Discrimination, N.C.C.J., p. 5

WHO PAYS? Prior to the fiscal year 1954-55 the project was financed entirely by a Ford Foundation Grant. The Fund for the Republic picked up the bill for 1954-55. Indications are that Dallas will shoulder the bulk of the support for 1955-56 to which the Hexter Foundation has already contributed $3,200.00.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE: This has been a year of promise. Employers are seeking most practical methods of hiring on merit, and without regard to race or national origin. Some have proceeded to put their beliefs into action by hiring solely on the basis of competency. (See placement statistics.)

Twenty-five of the City's outstanding business and industrial leaders have formed somewhat of a loose federation for assembling occasionally to consider possible solutions to the problem of how to peacefully eliminate employment inequities.

Interest has been indicated in various ways by more than 37 groups including: Chamber of Commerce organizations such as theRetail Merchants Association and the Dallas Citizens Interracial Association, Dallas Pastors Association, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Southern Methodist University, United Council of Church Women, American Association of University Women, Dallas Retired Teachers Association, Texas Employment Commission, private educational institutions, and a variety of trade and industrial groups.

A partial list of Dallas firms which have made steps toward EOM* includes: Volk's Department Store, Zales Jewelers, Machine Products Company, Forney Engineering, Southwestern Medical School, Olan Mills, Texas Instruments, Eureka Products, Chance Vought, Mid-Western Securities, Clary Multiplier Company, Lane Plating, Jewish Welfare Federation, Collins Radio, and practically all of the social welfare and health agencies.

A warm, cooperative attitude has been shown by every one of the employers covered by 152 visits and representing the following categories: Retail stores, bakeries, dairies, food stores, insurance, banks, utilities, transportation, newspapers, radio, U. S. Government Contract holders, sheet metal, office equipment, household equipment, dry goods wholesalers, bottlers, architects, contractors, meat packers, engineering companies, paper firms, government offices (City, State, and Federal), union officials, and oil companies.

At least 24 visits have been made to colleges, universities, high schools, and trade schools throughout the state.

**E.O.M. - Employment on Merit

WHO SEEKS OUR AID?

Applicants (During 1954-55) - 109

Masters degree	11	College degree	44
Some college	14	High School	7
Vocational school	15	Students - summer work	18
Social workers		Machinists	
Scientists		Bus Drivers	
Stenographers		PBX Operators	
Bookkeepers		Librarians	
Typists		Linotype Operators	
Auto Mechanics		Sheet Metal Workers	
Radio Technicians		Engineers	
Salespersons		Mathematicians	
Telephone Operators		Teachers	
Home Economists		Teletype Operators	
Draftsmen		Commercial Photographers	

PIONEER PLACEMENTS: (During 1954-55) - 22

Stenographers	2	Chemist	1
Typists	2	Salesman	2
Warehouseman	1	Saleslady	1
Medical Technicians	3	Bottle Labeler	1
Medical Research	1	Billing Clerk	1
PBX Operator	1	General office worker	1
Plant Supervisor	1	Food Demonstrators	3
Photostat & Supply clerk	1		

For information contact:

DALLAS JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT

2600 Flora St. PR-4861

Printing of this report made possible by "Ed" Reed, Salesman for General Tire Service, 2520 Ross Ave., Dallas

When Albrecht Dürer (from whose "Folded Hands" the cover design was adapted) was a poor struggling artist, a friend of his who also aspired to be an artist made an agreement with him that he would do manual labor to earn their living while Dürer studied and painted. Later, it was planned, he should have his turn to paint. But when success came to Dürer his friend's hands had become so twisted and stiff that he could no longer paint. One day, seeing his friend's work-worn hands in prayer, Dürer thought, "I can never give back the lost skill of those hands, but I can show my feeling of love and gratitude by painting his hands as they are now, folded in prayer, to show my appreciation of a noble and unselfish character."

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KEA - One hundred Negro members at present.
C. H. Parrish joined - Spring 1955.
Source: C. H. Parrish.

Ky - Write Galen Martin - on Youth Assembly

Covington, Elsewhere -
not much desegregation - C.H.

Monsignor Pitt -

{recreation} President Atwood - Ky State College
(Sup. of Negro Rec formerly)

Write } Executive Supervisor for Division of Rec.
Wm. A. Moore, Director of Parks & Recreation
Mrs. Frances Parish - after May 54
All rec. since summer 1954 April (mayors order)

Regular

Train Waiting station Louisville - no service in Louisville

Louisville Marine Hospital - not now segregated
City operated

DESEGREGATING WHITE INSTITUTIONS

Fall 1955

Institution	Legal Control
University of Alabama Feb 1956	State
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.	Roman Catholic
Arkansas A and M. College, College Heights, Ark.	State
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Ark.	State
Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.	State
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Ark.	State
Southern State College, Magnolia, Ark.	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.	State
University of Arkansas Graduate Center, Little Rock, Ark.	State
University of Delaware, Newark, Del.	State
Dover State College, Dover, Del.	State
Before '54 American University, District of Columbia	Methodist
Before '54 Catholic University of America, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Columbian College of George Washington University July '54 Junior and Senior Divisions	Private
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
George Washington University, District of Columbia July 54 (Including junior college, Columbia)	Private
Before '54 Georgetown University, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic

Institution	Legal Control
Immaculata Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Trinity College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Wilson Teachers College, District of Columbia (consolidated with Minor and name of both changed)	Municipal
Before '54 Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.	Presbyterian
Before '54 Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
1950 Berea College, Berea, Kentucky	Private
College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky	Disciples of Christ
Georgetown, Georgetown, Ky - one Negro application accepted fall 1955 - lawsuit	Baptist
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.	Presbyterian
Before '54 Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky 1953	Municipal
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing, Louisville, Kentucky	
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.	S. Baptist
St. Joseph Infirmary School of Nursing, Louisville, Ky.	
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Before '54 University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky	Municipal
Before '54 for graduates University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky undergrads.	State
Villa Madonna College, Convington, Kentucky	Roman Catholic

Institution	Legal Control
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky	Methodist
Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky	
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky Summer 1955	State
College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, Louisiana	Roman Catholic
Apr 54 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	State
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
New Orleans (La.) Baptist Theological Seminary	S. Baptist
John McNeese State College, Lake Charles after May 54	
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La. After May 54 (July)	State
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	Roman Catholic
John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Goucher College (Girls) (1 mos)	Private
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland	Private
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions	State
Towson Teachers College, Maryland	State
Frostburg Teachers College, Maryland	State

Institution	Legal Control
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri	State
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin, Missouri	District
Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri	Municipal
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri Before 54	Roman Catholic
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri July, 1954	State
University of Kansas City, Missouri	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions All divisions open 1954	State
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves, Missouri	Roman Catholic
Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri	Disciples of Christ
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, North Carolina	Private
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina	State
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, North Carolina	Roman Catholic
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina	State
Before 54 Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa, North Carolina 1954	Presbyterian
Oklahoma A and M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma	State

Institution	Legal Control
Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma fall 1954	Disciples of Christ
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma	State
Oklahoma Baptist ~~College~~ University	Private
University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma - Before '54	Private
In June, 1955 the state regents for higher education voted to open 17 former white state owned colleges to Negroes-- Southern School News -- October, 1955	
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, S. C.	United Lutheran
American University of Memphis, Tennessee	Private
Bethel College Seminary, McKenzie, Tennessee	Cumberland Presbyterian
Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee	Presbyterian
Peabody College - Summer, 1954 - admitted 14 Negro principals to special program	
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville, Tenn. Before 54	Methodist
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville, Tennessee	Private
University of the South School of Theology, Sewanee, Tenn. Negroes in Summer Study in '53 first regular enrollment in Winter Schools - Fall '54	Prot. Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee Since 54	State
Amarillo (Junior) College, Amarillo, Texas	Municipal 1957
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Texas	Presbyterian
Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth, Texas	Disciples of Christ
Del Mar (Junior) College, Corpus Christi, Texas	Municipal
Frank Phillips (Junior) College, Borger, Texas	District

Institution	Legal Control
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls, Texas	County
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring, Texas	County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Medical College of Texas, Galveston, Texas	State
North Texas State College, Denton, Texas Aug 1954	State
Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Texas	District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas 1954	County
St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas	
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Texas	Municipal
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas (School of Theology)	Methodist
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas	
University of Texas, Austin, Texas	State
Victoria (Junior) College, Victoria, Texas	Municipal 1955
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas Fall 54	South Baptist
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton, Texas, Some Negroes were registered, in Fall 54. Racial registration ?	County
San Antonio College, San Antonio, Texas Summer 55	Municipal

Law school of Wm. & Mary - Before 54

Institution	Legal Control
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia Fall 54	Brethern
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions, Virginia	State
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia Before 54	State
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia	Prot. Episcopal
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, Virginia Before '54	State
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia Before 54	Presbyterian
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia Before 54	State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia Before 54	State
Alderson-Broaddus College, Philippi, W. Va.	Baptist
Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia	Private
Concord College, Athens, West Virginia	State
Davis College	Private
Fairmont State College, Fairmont, West Virginia	State
Glenville State College - open to Negroes - W. Va. No application through summer, 1955	
Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va. July '54	State
Elkins College	Private
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University Keyser, West Virginia	State
Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia	State

Institution	Legal Control
West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va.	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery, W.Va.	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va. Fall '54	Methodist

DESEGREGATION NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama	American Missionary Association and Private
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas	Methodist
Howard University, District of Columbia	Federal Government and private
Minor Teachers College, District of Columbia (Consolidated with Wilson and name changed)	Muncipal
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. Before 54	Private
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky	State
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland	State
Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland	State
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri	State Fall, 1954
Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina	Methodist
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina	Baptist

Institution	Legal Control
Bible Training Institute, Goldsboro, N. C. (Voted to integrate-October-1954-No record of Admissions)	
American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tennessee	Baptist
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee	Private
Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina	Baptist
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia	Private
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.	Prot. Episcopal
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia	Baptist
Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.	State
West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va. — 1954	State
St. Phillips College, San Antonio, Texas Summer 55	Municipal

EDUCATION

District of Columbia

In the 1955-1956 school year 147 of the District's 169 public schools had racially integrated classes. The other 22 schools are open to all, but neighborhood makeup accounts for the uni-racial student body in these schools. A majority of the schools have racially integrated faculties. The superintendent explained in September, 1955 that a single examination was given Negro and white teachers and a single list made of eligible persons. Appointments are made from the top of the list as need develops without regard to race.

INSERT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (D. C.)

First Negro students enter Wilson Teachers College	Fall, 1954
First white students enter Minor Teachers College	Fall, 1954
Wilson and Minor Teachers College merge under one administration, though buildings on two campuses continue in use. New name is District of Columbia Teachers' College.	July 1, 1955

7.2.

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

January 11, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The twenty-five person delegation from Kentucky, appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the Planning Committee, to the White House Conference on Education contained two Negroes—Frank L. Stanley, Editor of the Louisville Defender and Rufus B. Atwood, President of Kentucky State College. Atwood had served as a member of the Planning Committee which was named by the Governor.

The State White House Conference was held in September at the Seelbach Hotel in Louisville. It consisted of some 250 delegates with some 15 Negroes.

The Louisville downtown hotel extended all courtesies, including lodging, to all members of the Conference.

In the twenty-five members appointed to go to Washington there were also a Catholic Priest and a Jewish Rabbi.

This information comes to you upon request contained in your newsletter of January 1.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
President

RBA:wts

Return to Research Office

Community

(FORMERLY CATHOLIC INTERRACIALIST)

Salesmen of the General Tire Company, Dallas discuss their product.

Community

(FORMERLY CATHOLIC INTERRACIALIST)

Salesmen of the General Tire Company, Dallas discuss their product.

(American Friends Service Committee, Dallas)

See p. 5 and p. 7 also

Challenging the System

Things are looking up for the Dallas job-hunter since the Dallas Job Opportunities Project started four years ago.

"WHY SHOULD I STICK MY NECK OUT and jeopardize my business? When I see my competitor down the street hiring Negroes, I'll hire them too. Not before." This is still the attitude of many employers in Dallas, Texas. But a job-hunter in Dallas today finds that some "competitors down the street" are hiring Negroes. He has opportunities for jobs that couldn't be dreamed of four years ago.

Changing Climate

The experiences of a young Negro job-seeker will illustrate this changing climate of the Dallas area. This young woman began looking for a job in 1948 when she graduated from a business school.

At first she worked for four years in a school which trained Negro veterans. Her job was clerical and the staff was interracial. For two of the years she attended night school and increased her skills in typing and shorthand.

Next she answered a want ad for a cashier-bookkeeper at a downtown store. At first she was told that Negroes would not be considered. The store had a large Negro patronage and the owner finally relented and hired her as an assistant bookkeeper.

When the regional office of a social agency decided to employ its first Negro stenographer, she was hired.

Then came her first contact with the Job Opportunities Project of the American Friends Service Committee, which was seeking "pioneers" for work in Dallas firms with traditional hiring patterns.

Then the Fun Began

This is the way she describes her experience:

"Then the fun began. Shoe leather disappeared fast as I visited company after company.

"I remember going to three insurance companies. At the first one the personnel director told me that the company employs only on the basis of merit but no Negroes are considered. The next company gave me an application blank and assured me that I would be considered. I was never

(Continued on page 4)

Volume 15 FEBRUARY, 1956 Number 6

COMMUNITY 1

4233 S. INDIANA AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILL. TEL. OAKLAND 4-9564

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Brotherhood

Sarah Patton Boyle

To accent Brotherhood, along with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, we present the following excerpts from a talk given by Sarah Patton Boyle to the Council of Church Women:

Some years ago I had a job in which the person working immediately over me had the fixed idea that I was exceedingly stupid. I could literally feel my alertness draining off through the funnel of her conviction. Never in my life have I fumbled more, made more idiotic errors or forgot as much as I did during the period when her hollow belief was affixed to my mind.

Happily, a mutual friend came to my rescue and by some hoax or legerdemain convinced my boss that she had underrated my I.Q. I knew nothing about this until later, but she had hardly more than entered the room next morning than I felt suddenly able to think and function properly. For in her face and manner I read a new attitude of respect, approval, and acceptance of me as worthy of fellowship with herself.

"Thou Fool!"

No wonder he who says to his brother, "Thou fool!!" is in desperate danger. If we believe that our brother doesn't meet our standards of efficiency or morals, the action called for is that the more aware of this truth we become.

Chief Enemy Lethargy

Those of us who have been in a position where many others were aligned against us know that our chief enemy is not any one who attacks us, but an overwhelming lethargy and weariness, such as you might feel if you had just donated, not one but two pints of blood. Our daily bread of acceptance, of fellowship, of approval is cut off, and we are weak with hunger.

Exciting Discovery

Yet many who have had this experience have made an exciting discovery. And that is that there is a way to get our daily bread directly from the Father. It is simply by launching ourselves on the exciting Christian truth, "Give and ye shall receive." If we turn and give to those who repudiate us the understanding and acceptance which they have withheld from us, our strength rushes back as into a vacuum.

In our home, in our town, in our nation, in our world, our brothers faint for the sustaining bread of a sense of belonging, of our approval, of our respect, and they thirst for the living waters of Christian love. Both those of us who hold ourselves apart and those who ache with rejection should remember that we cannot give without receiving. For this is the law which Jesus died . . . that we might learn.

—Sarah Patton Boyle

Mrs. Boyle is the wife of a University of Virginia professor, who has volunteered her services often at F.H.'s Maria Laach Farm, Burnley. A product of the "Old South," as she puts it, she became interested in the interracial situation when Gregory Swanson applied to the University of Virginia for admission and became their first Negro student. Since that time, she has devoted her time to studying Southern attitudes, and to promoting equal rights and brotherhood. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, an officer of the Virginia Council on Human Relations and a writer for national magazines. A 1955 article of hers in the Saturday Evening Post notes, "Southerners are readier for integration than they think."

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It is also extremely doubtful if the system will hold up when the Virginia taxpayers discover how much more it is going to cost them to support a dual school program.

Wrote Dr. George S. Reamey, editor of the Virginia Methodist Advocate

COMMUNITY 1

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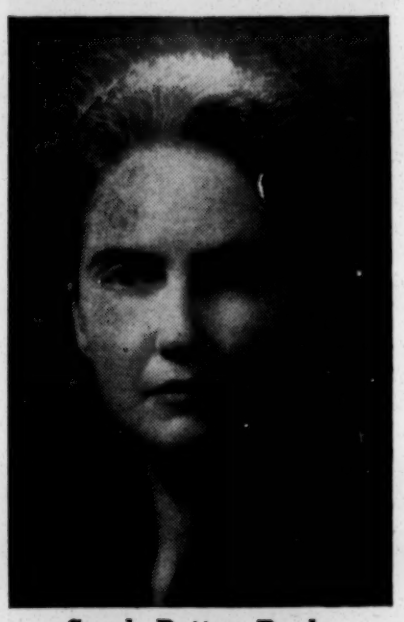
Brotherhood



Sarah Patton Boyle

To accent Brotherhood, along with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, we present the following excerpts from a talk given by Sarah Patton Boyle to the Council of Church Women:

SOME YEARS AGO the Harvard School of Business carried on an 18-year research program to determine the factors which enable men to work efficiently. Can you guess what was uncovered as the chief factor in the productivity of workers?

A Sense of Belonging

Most of us would probably guess improved facilities and surroundings, shorter hours, better tools, or better pay. But the 18 years of intensive and careful research revealed that it is none of these things.

The greatest stimulus to individual productivity was found to be a **sense of belonging.** Next came recognition, then approval. The list of human needs for efficient work was long, and physical facilities of all kinds were low on the list .

IQ's Upped 20 Per Cent

About eight years ago a discerning teacher of retarded children made psychological history by raising the I.Q.'s of her pupils, in some cases, I believe, more than 20 per cent, simply by filling approximately these needs.

I think psychiatrists are unanimous in the opinion that the average person can be almost destroyed as a happy and useful citizen by withdrawing from him a sense of approval, and refusing him recognition and respect. Indeed, much of the rehabilitation of wrecked personalities consists in the psychiatrist himself offering the patient this daily bread for which so many people ache with hunger.

We Need Approval

We who would be instruments of the Almighty must remember that like the love of God which must be poured down upon us before we can love either God or man, these gifts of acceptance, approval, and respect must be offered to us before we can become fully worthy of them.

Some years ago I had a job in which the person working immediately over me had the fixed idea that I was exceedingly stupid. I could literally feel my alertness draining off through the funnel of her conviction. Never in my life have I fumbled more, made more idiotic errors or forgot as much as I did during the period when her hollow belief was affixed to my mind.

Happily, a mutual friend came to my rescue and by some hoax or legerdemain convinced my boss that she had underrated my I.Q. I knew nothing about this until later, but she had hardly more than entered the room next morning than I felt suddenly able to think and function properly. For in her face and manner I read a new attitude of respect, approval, and acceptance of me as worthy of fellowship with herself.

"Thou Fool!"

No wonder he who says to his brother, "Thou fool!!" is in desperate danger. If we believe that our brother doesn't meet our standards of efficiency or morals, the action called for is that we fall to our knees and ask forgiveness of the God who made us all of one blood.

We cannot shirk our personal responsibility for real or imagined weaknesses of any neighbor, no matter how distant, and no matter how near. For if he lacks what we have, it is only because somewhere along the line we have not fed the Lord's sheep, nor guided them to the storehouses of our supply.

Members, One of Another

We are members one of another in a more literal sense than we realize. In every contact with others we give or withhold their daily bread. Not a day passes that we lack the opportunity to strengthen or to drain someone, both in the world community and in our own. Our responsibility as members of the body of Christ is more immediate and overwhelming than most of us pause to grasp.

People starve upon the doorsteps of our hearts, and **every single one of those who starve is Jesus Christ Himself!**

Is there any standard higher than the one which Jesus set? "Love thy neighbor. . . . Feed my sheep. . . . Whatever you do to any man you do to Me." Is there any standard which we would rather our children would maintain than this? Surely we don't believe in the depths of us that our standards might be lowered by doing what the Lord bids us to do.

Stuffing Scriptural Quotes Into Holes

Many of us today are stuffing scriptural quotations into the holes in our consciences, but I've yet to meet a God-revering man or woman who will stand up and say, "Jesus would endorse our efforts to hold ourselves apart." Holding ourselves apart is not loving our neighbors, is not feeding His sheep, is not regarding all men as a part of ourselves and of Him.

Yet it is true that we're all one with each other and with Him. And the more we struggle to follow His way

Those of us who have been in a position where many others were aligned against us know that our chief enemy is not any one who attacks us, but an overwhelming lethargy and weariness, such as you might feel if you had just donated, not one but two pints of blood. Our daily bread of acceptance, of fellowship, of approval is cut off, and we are weak with hunger.

Exciting Discovery

Yet many who have had this experience have made an exciting discovery. And that is that there is a way to get our daily bread directly from the Father. It is simply by launching ourselves on the exciting Christian truth, "Give and ye shall receive." If we turn and give to those who repudiate us the understanding and acceptance which they have withheld from us, our strength rushes back as into a vacuum.

In our home, in our town, in our nation, in our world, our brothers faint

ters of Christian love. Both those of us who hold ourselves apart and those who ache with rejection should remember that we cannot give without receiving. For this is the law which Jesus died . . . that we might learn.

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The Supreme Court appreciated the difficulties of changing deep-seated habits and customs. It said it was willing to be patient where states made a "prompt and reasonable start" toward non-segregation. But the majority of Virginia voters opposed that start. That is what is really distressing.

The plan doesn't offer much hope of success. It is difficult to see, from the facts available, how the elaborate system of evasion can work out in Virginia without disastrously affecting the quality of education in that state.

Virginia is already among the lowest in its educational standing. It is extremely doubtful that the 122 private elementary and high schools in the state will even begin to accommodate the overflow from the 2,600 public schools of those children whose parents are opposed to integration of white and Negro pupils. Undoubtedly more "private" schools will have to be set up. The constitutional revisions specifically limit tuition grants to non-sectarian schools.

It is also extremely doubtful if the system will hold up when the Virginia taxpayers discover how much more it is going to cost them to support a dual school program.

Wrote Dr. George S. Reamey, editor of the Virginia Methodist Advocate, "Our public school system needs strong protection. We are in danger of throwing out the baby with the bath."

—B.J.S.

(Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith)

Brotherhood Week — February 19 - 25

The Navy Still Segregates

"I volunteered in the Navy to duck the Army draft. Then I found more segregation than I would have had in the Army."

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION, FROM THE NOVEMBER 1955 ISSUE OF THE CRISIS.

THE NAVY IS STILL SEGREGATING Negroes even though it was the first of our armed forces to start integration. Here is a typical example from one of the two greatest areas of discrimination, the Stewards' Branch.

During World War II, all the boys in the graduating class of the Elmsford, New York, High School decided to volunteer together in the Navy. At the recruiting office in New York City each expressed his preference for a certain branch: electronics, radio technician, etc. When the one Negro member of the class said he wished to be a yeoman (the Navy's term for secretary), he was told he automatically belonged in the Stewards' Branch. He had had a course in stenography and a higher standing in high school than some of his white classmates. Only the decision of his thirteen white classmates to withdraw their enlistments changed the ruling for the well-qualified Negro.

Assigned By Color

Today, while slightly over fifty per cent of Negro enlisted men in the Navy are in other branches, the Cooks and Bakers' Branch remains all white and the Stewards' Branch all Negro or all Filipino for wardroom messes. Once placed there it is hard to transfer no matter how high the standing in the General Classification Test and in the basic training courses.

It is the personal service to officers required of stewards which particularly galls Negroes. As one such recruit put it, "I volunteered in the Navy to duck the Army draft though it meant a longer hitch. Then I found more segregation than I would have in the Army. The sioned also in promotion to command ships. It is extremely hard for Negroes to be accepted in the Regular Navy ROTC (also known as the Holloway plan), in which the government pays college tuition, expense of uniforms and textbooks, and $50 a month towards living expenses for four years of college.

Problem Of Reference

One southern applicant put it this way. "How could I get the necessary references equal to what white boys manding small ships with all Negro crews.

Incentive Discouraged

It is not surprising that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell reports it is impossible for him to find Negro applicants for the appointments he can give to the Naval Academy. There are now six Negroes out of some 4,000 midshipmen at the Academy. One was graduated in June, 1955, as the fifth Negro to graduate there. Not only is the lack of future command a deterrent but also

definitely stated they would not accept a Negro, seven in the deep South sent no reply, other said their rosters were full but held out no hope for another year. One recommended a correspondence course from the school. While the Department of the Navy had no actual authority over these schools, it might use its considerable influence in urging a change of policy.

Civilian Advisor Appointed

Because of the continued discrimination, Lester Granger resigned in April, 1954, as Civilian Adviser to the Secretary of the Navy. In June, 1955, the American Civil Liberities Union sent a protest to the White House, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Navy.

Among the Union's recommendations were better public relations as far as Negroes are concerned. Even the abolishment of "curb enlistments" was little publicized. If the Navy really desires more Negroes, much more could be done to attract them, through getting in contact with Negro organizations. Opportunities to enter the Officers' Candidate School at Newport, Rhode Island, could be presented to the graduating classes of the thirty-one colleges of the United Negro College Fund, all accredited Grade A institutions which in 1953 and 1954 graduated each year an average of 3400 students of both sexes, and to Howard University (also Grade A) which graduated 350 male students in 1954.

Efforts could be made to get white recruits in the Stewards' Corps if unions of Restaurant workers were approached in which there are many white men, especially those of European origin, who prefer that type of work. Is it too much to expect this imaginative approach of the military mind?

Few Negroes Pictured

The American Civil Liberties Union also recommended including in pamphlets issued by the Navy more pictures of Negroes eating and working with

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It is the personal service to officers required of stewards which particularly galls Negroes. As one such recruit put it, "I volunteered in the Navy to duck the Army draft though it meant a longer hitch. Then I found more segregation than I would have in the Army. The Navy's recruiting pamphlets said the stewards must care for the officer's rooms but did not mention shining their shoes and pressing their clothes, personal services to which it is usual to assign none but Negroes."

Curb Enlistments

The segregated Stewards' Branch is considered one of the two principal reasons that the proportion of Negroes in the Navy (according to figures of the Department of Defense) has decreased from July 1, 1949 to July 1, 1954 from 4.7 percent to 3.6 percent, while in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps there was an increase.

In September, 1954, the Navy abolished "curb enlistments," that is, the assigning of recruits to various branches as soon as they enlist. It is now claimed that the performances of recruits in their General Classification Tests and at boot camps (Basic Training Centers) determines their rating with consideration also of their expressed preference. But the fact remains that for wardrooms the Stewards' Branch is all Negro and the Cooks and Bakers' Branch all white, although many Negroes are qualified and experienced in the latter line of work.

Re-Enlistment Blues

Recently another area of discontent has developed among the newly-enlisted Negroes who have served a former enlistment in the Stewards' Branch, received an honorable discharge and had some years of civilian life. Those who have had further education or experience in specialized jobs other than as waiters, and who re-enlist often because of unemployment in their home areas, are automatically put back in the Stewards' Branch since all re-enlisting men are assigned to their former ratings. While it is possible to apply to the Bureau of Personnel for transfers, Negroes feel it is difficult to receive them quickly.

The second complaint by Negroes of Navy procedure has to do with officers, including difficulty in being commissioned also in promotion to command ships. It is extremely hard for Negroes to be accepted in the Regular Navy ROTC (also known as the Holloway plan), in which the government pays college tuition, expense of uniforms and textbooks, and $50 a month towards living expenses for four years of college.

Problem Of Reference

One southern applicant put it this way. "How could I get the necessary references equal to what white boys get? The Selection Committee includes a 'Senior officer of the Naval Service, a prominent educator, and a prominent civilian not associated with military or educational fields.' They pass on the references and the school standing. The white boys come up with references from governors, congressmen and judges. In my home state no Negro has any such office. We Negroes get references from ministers, high school principals and doctors, but the Selection Committee seemed to consider them different from the white boys' references as chalk from cheese.

No Upgrading

When Negroes do receive commissions in the Navy there is no chance for promotion to commanding ships. Of about a hundred Negro naval officers in the service, most are in the medical and chaplains' corp. Lieutenant-commander Dennis D. Nelson, the highest ranking Negro in the Navy outside those corps is now on duty in the Office of Public Information at San Diego Navy Yard. For Negro officers public relations and recruiting are a frequent assignment. No Negro officer has yet commanded a ship with a mixed crew, although such is now done in the Coast Guard. During World War II there were a few examples in the Navy of Negroes commanding small ships with all Negro crews.

Incentive Discouraged

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(Photo—UNESCO)

More pictures of this type are recommended for pamphlets and publicity on Navy life. Situations like this are, unfortunately, all too few.

Negroes Not Wanted

A Negro high school graduate from Illinois had the chance of an appointment to Annapolis. His father wrote to a list of twenty-three specialized preparatory schools supplied by Admiral Boone, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Only six headmasters replied that they would enroll a Negro student. Those were all too far from this applicant's home to be possible for the family budget. Of the other schools, four full but held out no hope for another year. One recommended a correspondence course from the school. While the Department of the Navy had no actual authority over these schools, it might use its considerable influence in urging a change of policy.

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Few Negroes Pictured

The American Civil Liberties Union also recommended including in pamphlets issued by the Navy more pictures of Negroes eating and working with whites, a regular pattern of Navy life which is too little known. For example the pamphlet entitled "Life in the United States Navy" has forty-seven pictures in which faces show their color. Of these only two show a Negro seaman, one a yeoman pictured with a white yeoman—which is good. The other shows a Negro eating alone, while other pictures show groups of white seaman at mess or at a soda fountain together. No Negro officer is shown.

Playing Down Integration

The conclusion is inescapable that such pamphlets seem designed to play down the presence of Negroes, perhaps in an effort to attract whites who might have race prejudice.

The loss of men resulting from including so few Negroes is one cause of the Navy's present difficulty in filling its desired quotas now that the World War II draft is over and the Navy has returned to voluntary enlistments.

Both for the strength of the Navy and for demonstrating to the world our improving racial pattern it is to be hoped that the ships which carry our flag will soon have their personnel integrated in more than a token way.

—Ruth Danenhower Wilson

Mrs. Wilson, who lives in New York City, comes from an old Navy family.

You won't want to miss a single issue of

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Views

Two Negroes in CIO Council

RECENT ELECTION of two leading Negroes to the Executive Council of the merged AFL-CIO has been hailed as one of the significant actions of the convention. Named were Willard Townsend and A. Philip Randolph, both presidents of predominantly Negro unions. They were among the 27 Vice Presidents elected in the new, 15,000,000 member organization, and were appointed to the giant union's civil rights department.

Both Reuther and Meany declared that a drive against racial discrimination would be high on the agenda of the merged Federation's business. In President Meany's opinion the merged federation "will be able to carry out more effectively the tradition of non-discrimination and civil rights for all."

Said Roy Wilkins, executive Secretary of the NAACP, at the state convention of the New Jersey CIO Council, Negroes are "aware of many pronouncements of high-level" union officers against job discrimination, but "they are aware also of the areas still untouched and unchanged."

More Converts Among Negroes

THE NUMBER OF NEGRO CATHOLICS increased by some 20,000 last year, according to the Annual Report of the Commission for Catholic Missions Among the Colored People and Indians. Of these, more than half were converts.

Statistics reveal that Catholic Negroes in the United States now number 477,000. While in the past 20 years the total Catholic population has increased by 50 per cent, says the report, the increase in colored members has been closer to 100 per cent. Roughly, 3 per cent of the Negro population in this country is now Catholic.

The Commission notes "thousands more of priests, sisters and brothers are needed to minister to the spiritual and educational needs of the colored citizens of America." To this could be added a conclusion of the 1950 Propagation of the Faith Report from Rome, which stated, 'the major obstacle to the conversion of the Negro is the attitude of white Catholics themselves."

—Andrew James

Bantu Education Fund 250% over Goal

ALMOST $3,000,000 has been pledged in the South African Bishops' campaign to save Bantu mission schools which face withdrawal of all state subsidies. South African Catholics have displayed an unprecedented example of interracial charity to the world which believes that South Africa is the last stronghold of official racial discrimination, Archbishop Denis Hurley, O.M.I., of Durban stated, when he announced the campaign results. He is chairman of the Catholic Bishop's Conference which sponsored the drive.

The Archbishop described the planned cessation of the $1,400,000 state subsidy at the end of 1957 as a threat to the very existence of the Church in South Africa. There are 740 mission schools.

The initial minimum target was set at $1,120,000. The announcement of the goal was met with polite skepticism. Even some bishops doubted that the sum could be raised.

The Long, Long Golf Game

REV. OLIVER HOLMES, his brother Alfred and three friends took their places in line with the usual weekend crowd of white golfers at Atlanta's North Fulton Golf Course, December 24, and began playing without incident. So ended a long wait that began when the Holmes brothers tried to play on Atlanta's city-owned Bobby Jones Course in 1951. They were plaintiffs in a lawsuit which led to a Federal Court order, opening up public golf courses to Negroes.

After nine holes, the five went to the Course's food shop for lunch and then went out again. Negroes have also played on the Bobby Jones Course.

Five Negro golfers attempting to play at the Lions Municipal Golf Course in Columbus, Georgia, were turned away. It was the first time Negroes had attempted to gain admission to the course which is owned by the City and leased to the Lions Club.

Nolan Murrah, the course pro, told them he had no authority to sell them tickets to play.

"A Normal Reaction"

AN OBJECTION to segregated seating in a city bus in New Orleans resulted in the arrest of 72 Negroes. Police answered a call from a transit company supervisor after the Negroes, many of the students from Xavier and Dillard Universities, refuse to sit behind signs dividing white and Negro passengers.

The bus driver told police that some of the Negroes removed the signs after boarding the bus following a basketball game between the two schools. He said the students refused to obey his order to replace the sign and sit behind it. He halted his bus after driving about four blocks and called his supervisor who summoned police. There was one white passenger on the bus.

All 72 of the students were found not guilty of disturbing the public peace on a public service bus. The bus driver and the lone white passenger refused to testify against the students, saying "Theirs was just a normal reaction of students after a basketball game."

Busman's Holiday in Birmingham

NEGROES HAVE BEEN boycotting city buses in Montgomery, Alabama since December 5, 1955. This mass protest started after a Negro woman, Mrs. Rosa Parks, was arrested and fined $14 in Police Court for disregarding a bus driver's order to move to the rear of the bus. State law authorizes bus companies to provide and enforce separate facilities for white and Negro races.

Bus company officials estimate that 80 to 90 per cent of the Negroes who normally ride the buses have joined the boycott.

Two bus routes through Negro residential sections of Montgomery have been discontinued and four others shortened to eliminate most of the travel through the Negro areas. The company has had to raise the fare in an effort to make up some of the lost revenue.

Negro spokesman in Montgomery have asked that the following conditions be met by the company before they discontinue the boycott:

- Assurance that more courtesy be extended bus riders.
- The seating of passengers be on a "first come, first served" basis, with Negroes being seated from the rear to the front and whites being seated from the front towards the rear.
- Negro bus drivers be employed on the bus lines serving predominantly Negro areas.

Leaders are asking immediate action on the requests. They are shunning all talk about compromise and hint that unless action is taken, the request might be changed to a demand for full and complete integration.

—Clif Thomas

Challenging the System

(Continued from page 1)

called. I filed an application at the third company which gave me a detailed description of the job and asked if I would be willing to take the company's training program. I told them I would. I never heard any more from them.

"My next stop was at a local newspaper which told me by telephone that the job was open. When I arrived in less than an hour I was told that it had been filled.

White Applicants Only

"A finance and loan company admitted that they wanted only white applicants. A large utility company gave the same answer. The Dallas branch of a national firm said that they had no place for 'colored ladies.'

"Beginning to feel frustrated but still determined, I went to a steel company and heard the same old story. I was even more discouraged when the personnel manager of a steel company told me he was embarrassed because he too was a member of a minority group and was very much aware of the Negro's problem. Though he said he was sympathetic, he felt that twelve white girls in his office made it impossible to hire me.

We'll Call Tomorrow

"A baking company told me they were considering integrating their office and my qualifications pleased them. I was to be called tomorrow, but tomorrow never came.

"A hospital would not consider me, and about four firms with government contracts brushed me off. A bookstore claimed they had tried it but the person failed. They were not ready to try again.

"I thought I had been lucky when a firm said they would mail me an application which would be sent to New York for consideration on merit. I never got the application.

"Rejections and failures came again and again until a new insurance company came to Dallas and set up a branch office to get Negro policyholders. I was employed in a sort of semi-integrated situation.

Second Try—Less Painful

"I was away from Dallas for about a year and when I returned I wanted a job. I went again to the Job Opportunities Program to get help. This time it was much less painful. I was hired as a secretary to the pathologist and laboratory director of a local medical institution where the staff is completely integrated. I began at $175 per month and have been raised to $295 per month now."

Integrating Or Planning

That is the story of Doris, who two years ago was being rejected everywhere. Her experience is an example of the situation in Dallas, where job discrimination has been diminishing the past four years. Some firms which gave Doris no consideration have Negroes on such jobs as billing typist, marking clerk, display artist, stenographer and technician. Others are yet in the planning stage. Other firms selling office equipment, tobacco, paper, lumber and tires have Negro salesmen who are the top men on their staffs.

A contributing factor to the changes which Doris found has been the Dallas Job Opportunities Project of the American Friends Service Committee, which was begun in the fall of 1951. Organized to support the concerns of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), the Service Committee tries to persuade employers to hire solely on the basis of ability. Numerous face-to-face contacts with executives and policy makers among Dallas employers is the major technique used in the program.

Support From Dallas Citizens

Substantial support has come to the program from volunteer committees of Dallas citizens who work toward a goal that requires great persistence. The Dallas project was entirely financed until this year with funds received from foundations outside the city. Now Dallas foundations and individuals have pitched in to help underwrite the program so it could function another year.

A Start Made

A start has been made, and local citizens seem determined to solve the problem of discrimination in employment. Color is less and less a factor because they are now more concerned to get the better shoemaker, bricklayer, piano tuner, furniture refinisher, or white-collar worker.—Almita Robinson

Mrs. Robinson is director of the Job Opportunities Project in Dallas, Texas, conducted by the Community Relations Program of the American Friends Service Committee. The project is one of several in different sections of the country.

Doris Ann Robertson, whose empl of the changing climate in Dallas. Business School and Knoxville

Friendship House in an Oil-Boom City

Dorothy Philips of the Canadian Province of Friendship House tells of Marian Centre in Edmonton, Alberta.

IN JANUARY, 1955, I left Madonna House, Combermere, Ontario to open Marian Centre here in Edmonton, the most northerly city in Canada. As this is an oil boom city, there are many transients looking for work. They often find themselves stranded without food or shelter until jobs are located. Our work is to feed and clothe them.

A Novena and a Search

Renting a house seemed an impossibility and the cost of buying even an old run-down house was exorbitant. Three months of searching and a novena to St. Joseph found us a small but suitable place. It was located in the so-called slum district on 95 Street.

Jim Murphy and Therese Fazackerley came out from Madonna House in the middle of May and we started remodelling the house. Walls were torn down on the ground floor to make a dining room. On the second floor, we found room for our chapel. The whole building was being raised as it sagged badly in the center.

500 at Open House

We scrubbed and painted and learned about plumbing. On May 31, the new feast of the Queenship of Mary, all was ready. Marian Centre was officially blessed and opened, and our chapel was dedicated to Our Lady of the Way. To our amazement, some five hundred people turned up for the Open House which we held. That day we also served a meal to a brother Christopher (a guest in need).

Heaviest Day—161

We had not expected to have more than forty men to feed in a day. Before three weeks were over, we were hitting an average of 135 daily. Our heaviest day so far has been 161. In the past six months we have fed over 15,000 men and clothed around 4,000.

Something Always Comes

The people of Edmonton and surrounding districts keep us supplied with food and clothing. During the summer months, we were frequently at a loss to know what we would be able to serve the following day. Somehow enough always came in during the evening.

Friends in Our Need

Food and clothing are not the only helps which we have received, just when they are needed. The service of our friends has come too.

There is Blackie, who has been given that name because of his fair complexion and prematurely white hair. Blackie's daily routine is as follows: first he goes to the employment office, then he comes to Marian Centre to see if we have any calls for work. Breakfast is the next step and then he offers to work for us. If he gets work at the employment office we don't see him at all that day. If not, we sometimes have jobs we can send him out on. But always when he has nothing to do he asks to work for us. Only on very rare occasions will he accept any money for his work, and then only when he has not earned enough to rent a bed that night.

Knock on Our Door

Then there are the surprises. Winter came early to Edmonton this year, with eight inches of snow the second week in October. Breakfast that first morning seemed unusually quiet, for the snow had blanketed the sound of traffic going by. There was a knock, and a guest at the door, who asked, "could I have a shovel and an old broom, please?" He explained: "Your paths are going to need cleaning before the men start coming in."

He had not eaten, but he wouldn't take a cup of coffee before the Blue Door was opened for the other men. Our porch and paths were all nicely swept before that time, and very little snow was brought into the house. We have come to expect that knock on the back door whenever it snows.

The "New" Old House

Our address changed to 10528 98 Street on December 1. We were forced to move into larger quarters for our first house was much too small to accommodate the brothers in Christ coming to us daily. The "new" old house gains very little extra space. We were able, however, to purchase the house next door. It is very old and has an inadequate heating system, but we will be able to use it partially for living quarters and storage. Who knows? We might even be able to have a small nook set aside for a sitting room.

I left Madonna House with a one-way ticket and $100.00. Since then, close to 20,000 men have come through the Blue Door of Mary's house. We have always been able to share with them. It is obvious that God in His great mercy is providing.

Marian Centre, of which Dorothy Philips is director, is one of three houses of the Canadian Province of Friendship House. The others are: Madonna House, Combermere, Ontario, and Maryhouse, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Pen-sketch of Marian Centre, officially opened May 31, 1955.

(Ernestine Cottier)

yment experience is an example Mrs. Robertson attended Phillips ollege at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Bi-Racial Employment in the South

SELECTED STUDIES OF NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTH, Committee of the South Report of the National Planning Association, Report No. 6, 504 pp, $5.50, Ind. Studies $1.50.

THIS BOOK IS A COMPILATION of six studies of bi-racial employment practices in Southern industry. Its purpose is not to test any theories or to make recommendations. Recognizing the dearth of dependable data, the National Planning Association instituted this research project to get to the facts of the Negro's situation in Southern industry.

International Harvester

John Hope II did the first of the studies, **Three Southern Plants of International Harvester Company,** because that company has a national policy stating "there shall be no discrimination against any person because of nationality, race, sex, political or religious affiliation or membership in any labor or other organization." The Harvester plants chosen for close scrutiny were those at Evansville, Louisville and Memphis.

How to Integrate

"How does an employer go about integrating racial groups?" was the first question the researchers sought to answer. Managers in the Memphis and Louisville plants said that their efforts to integrate Negro workers required a "mixture of persuasion, education and some judiciously applied coercion." Incidents such as protests from white employees in the form of wildcat strikes can help bring a wider acceptance of company policy, they felt, if they are handled firmly and tactfully.

Vocational education, it was felt, is very important in bringing about an integrated labor force in a plant. Negro applicants for jobs, however, suffered from inferior vocational training courses, in the segregated public school systems they attended. All three cities had racially segregated schools at the time of the studies. Virtually the only place where Negroes could obtain even the basic machine shop training necessary for semi-skilled jobs was in the International Harvester plants.

Union Cooperation—Basic

The cooperation of the union is very important when establishing a bi-racial employment pattern. Fortunately, the two largest unions who deal with International Harvester, the United Automobile Workers and the Farm Equipment and Metal Workers, have non-discriminatory clauses in their contracts. Seniority rules have helped integration in those factories when management hired Negroes right from the start.

International Harvester has found that the best way to enforce bi-racial employment patterns is to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the law. It has refused to adjust its bi-racial hiring policy to local racial patterns. Yet it has not been insensitive to local situations. While it has refused to temporize its non-discriminatory policies, it has accompanied them with educational efforts.

Other Areas Studied

Other studies included in the book and presented in an equally thorough and competent way are: **Four Studies of Negro Employment in the Upper South** by Donald Dewey (textile and tobacco industries in Virginia and the Carolinas); **Negro Employment in the Birmingham Metropolitan Area** by Langston T. Hawley; **Two Case Studies of Negro Employment in the South** (Little Rock, Arkansas, and New Orleans); and **Negro Employment Practises in the Chattanooga Area** by William Wesson, Jr. These studies can be obtained individually as well as in the compilation, Report No. 6.

—Virginia Rohr Rowland

Mrs. Rowland is a housewife, who works with the Catholic Interracial Council, Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Gets FEP

A TEN-YEAR FIGHT to put a Fair Employment Practices Act on the Pennsylvania statute books ended in victory for organized labor and allied groups when Governor G. M. Leader signed an FEPC bill.

The measure prohibits job discrimination based on race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin. It also protects job applicants between the ages of 40 and 62 from discrimination because of age.

New York:
A Fast Buck

HARLEM—INDEED, ALL NEW YORK CITY—changes almost daily as old buildings come down and new ones start going up. The possibilities for making a fast, if somewhat illegal, buck are unfortunately legion. In the desperate search for a roof, for any sort of shelter, people will put up with appalling conditions, exorbitant rents, lack of facilities, almost anything, it seems. Because of their need, which is frequently further complicated by ignorance and confusion, advantage can easily be taken of them.

The Rent Racket

An opportunity presented itself for us to investigate the rent racket game in our area. Landlords and tenants are sometimes guilty of splitting up apartments into single rooms and sub-letting them at whatever the traffic will bear—which is plenty. We found enough in a brief investigation to warrant a real project, which we hope to be able to undertake in the future.

One Such Case

Let me tell you about one such "case." In a five-room apartment on 134 Street are two families. A mother, deserted by her husband, has seven children with her in two tiny dark rooms. A couple with eight children have two other rooms. The three little boys sleep on ragged blankets on the floor; the four older girls share a double bed and the baby is strapped in a basket on a shelf. These eighteen people share one bath and kitchen. Because the heating is so inadequate, both have the dangerous kerosene burners which have caused so many fires in the city. The place is overrun with rats, plaster falls from ceilings and walls, leaks in all the plumbing run almost constantly.

For these quarters the families pay $25 and $28 a week respectively. Since the landlady refuses to give them receipts for their rents, they would have a difficult time getting any legal redress. Just what measures can be taken against this sort of thing we have still to find out, but we hope to get after it.

They Come and They Go

We've had so many changes in our staff in the last couple of months, maybe we'd better tell all our friends about them too.

Betty Welling sailed for England the first of December. She was married January 7th in London to Rom Maione. We all send them our warmest prayers and good wishes. Helyne Palecki has returned to Pittsburgh to teach. Jane Prah and Barry Shay, who became engaged last fall, have both left, Barry for Washington, where he is working for the Patent Office, and Jane for her home in Uniontown, Pa. With so many departures we were especially glad to welcome Gene Huffine, who transferred from Portland to help us out. Ed Chambers and Jean Hogenmiller returned from the IC in Chicago to swell our permanent working force, so now we are five and hope to stick together for awhile.

—Anne Townley Brooks

HARLEM HOUSE HAS NEW HOME!

At long last Harlem Friendship House has a new home. The lease has been signed for the first floor of a brownstone at 417 West 145th Street, and if all goes well we will be installed by January 15th. The old library and office at 452 Lenox will be moved first. As soon as rooms are found in our new neighborhood for the staff we will move out of 43 West 135th Street. Be sure and see next month's issue for a report on our activities and plans for the future.

REMEMBER OUR NEW ADDRESS—
417 West 145th Street,
New York City.

Washington:
Peter Claver Diary

JANUARY 10: The morning papers greeted us with the news that the Gray Plan was approved by vote. Let's hope that the "colorful" title of the plan is a prophecy of its success.

Staff worker Floyd Agostinelli blew in from "good old Montana" and made some necessary repairs around the House. It seems that the ceiling in the downstairs bathroom was quietly collapsing. Velvet Haynes and Jack Sorrell patched it up with mystic tape but it was collapsing anyway. To add to the confusion the "Upstairs Farm," consisting of three well fed hens is situated directly overhead. We were expecting the chickens to be dropping in on us momentarily or at least providing us with eggs unexpectedly. All is safe now, much to everyone's relief.

The Volunteers Keep Busy

Volunteer Ann Clayter dashed in the other day laden with gay yellow and white oil cloth to brighten our kitchen shelves. She even hung a fresh yellow curtain at the window.

The vols' new Dean—Steve Marsh, is also the Center's representative on the Joint Committee on Employment. Velvet Haynes and Dolores Adler are members of the Council.

C.W. Visitor

Bob Steed from the Catholic Worker in New York stopped to spend a night with us. He is headed south to do a series of articles on the racial situation.

Not long ago the Center's staff workers received a welcomed holiday break. Everyone piled into the jeep, said an extra prayer, and took off for a combined get-together with the New York House. Amazingly enough we made it up and back without a single mishap—guess the jeep is still quite sturdy—or our prayers quite effective.

The women staff workers of St. Peter Claver Center—that's me—have a nice fresh new room with an icebox, stove, and sink. It's in a cream-colored building with a purple door on G Street. Many names were suggested but it was finally decided to call it Clare's Flat for the cloistered patron of the poor.

J.G. had a birthday. Age indeterminable. The Center celebrated properly with cake and things to wash it down.

Maureen V. Erskine

Frank Sheed Receives Unique Honor

Frank Sheed, co-founder and president of Sheed and Ward publishing house, and good friend of Friendship House through the years, is to receive a unique honor. The Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities in Rome has authorized the conferring of a doctorate of Sacred Theology "honoris causa" upon him. We congratulate Mr. Sheed and rejoice with him.

A Review and a Letter
de Foucauld Spirituality

Father Voillaume talks at Chicago Friendship House, February, 1954.

SEEDS OF THE DESERT by Father Rene Voillaume, Fides Publishers Association, 1955, 368 pp. $4.50.

WHETHER YOU BELONG to the priesthood, a religious order, a secular institute or the great family of the laity, you will find food for prayer and pondering in Father Voillaume's **Seeds of the Desert.** The life of the religious community to which Father belongs is lived among poor people, working as they do and sharing their joys and sorrows. Of this, he tells in his book. He deals first with a study of the life of the community's founder, Charles de Foucauld, and the founding of the Little Brothers and Sisters of Jesus. Then he continues with the hidden life of Jesus and how His life can be lived by the Little Brothers and Sisters today.

Life Effective Through Sacrifice

"Living in the spirit of sacrifice for others," says Father Voillaume, 'we shall also be making effective in our lives the mysterious bonds by which we are united to other men in the Mystical Body. The solidarity which is affirming itself more and more today in the world of the workers, as also in the organization of society, has a hidden but infinitely more real fertile side to it, the solidarity of all men in Christ, and this we must live."

To Love as Christ Loves

He offers helpful answers. Take the unreasonable aversions we have for some people, and the sudden loves for others. Father Voillame says the solution "is to love all men not only as Jesus loved them, that is with the same force, the same tenderness, the same desire to give yourselves for your brother's sake, but to love them with Jesus' own heart; and when you begin loving thus it will be because Jesus Himself has begun to live in you." Men have become saints by doing this.

Any faults there are in **Seeds of the Desert** lie in its format, its grammatical errors, and at moments, its involved translation. Overcoming these difficulties is well-worth the effort.

—Delores Price

Delores is circulation manager of COMMUNITY.

A Little Brother Writes:

Dear Editor:

I received your letter of November 12.

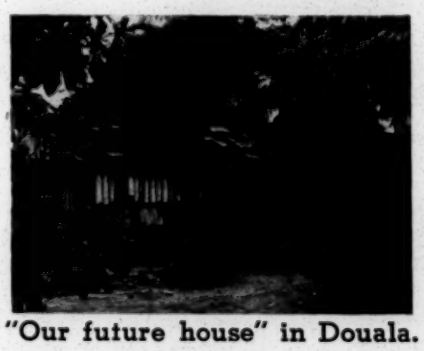
I am so grateful to you for sending me your magazine through which I could keep in touch with one of the most important problems of the church of my dear U.S.A.

I understand quite well your financial difficulties. But, by the grace of the Providence, I am too poor to send you that subscription. We must, too, ask money to live. And, on next January we have to found a new fraternity in the big city at Douala. I send you hereby the picture of our future house, among hundred other houses like this. A Negro will be the responsible of three white brothers.

I always will keep you in my prayers and our spiritual fraternity—fraternal unity, universal love for all mankind is the sign of a Christian.

Your little brother,

CHARLES SALA
Fraternite
French Cameroons



"Our future house" in Douala.

Chicago:
The Basket Case

"WE'RE AT 44th AND STATE with a basket of food for a family of eight and we can't find them. What do we do?" It was Sister Lucilla on the phone. She and a group of five girls from Notre Dame High School were out on an errand. They were a few of the over 300 students from 12 schools who made up and distributed Christmas baskets of groceries to those in need in our neighborhood. We at Friendship House gave them the families' names.

* * * *

Five or six car-loads of boys were at the front door on the Wednesday before Christmas. They were slightly confused as to their next move, since the recipients of their baskets could not be located. "Your liver's getting cold," yelled Jean from the kitchen. While my liver got cold, I got warmer trying to direct the boys to other families who could make use of their food.

Not Even a Whole Room

Tom, one of the fellows from St. George, the group I was presently trying to untangle, said, "Gee, those people at 46th and Federal didn't even have a whole room to themselves—only the center of one!"

As the last group of "mixed up" kids disappeared around the corner, I was ready to tuck myself into one of their baskets and get myself delivered to a nice, quiet rest home.

But then, even being a basket case isn't so bad at Christmas time.

Dick Grogan

Dick is a Chicago staff worker.

The Answer is Yes

(Photo—Chicago Public Schools)

Integration Works at This School.

THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS by Harry S. Ashmore. $2.75 cloth; $1.50 paper.

SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION edited by Robin M. Williams, Jr., and Margaret W. Ryan. $3.00.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH TODAY AND TOMORROW edited by Ernst W. Swanson and John A. Griffin. $5.00.

—All published by University of North Carolina Press.

BASED ON STUDIES financed by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, these three books survey the problem of schools, particularly in the South where white children have suffered from schools generally poorer than the national average, and Negro children have been subjected to schools far below this inadequate level.

The Answer Is Yes

A surprisingly hopeful answer is given to the question whether the South is able to afford to raise educational standards for its children. "The answer," editors of **Public Education in the South Today and Tomorrow"** say, "is an optimistic but qualified, yes."

No Easy Successes

The further question—whether school can be de-segregated successfully—also has a hopeful answer in the experiences of 24 cities described in

Schools in Transition

This is an encouraging book, although not a record of easy successes. Sometimes "the transition has been painful and bitter." But the studies indicate that de-segregating schools is a problem which **can** be faced and worked out. Furthermore, these 24 experiences can be helpful to other communities. 'Each situation is unique in some ways—but never in all ways. For this reason, the lessons of experience in any one community never can be applied in detail to another community; but at the same time, there are always some common principles that apply to many situations, if the local decision makers can look deeply enough to discern them."

What are some of these common principles?

First of all, that desegregation is not a sudden, massive change but a shifting process. Each community has its own special blend of factors working for integration or resisting it.

Another principle: where attitudes are not strongly organized in opposition, the action of school officials is crucial. Often they can tip the balance one way or other.

Thirdly, "in nearly all instances the amount of difficulty and tension actually experienced was less than had been anticipated and predicted."

Two Factual Surveys

"The Negro and the Schools" and **"Public Education in the South Today and Tomorrow"** are factual surveys of facts pertinent to school problems. The first, a popular and readable treatment, traces the history of segregated schools and describes the present effort to close the gap between white and Negro schools. Eleven fine charts, such as "What the South Would Have to Spend" and "Example of Changing Pattern in Southern Cities" are included.

Public Education in the South Today and Tomorrow is a detailed statistical analysis of the South and each of the thirteen states—population, school-age population, qualitative measures of Southern schooling, with the trends projected for the goal of better schools for all children in the South.

These three books do not attempt to give pat solutions to the problems facing schools in the years ahead. However, they should be an invaluable aid to communities who must implement the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which declared segregation in the schools illegal.

It is to be hoped the studies will have wide circulation in such areas. They can help develop firm and clear policies that will make ending the "separate but equal" myth as painless and speedy as possible.

—Mary Dolan

Mary Dolan is director of Chicago Friendship House.

Luxury Industry Can't Afford

THE HIGH COST OF DISCRIMINATION by Elmo Roper, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York, 18 pp.

ANY WAY YOU WANT to look at it, 30 billion dollars is a lot of money—staggering even to our rich nation when considered in terms of waste. This amount (roughly estimated through surveys and in-plant research) is the annual loss to American industry through discrimination. So states business analyst, Elmo Roper, in his booklet, **The High Cost of Discrimination.**

Elmo Roper is eminently qualified to offer a convincing and accurate appraisal of the evils of discrimination on a "dollar and cents" profit basis. As a board member for Spiegel's, he has helped eliminate unfair practices in the work force of his company. An idealist, he sees the injustice of discrimination as a moral issue. A practical business man, he knows its continued practice is an extravagance industry cannot afford.

Corrosive Ramifications

Mr. Roper's criticisms are not limited to the more frequently head-lined discriminations of color, religion or national origin. They run the gamut of the many injustices in business, including those on birth, language, sex, politics, education and economic status.

Discrimination, says Mr. Roper, begins at the hiring gate and runs its corrosive ramifications, in some form or other, through much of American business.

30 Billion Estimate Not High

By preventing promotion on merit, by limiting the development to fullest potential of pacable executives, discrimination destroys morale. It affects the personality of individuals and disrupts foreman-worker relationships. Psychological considerations, to be sure, but in the concrete, they reduce productivity, shorten profits, increase tax revenue losses and "duplication costs." The 30 billion estimate is probably none too high.

The Remedy

To combat this blot on our democratic system and the drag on our national economy, Mr. Roper suggests a "step-up" in all techniques that have been, remotely or otherwise, effective to date. He commends the example of non-discriminating firms, and recommends legislation, education through press and film, film forums, panel discussions and seminars in human relations.

Profits on Moral Side

In 1920, Mr. Roper predicted the forty-hour week by 1950. Today he insists industry will be free of all discriminations in a few decades. He argues convincingly. It's morality versus prejudice, with "business profits" on the side of the first named.

"Ending discrimination in business and industry will be one of the next great strides forward in American democracy," notes Mr. Roper. As a gambling man, you will be well-advised to bet your small change, if you feel he is wrong.

J. A. Schneider

Mr. Schneider is a farmer and chick hatcheryman in southeastern Minnesota.

The Concept of Mystery

LITURGICAL PIETY by Louis Bouyer University of Notre Dame, (Notre Dame, Indiana, 1955) 284 pp.

PUT ASIDE WISHFUL THINKING and be prepared to bury uninformed ideas when you pick up **Liturgical Piety.** The author, Fr. Louis Bouyer, has brought vision, intelligence and a critical sense to a field too frequently characterized by labels, romanticism, emotional blocks and poor scholarship.

How Liturgy Developed

The false concepts of the liturgy fostered in the Baroque and romantic periods is handled in the lead chapters. There is a preliminary survey of the rediscovery in recent times of what the liturgy is and means. How the Church's traditional liturgy was developed in its main parts as in its organic whole, around the "Assembly of Yahweh" (the old covenant), is shown. The various liturgical movements are analysed with special emphasis and tribute to the Belgium and Maria Laach schools.

Mystery—

After this historical introduction, the profound concept of the **Mystery** is viewed with clarity and patience (liturgy and Mystery, Pauline Mystery, ministries in the Mystery, initiation into and expansion of the Mystery, the Mystery of the Liturgical year, etc.). It is difficult to improve on St. Paul's definition of it—the Mystery is "Christ in you, the hope of glory."

The Mass—An Action

Reared and educated in a world uninformed by liturgical piety, you must prepare yourself for shocks throughout this study. The author speaks of the one Catholic tradition taking two complementary forms, episcopal and prophetic. The Mass is discussed as an action—the whole Mass as a single liturgy of the Word. We are told we cannot separate God's word from our response to it.

Fr. Bouyer always resists the temptation to treat the Mystery in a vacuum (i. e. apart from man). "Creation is an objective projection of the Word of God; and so the sacrifice which embodies man's thanksgiving in answer to that Word is an objective projection of It also." "The performance of the liturgy, considered as objective and divinely given, is not an end in itself, but rather has as its end the subjective apprehension of the Mystery by man."

Bringing Mystery Into Daily Life

The last chapter, "The Mystery and the World," should be expanded. Its application to human relations is obvious. The most difficult problem for liturgical piety is the one which awaits us when we go out of the church. How is the Mystery to be incarnated into daily life? We receive a few answers. "For our task as Christians is not to save the world and ourselves **from** suffering and death: it is to save ouselves and all those in this world who hear the Word of God by means of, **through,** suffering and death."

Nor does Fr. Bouyer treat lightly of the twin evils of capitalism and communism as seen against the background of God proclaimed, communicated and participated in.

A Worthy Text

We, of the English speaking countries, now have a frame of reference, a worthy text book. Let us hope that laity and clergy will approach this study and its following ones with the openness and courage in which it was put forth. The work will only be fully appreciated in the future.

—Ed Chambers

Ed is a staff-worker at New York Friendship House.

Readers Write

Dear Editor: I read with some interest Miss Clementine Vines' article entitled, "Negro in a White World," and I, for one, wish to dissent. First, I do not consider this a white world; neither the white man nor his religion dominates the major portion of this earth.

Secondly, I do not feel inferior to any person because of that person's color. What most Negroes feel, I would not presume to say; but from the success that Negroes have been able to register in competition with whites in the fields of athletics, science, and politics, just to mention a few, I would say that the faith and hope of those of us who have not been demoralized by propaganda is being realized. That deep down within us we know that we are not inferior and we can and will demonstrate our equality whenever and wherever the opportunity comes.

As for the word "nigger," it will be hurled at you as long as you allow yourself to be visibly disturbed by it. When you, feeling secure in your own true worth and right to human dignity, can maintain a condescending composure in response to such insults, your detractors will retire in confusion.

One cannot afford to retreat before a barrage of words. Remember, the white man was a slave too, before this country was even discovered. When you are feeling mighty low, there is nothing better than a good big dose of history to bolster you up.

DEWEY DAVIS
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor: I like Clementine Vines' article, **Negro in a White World.** It is good to know the things that can mean personal hurt. I admire Miss Vines' courage in presenting a few of these.

MRS. RALPH BINTZ
Chicago, Illinois

Virginia Story: Devious Path to Desegregation

"The overshadowing event in Virginia," wrote Alex R. Preston, Washington Post writer in an analysis of 1955 news," had its beginnings on May 17, 1954." Ralph and Mary Dungan look at this event from a Catholic viewpoint.

Virginia Story

One of the most heated public debates in recent Virginia history has taken place during the weeks of the great Christian feast. Briefly, these are the events leading up to it.

On August 30, 1954, the Commission on Public Education (Gray Commission), established by Governor Thomas B. Stanley was "charged with the duty of examining the effect of the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases handed down on May 17, 1954, and of making recommendations, based upon its examination, as they deemed proper."

Public Hearing

On November 15, 1954, this body held a public hearing in Richmond. The report of this hearing states: "The great majority of those appearing . . . expressed opposition to integration. . . . The Commission working in its counsel will explore avenues toward the formulation of a program, within the framework of the law, designed to prevent enforced integration."

All Things to All Men

This report raised hope both in the hearts of the segregationists and those who favored compliance with the Supreme Court decision. A great deal of curiosity was aroused about a program which endeavored to be all things to all men.

"Deliberate Speed"

After the Supreme Court ruling of May 31, 1955, ordering "deliberate speed" in compliance with the decision, the Gray Commission met behind closed doors. They advised Govenor Stanley that its plans "require (d) numerous involved and complex changes in the present laws of Virginia." They advised against "hasty action" and asked that schools be continued through the 1955-56 school years as presently operated.

The Commission resumed operation in "executive session," and worked in silence, despite repeated efforts of the press and others to obtain information. Speculation on the nature of the findings was widespread.

Finally, on November 13, 1955, two weeks after general elections in Virginia, the Commission reported to the Governor. After accusing the Supreme Court legislation of upsetting long established precedents, they stated "that separate facilities in our public schools are in the best interests of both races, educationally and otherwise, and that compulsory integration should be resisted by all proper means in our power."

"Proper Means"

The "proper means" suggested were basically two:

A. A plan of pupil assignment by local school boards "in such manner as will best serve the welfare of our communities."

B. Legislation to provide that parents of children who object to integrated schools or who live in communities where no public schools are operated, be given tuition grants for educational purposes.

Referendum

This second proposal required the amendment of the state constitution. Almost immediately the Governor called a special session of the Legislature to consider the Gray Commission proposals. With scarcely a half-dozen dissenters, legislation was passed establishing a state-wide referendum to be held January 9, 1956, on the question of amending the constitution to permit tuition grants. The legislature gave the electorate a few weeks to decide an issue involving the deepest moral and social issues.

Suddenly where there had been little activity on the part of those who favored the Court decision, citizen committees began forming all over the state to oppose the constitutional change. In Northern Virginia where feeling against the amendment was strongest, the two weeks preceding the referendum were marked with innumerable meetings where these issues were discussed.

Con-Argument—Compliance

The questions raised ranged from the constitutionality of parts of the plan to its cost. There was a fear of establishing a precedent for the use of public funds for private education. The extreme haste with which voters were being rushed into such a historic decision provoked much criticism, especially since conflicting interpretations of the report were being offered by members of the Commission.

Many were concerned with the effect which the proposal would have on the Compulsory Education Law. Most of the groups opposing the change avoided the central issue of integration. They preferred to make the argument on the basis of compliance with the law and the preservation of the public school system.

All the Stops Pulled Out

Those favoring the amendment on the other hand, in many instances, pulled out all the stops. They raised all the old emotional shibboleths. In fairness it should be said that many proponents sincerely felt that the Gray proposals embodied a workable solution. The southern counties, represented as willing to go to any lengths to preserve the unjust system of segregation, including the destruction of the schools posed a problem to them. Most discussions of the Gray proposals seemed to raise more questions than they answered.

Catholics and the Referendum

The Richmond Diocesan Council of Catholic Women sparked Catholic activity related to the referendum. The Council, organized officially under the Bishop, was the only Catholic lay group, to the author's knowledge, which took a public stand on the referendum issue. In September, the Social Action Committee of the Northern Deanery Council had adopted as one of its program items, a study of the Virginia situation and the United States Supreme Court decision in the light of Catholic social teaching.

Appraisal Became Academic

The rapid succession of events culminating in the Gray Commission Report in November made their general appraisal of the Virginia situation academic. Citizens of the state were faced with a practical decision of voting for or against a specific proposal to permit the indefinite continuance of segregation in some parts of the state.

It was clear to them that the Gray plan was an undisguised attempt to circumvent the Supreme Court decision. The proposed amendment seemed the keystone in this arch of social injustice.

The Committee recognized in the pupil assignment proposal a system which could possibly permit a gradual and orderly transition to a more just arrangement. The provision of tuition grants, however, was a different story. Here, in an effort to satisfy those who "would never abandon segregation," a means was provided to maintain an unjust situation, sanctioned by law and supported by public funds. Based on this analysis, the Social Action Committee issued a statement urging citizens to vote against calling a constiutional convention with power to amend the constitution.

"The Point Is"

"The point is," the statement noted, "that while the Christian in good conscience may have been able to **tolerate in the past** the evil as attendant on a segregated pattern sanctioned by law, now that such legal sanctions have been removed by the Supreme Court ruling, he can scarcely vote for a measure which will tend to reimpose a segregated pattern sanctioned by law."

Of Refraining From Voting

And of refraining from voting, it said, "We believe that the Christian is as much responsible in the eyes of God for having neglected an opportunity to restore His justice as he is for having sinned against the Decalogue."

Spreading the Word

His Excellency Bishop Peter Ireton, to whom the statement was forwarded, directed it to the editor of the Catholic Virginian, the diocesan newspaper. Editorially, the Catholic Virginian urged its readers to vote in the referendum "on the basis of right principles," and noted the statement of the Social Action Committee. Over 8,000 reprints were distributed in parishes in Northern Virginia. The secular press gave the statement good coverage.

The Voters Speak

On January 9, the people of Virginia voted approval of the proposed constitutional change by a two to one majority. Only in Northern Virginia was the proposal defeated. In a number of urban centers, such as Norfolk and Roanoke, the margin of defeat was narrow. In some southern counties where the Negro population is concentrated, the vote ran as high as 67 per cent in favor of the amendment. Negro electoral activity in these counties is practically non-existent. The Supreme Court ruling in its allowance for a gradual transition had been widely misinterpreted.

Lessons to Be Learned

We believe that certain lessons can be drawn from the recent Virginia situation. It seems to us that it is precisely the role of the Catholic laity to seize the initiative and prudently press it in the application of the Church's social principles to specific situations, always of course with the knowledge of the Ordinary and under his guidance. This is not to say that the application of social teaching is exclusively the prerogative of the laity—it is the responsibility of the Church and all its members. The point is our society will not be Christianized by the activity of the clergy alone. Initiative and leadership are equally the responsibility of the laity, and are theirs particularly in civic affairs. We must risk much—personal pride, frustrations, defeats—if we are to gain much.

—Ralph and Mary Dungan

The authors, who are from Alexandria, Virginia, drafted the Diocesan Council statement. Their view of the Christian's responsibility is a hopeful note, in view of a future which indicates much struggle in the school situation. The "Yes" vote in the referendum makes the path to integration all the more long and complicated.

Consultation of parents, Negro and white, might be a better way of approaching Virginia's problem.

(Photo—Chicago Public Schools)

March 20, 1956

Mr. S. D. Harvey, Executive Secretary
Winston-Salem Urban League
210 West Fourth Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Harvey:

The Southern Regional Council is presently conducting an inventory of the progress that has been made in desegregation in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 17, 1954. A similar survey is being made for the remainder of the United States by another group, and it is probable that the results of the two surveys will ultimately be incorporated in a single publication for mass distribution.

Our study calls for the recording of all known instances of desegregation since the Supreme Court decision on public education in catalog or directory form: it is scheduled for completion within the next four weeks. We believe that our contemplated reference would provide extensive information on desegregation, resulting in immeasurable encouragement to persons and organizations concerned with intergroup relations. Its value would be even greater if it enabled these persons to cite the precedents which those in a position to initiate inclusive activities so often seem to need. Since there are undoubtedly numerous cases of integration in the South which neither the general public nor human relations groups are aware of, we are requesting that specialists in various areas share their knowledge with us.

I read of your December report to a local group relative to employment of Negroes in Winston-Salem. We would appreciate your informing us of the specific positions in private firms and governmental agencies which have been opened to Negroes since May 1954 in Winston-Salem (and as much of North Carolina as you are aware of). It would be helpful if we knew the actual date (month and year) that employment became inclusive and if this represented the initial hiring of Negroes or upgrading from other positions.

We know that your position permits you to learn of desegregation in numerous fields. We are enclosing a list of the areas that we are surveying in the hope that you will note for us instances of integration in these areas if you are aware of such.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

March 20, 1956

Mr. Mayes Behrman
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Behrman:

The Southern Regional Council is presently conducting an inventory of the progress that has been made in desegregation in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 17, 1954. A similar survey is being made for the remainder of the United States by another group, and it is probable that the results of the two surveys will ultimately be incorporated in a single publication for mass distribution.

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We would appreciate your informing us of specific positions, agencies, and firms that have been opened to Negroes as a result of the Merit Employment Program (or as a result of other factors) since May 17, 1954. We desire information on governmental and private employment and on the desegregation of facilities used by employees. It would also be helpful if we knew the actual date (month and year) that employment became inclusive and if this represented the initial hiring of Negroes or upgrading from other positions.

We hope that you will be able to give us the assistance requested. If you have found it expedient to work with some employers without publicity, please indicate if you do not wish to be noted as a source of information in a particular case.

Please give my regards to the AFSC staff.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

Folue

March 26

Dear Susie:

I came back to Atlanta yesterday and it's wonderful--the weather is warm and the dogwoods and azaleas in bloom. We had five inches of snow in Washington last week and everything still looked very winter-like.

I came down for a month or so to help Harold Fleming of the Southern Regional Council on a special survey he's doing. Bem left yesterday for a tour of several northern cities, so it probably will be May before we get together.

You're busy, of course, with the baby, but could you get some information to me right away? The survey is to cover everything that has been done in the integration field in the South since the May, 1954, decision. Here's where you come in. Would you find out from your father how many, if any, Negro students there are at RPI currently, and how many there were before the May, '54, date? If you could get the dates of entry, it would be helpful, of course. Also, where the school heads prefer not to have their schools identified, that's okay--except in RPI's case, I assume it's a matter of record in the Richmond papers, anyhow. Also, no one is being quoted.

Could you tell me, too, if there has been any integration of staffs, facilities, etc., in any of the social agencies, either private or state?

Last request: could you ask Ruth and Bud if they know of any integration that has taken place in the two-year period in any professional groups in which they are interested--art,

architecture, etc.

Naturally, anything else in the integration line that you know of in Virginia would be welcome.

If you can come through with a quick answer, I would appreciate it. Oh, it just occurred to me that Jimmy travels a lot and might know of some integration that has taken place in industry. How about Virginia-Carolina Chemical.

When we get back to McLean, I hope we can drive down to see you all, or that you'll visit us.

Margaret Price

To: Mrs. James V. Doss
Bon Air, Va.

(Daughter of Dr. H.H. Hibbs, Dean of Richmond Professional Institute, affiliate of William and Mary)

March 26, 1956

Dear Art:

This really is a letter to Marjorie, but I don't have your home address with me, so would you relay my request to her?

As Bem probably told you, I've come to Atlanta for a month or so to help a friend on a special survey to find out exactly what has been done in every field in integration since the May, 1954, Supreme Court decision.

I wondered if Marjorie would give me some help with the Girl Scouts? As I recall, the troops in Alexandria and Fairfax County are integrated. If so, and if this has taken place since the '54 date, could she give me any dates and numbers? And, of course, we'd appreciate any other information along this line. I thought she might have personal knowledge of some other integration in the Southern and border states, particularly since she went to the Girl Scouts national meeting in California.

Also, if she has any leads on anyone in national headquarters of both Boy and Girl Scouts who would have any additional information, it would be helpful.

Do hate to bother you, but this is a "crash" survey, so there isn't much time.

Margaret Price

To: Mr. Art Edson, Associated Press, Washington

Florida Council on Human Relations

DEDICATED TO MAKING THE AMERICAN WAY WORK EVERYWHERE, EVERYTIME, FOR EVERYBODY.

WM. K. WILLIAMS, *Executive Director*
HOWARD D. ROBERTS, *Associate Director*
E. CAROL KLOSE, *Office Secretary*

324 SO. BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
Phone CL 3-7072

March 28, 1956

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Gainesville

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harold Fleming

FROM: Wm. K. Williams

SUBJECT: Survey of Desegregation Since May 17, 1954

There is much that is happening in Florida which is not clear-cut. For instance, at least one of the most prominent hotels on the beach here has lodged and fed Negroes -- but the policy is not clearly "open". Interracial banquets and meetings can be held in its facilities, and guests will doubtless be accepted for future specific occasions.

Much of the progress in desegregation is of this nature, so that it is difficult to arrange a truly representative list of desegregated facilities.

We have listed a few instances where Negroes have been employed for services to Negroes. This is not integration per se, yet represents the natural step, as you well know.

For what it is worth, we enclose our answers, and will be most interested in your results. The list you have in your own files seems correct. We haven't any dates either, however.

Rec. March 30, 1956 ?

SURVEY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

Florida Council on Human Relations
Daytona Beach, Florida

March 28, 1956

	Date of desegregation
I. Accomodations and Facilities	
a. Commercial	
Miami Beach Hotels:	
Fontainbleu - Negro physician has stayed there Others were hosts to Negro church convention last year, and are willing again this year.	1955
c. Public Facilities	
Peabody Auditorium, Daytona Beach	?
III. Employment	
Municipal Bus Company, Daytona Beach (employs Negro drivers for all areas)	1944?
St. Petersburg Times (one Negro reporter - general duty)	
Schaeffer Beer - (one Negro representative, think they also have drivers and salesmen)	
Foremost Dairy, Jacksonville (think others also)	
Negroes also employed as: Municipal Judge, Miami; Inspector Negro hotels and restaurants; State agent for Negro education; Medical examiners, Metropolitan Ins. Co.; Social Workers, Negro areas only.	
XII. Professional Associations	
Federation of Social Workers, Daytona Beach	During War
Florida Medical Association	
Florida Nurses Association	
National Assoc. Social Workers, N. E. Fla. Chapter	

XIII. Recreation

Municipal Golf Course, Miami (Mondays only)	1948
Municipal Golf Course, Daytona Beach (after 5 PM week days, before 9 AM Sundays)	?
Municipal Golf Course, Jacksonville (Mondays only)	
Municipal Sea Beach & Pool, St. Petersburg (injunction entered, pending appeal)	Jan. 1956

XIV. Religion

United Church Women	May, 1952
Florida Council of Churches	Nov. 1955 ✓
Methodist Student Movement (college age)	1949

XVIII. Voluntary Associations

1. Orlando Red Cross - Interracial Board
2. Fla. T.B. and Health Ass'n, (membership and board)
3. Leon County Infantile Paralysis - Board
4. Urban League Affiliates, Jacksonville
   Tampa
   Miami

Letters were sent to the following: Mr. Wiley A. Hall, Richmond League
Mr. Arthur D. Allen, Tampa Urban League
Mr. J. Westbrook McPherson, ~~Urban League of Greater Muskegon,~~ New Orleans
Mr. H. Daniel Long, Greater Miami Urban League
Mr. J. A. McDaniel, Memphis Urban League
Mr. Charles T. Steele, Louisville Urban League
Mr. Philip Waring, Jacksonville Urban League
Mr. Perry Taylor, Urban League of Greater Little Rock, Ark.

March 29, 1956

Miss Velma T. McEwen, Executive Director
Fort Worth Urban League
509 Missouri Avenue
Fort Worth 3, Texas

Dear Miss McEwen:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. We think the report will boost the morale and actions of persons and organizations concerned with intergroup relations. In order that complete information may be obtained we would appreciate your sharing your knowledge of desegregation within your state or area in any of the fields on the enclosed list. We turn especially to you for information on employment, health and housing, voluntary agencies and welfare services.

The Council would like to learn of all instances in which Negroes may use or participate in services, employment, membership, or facilities closed to them before May 1954. If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of the desegregation. We will not specifically identify any case of desegregation which you believe should not be publicized. Please note these cases if there are any.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 18th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

CATEGORIES FOR INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

I. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

A. Commercial (Hotels, theaters, etc.)
B. Comsumer Services (Drinking fountains, restrooms, department store dressing rooms, etc.)
C. Public Facilities (Auditoriums, stadiums, restrooms and cafeterias in public buildings, tax and welfare facilities, etc.)

II. EDUCATION

A. Higher Education
B. Private and Parochial Schools
C. Public Schools
D. Teacher Associations

III. EMPLOYMENT (Public and private employment and facilities offered by employer)

IV. ENTERTAINMENT

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (Includes training programs for doctors and nurses, clinical and ambulance services)

VI. HOUSING

VII. JURY SERVICE

VIII. LABOR UNIONS

IX. LIBRARIES

X. MILITARY SERVICES (Include Reserves, National Guards, etc.)

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

XIII. RECREATION

XIV. RELIGION

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE

XVI. SPORTS

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

XVIII. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS

March 29, 1956

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Chairman
Committee on Medical Education
National Medical Association
Howard University School of Medicine
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Cobb:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is conducting a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. We think the report will boost the morale and actions of persons and organizations concerned with intergroup relations. Since NMA's Committee on Medical Education has been especially concerned with discrimination in hospitals, schools and medical societies, we would appreciate your informing us of desegregation in these areas.

The Council wishes to learn of all instances in which Negroes may enter schools, join associations, and use hospitals (patients/or staff), ambulances, and clinics closed to them before May 1954. If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of desegregation. We will not specifically identify any case of desegregation which you believe should not be publicized. Please note these cases if there are any.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 18th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible. If you think that doctors or NMA members in the various states could give us additional information, please tell us whom to contact.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Encl.

March 29, 1956

Mr. W. L. Greene, Executive Secretary
North Carolina Teachers Association
East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Greene:

You'll probably recall our brief discussion of the Council's inventory of desegregation since May 1954. I've held this reminder until the NCTA Meeting was over in the hope that you now have more time to list the cases of desegregation that you know of in North Carolina.

We want information on any breaks in segregation in any of the areas on the enclosed list. If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of the desegregation. Do you know of any integregation in state Parent-Teacher Associations anywhere in the South?

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 18th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

March 29, 1956

Dr. John T. Givens, Executive Secretary
National Medical Association
1108 Church Street
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Dr. Givens:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is conducting a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. We think the report will boost the morale and actions of persons and organizations concerned with intergroup relations. Has the National Medical Association a record of the schools, hospitals and medical societies dropping discriminatory practices. If so, we would appreciate your sharing this information with us.

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Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

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Enclosure

Arkansas
Council On Human Relations
211 SOUTH IZARD FR 4-4521
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Arkansas.

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MRS. VELMA POWELL Secretary

March 29, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In regard to your memorandum of March 23, 1956, requesting our help on the Survey of Desegregation Since May 17, 1954, here is our "modest" reply.

In many of the categories you have listed certain inroads for desegregation have been cleared--however in many instances they were accomplished prior to May 17, 1954. I don't mean to give the impression that the tide is at the flood stage, but just mentioning what we like to think of as hopeful signs and referable wholesome trend. If such info would serve a purpose we would be happy to oblige upon your request, but for now I will stick to the subject presented.

Here goes! On the incidents recorded in your files about Arkansas there are a few corrections and additions to be made:

Under Public Schools -- In the fall of 1955 Bentonville integrated its one Negro student and Caddo Gap integrated its two or three Negro students. (They have subsequently returned to school in Hot Springs, reason unknown to me.) You might be interested in two widely circulated announcements to desegregate which were afterwards rescinded--Sheridan in the summer of 1954 and Biggers-Reyno in the summer of 1955.

Under Politics and Political Organizations -- the number appointed to the State Democratic Committee was six instead of three. ✓

Under Professional Associations -- On this I am not positive, but I think Negro doctors were admitted a year or so prior to the fall of 1955, but it was at this time that one was elected an officer--namely Secretary-Treasurer.

Under Representation -- A Negro was elected to the City Council at Hot Springs in the summer of 1954. ✓

(Cont'd.)

Additions to your list since May 17, 1954:

AAUW in Fayetteville and Conway in 1955--not sure of the month.

Ministerial alliances at Crossett ~~in 1954~~ and at Arkadelphia in 1955. Incidentally, I think the same thing will be accomplished here in Little Rock in a very short time. The committees appointed by each alliance have reported favorably on the matter and there seems to be only a few wrinkles left to be ironed out. This would involve a great number of clergymen.

The League of Women Voters in Little Rock in the fall of 1955.

Presbyterian Church U.S.A., Synod of Oklahoma (includes all churches in Oklahoma and Arkansas) winter of 1956. There are several instances where churches have adopted a policy of seating Negro worshipers without regard to race but have not declared a membership policy.

All railroads in the state have complied with the ICC order as to waiting rooms and have removed the signs. The bus companies have not removed the signs but I understand that they have made no effort to restrict use of any of the facilities to inter-state passengers.

In employment many of the reputable business concerns have employed salesmen--shoes, cars, office supplies, household furnishings, and real estate; a few chain grocery stores have begun to employ Negroes in "desirable" capacities; the hospital in Pine Bluff and all of the hospitals in Little Rock have employed Negro registered nurses, mostly since May 17, 1954; and two Negro guards were employed at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in the summer of 1954.

I am sure that this information isn't exhaustive on the subject but is about all we could think of offhand. If this does not suffice for your purpose, we would be happy to dig deeper as you desire. We are anxious to see the report when it is published. Keep us in mind.

Give our best wishes to John Constable and our belated congratulations on his promotion.

Very truly yours,

Christopher Mercer

CHRISTOPHER C. MERCER, JR. by vwp
Associate Director

CCM:vwp

March 29, 1956

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Chairman
Committee on Medical Education
National Medical Association
Howard University School of Medicine
Washington, D. C.

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We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 18th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible. If you think that doctors or NMA members in the various states could give us additional information, please tell us whom to contact.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Encl.

March 29, 1956

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Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

March 29, 1956

Miss Anne Queen
College Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Anne:

The Council is making a survey of desegregation in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. I've asked Mayes Behrman to tell us what has happened in employment in his area. Do you know the names and addresses of persons having jobs similar to Mayes' throughout the South?

Have you learned of any desegregation on any of your recent trips? I know you're awfully busy, but if you know of segregation breaks or any good persons to contact, please drop me a note.

I certainly hope your sister has recuperated by now. Give my regards to the family.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

March 29, 1956

Mr. W. L. Greene, Executive Secretary
North Carolina Teachers Association
East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

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Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

Valentine Org

March 29, 1956

Dr. Rosamund Boyd
Converse College
Spartanburg, S.C.

Dear Doctor Boyd:

The Southern Regional Council is making a survey of all desegregation that has taken place in the 17 Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's school decision of May, 1954.

Mrs. Edward Askren of Atlanta suggested that I ask you about integration of South Carolina chapters of the American Association of University Women. Specifically, we are interested in learning of any AAUW groups that have integrated since the 1954 date. It would be helpful if you could give us approximate dates and numbers involved.

At the same time, I am writing Miss Mary Haley Smith in Washington for information on other AAUW groups in the South.

We are trying to gather all our facts to meet an early deadline so we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as convenient.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

Valentry 18 2

March 29, 1956

Miss Mary Haley Smith
Membership Chairman
American Association of University Women
1634 I Street
Washington, 6, D.C.

Dear Miss Smith:

The Southern Regional Council is making a survey of all desegration that has taken place in the 17 Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's school decision of May, 1954.

Both Mrs. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Askren suggested that we check you on the integration picture in the AAUW. Specifically, we are interested in learning if any of the AAUW groups in the 17 states have integrated since May, 1954. If you could give us dates--month and year--that would be helpful. Also, any other information such as the number of Negro members would be welcome.

Since we are working under the pressure of a deadline, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

March 30, 1956

Miss Alice Wagener
Director of Field Department
Girl Scouts of the United States
155 East 44th Street
New York, 17, N.Y.

Dear Miss Wagener:

Mrs. Kendall Bryan of the Atlanta Girl Scouts office suggested that we write to you for help in a survey the Southern Regional Council is conducting. The survey is to cover all fields--schools, churches, libraries, organizations, etc.--in which there may have been a degree of integration since the May, 1954, Supreme Court school decision.

Could you tell us whether, since that date, any troops or office staffs of the Girls Scouts have been integrated in the 12 Southern states or the five border states of Oklahoma, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia? If you could tell us the year (and, the month where possible) such integration took place, as well as the number of girls or office staff members involved, it would be most helpful.

As we are trying to meet a mid-April deadline, a letter at your earliest convenience would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

March 30, 1956

Mr. Mayes Behrman
Program Director
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Mr. Behrman:

The Southern Regional Council currently is preparing a survey of all integration that has taken place in the 17 Southern and border states since the May, 1954, Supreme Court school decision.

Miss Irene Osborne suggested that we write to you for help in the field of employment. Specifically, would you give us any information you might have on integration--since May, 1954--in industry, business and unions (both in jobs and office staffs)?

Any information you have along this line would be most helpful. And, of course, where possible dates and approximate numbers involved would be useful.

At the same time, I am writing to Mrs. Robinson in Dallas to ask for aid in her area.

As we are trying to meet a mid-April deadline, a letter at your earliest convenience would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

March 30

Florence:

Only if you have time next week, would you check my mail and see if there is something from the Atlanta Urban League (and go ahead and open it if there is)? It would be a report through May, 1955, of integration in Council of Social Agencies, Community chests, etc. Clarence Coleman was to mail it. If it isn't here by Tuesday or Wednesday, could you jog him ~~xxxxxxxx~~ a little please? Rec. 4/1/56

Also, Would you call Dr. Harrison McMains, of Atlanta Christian Council, to ask him about integration in that group? No. is CY ~~276~~ 2796

If you have any time to get into the Negroes in radio angle, the Happer issue with the article I mentioned is in the desk I've been using in Harold's office. You mentioned having the name of a Zenn Sears at WAOK here, a possible source on Negroes employed in radio. Suddenly dawned on me, this must be Zenas Sears, a white disc ~~jokey~~ jockey-announcer, who has been in Atlanta long time; he probably would be cooperative and should be worth a try.

Geo. Mitchell suggested it might be worthwhile to ask Wallace Alston, Southern field director of the National Urban League here, for help in the labor field.

I think I've pretty well cleared up the military reserve picture here--navy, army and marine corps and will fill you in when I get back.

If I'm not back from Nashville by mid-week, I'll call Harold and will ask him to tell you what progress I'm making.

Margaret

March 30, 1956

Mrs. Almita Robinson
Program Director
American Friends Service Committee
2600 Florence Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

The Southern Regional Council currently is preparing a survey of all integration that has taken place in the 17 Southern and border states since the May, 1954, Supreme Court school decision.

Miss Irene Osborne suggested that we write to ask you for help in the employment field. Specifically, would you give us any information you might have on integration--since May, 1954--in industry, business and unions (both in jobs and office staffs) ?

Any information you have along this line would be most helpful. And, of course, where possible dates and approximate numbers involved would be useful.

At the same time, I am writing Mr. Mayes Behrman in Greensboro to ask for aid in his area.

As we are trying to meet a mid-April deadline, a letter at your earliest convenience would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

April 2, 1956

Dr. A. W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Dent:

Enclosed are a memorandum and a list which Mr. Fleming is sending out. We wonder if you could tell us of desegregation in any of the areas listed and especially of integration of health and hospital services. Is there any organization of hospital administrators on national and local levels?

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

April 2, 1956

Mr. John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
North Carolina State
Board of Charities and Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

The Council is making a survey of desegregation in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. Another group is doing a similar study for the remainder of the United States and the two reports may be published jointly for mass distribution.

Please tell us if you know of any instances in which Negroes may use or participate in services, employment, membership or facilities closed to them before May 1954. If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of the desegregation. Mr. Jones and Mr. Chance are supplying us with some information, but I thought you might be especially aware of integration in welfare services and voluntary agencies. We'd appreciate whatever you can tell us about any of the areas on the enclosed list.

We are trying to gather all of our facts by April 18th and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

April 2, 1956

Mrs. John C. Bradshaw, Jr.
Box 202
Guilford College, North Carolina

Dear Lynn:

I didn't know whether to address this to the president or the secretary of the League of Women Voters, so I've eliminated all titles. Congratulations on filling either office, and thanks for forwarding my bulletin to me. I'm ashamed that I didn't write until I needed some assistance, so I'm enclosing two items in an effort to make amends: a check for renewal of my membership and the last Seminar letter.

I'd like for you to tell me of the Leagues in North Carolina which are integrated and the dates of integration. The Council is inventorying desegregation in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954, and we want to know what's been done in all the areas on the enclosed list. Has anything happened at Guilford College yet? I hope you'll have time to write us by April 18th as that 's our deadline for gathering data.

How are John and the children? Regards to them. Thought your Christmas card idea was clever and interesting.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

April 2, 1956

Mr. Mayes Behrman, Director
Merit Employment Program
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Behrman:

I failed to inform Mrs. Margaret Price that I had requested information from you for our integration survey. We are sorry for the second request and would be glad to have the information which you can supply in accordance with AFSC policy.

Please tell Tartt Bell that we will acknowledge the information in the introductory section on employment rather than after each item.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

April 2, 1956

Mr. Charles A. McLean
Field Secretary, NAACP
1605 Hattie Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. McLean:

My father, Charles G. Irving of Raleigh, told me that you traveled widely about the state and that you were probably aware of any desegregation that has taken place in North Carolina since May 1954. The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the integration that has occurred in the seventeen Southern and border states and would appreciate any information you could give us on the enclosed categories. We are fairly familiar with the public school situation. I wonder if you've given special attention to jury services, train and bus station waiting rooms, and public accommodations.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 18th and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

There are twelve regions in Girl Scouts. Those you are interested in would be Region V which includes Tenn., Ark., Miss., Ala., and La. The director and her address is Miss Allyce Nelson, 266 S. Cleveland St., Memphis 4, Tenn.; and Region VI which includes North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia and Florida. The director is Mrs. Kendall Bryan, 680 Peach Tree St., N. W., Atlanta 8, Ga. Hope I am not too tardy with this information.

Check

Margery

Letters were sent to the following State Association Secretaries:

FLORIDA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Gilbert L. Porter
KENTUCKY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Mrs. Anita W. Robinson
LOUISIANA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - George Longe
MISSISSIPPI STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - L. S. Alexander
OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO TEACHERS - F. D. Moon
PALMETTO STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Walker E. Solomon, Columbia, S. C.
TENNESSEE EDUCATION CONGRESS - G. W. Brooks
TEACHERS STATE ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS - Leslie J. White
VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - J. Rupert Picott
NC, Teachers Assn. - Drum

April 3, 1956

Mr. J. Garrick Hardy, Executive Secretary
Alabama State Teachers Association
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hardy:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. We think the report will boost the morale and actions of persons and organizations concerned with intergroup relations. We are fairly familiar with the public school situation, but thought your traveling throughout the state might have acquainted you with desegregation in other fields on the enclosed list.

The Council would appreciate your telling us of any cases you know of in which Negroes may use or participate in services, employment, membership, or facilities closed to them before May 1954. Has there been any integration of the Teachers Associations, the Library Associations, Parent-Teachers Groups or other professional groups? If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of the desegregation. We will not specifically identify any case of desegregation which you believe should not be publicized. Please note these cases if there are any.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 3, 1956

Mr. George T. Hedgepeth
Industrial Secretary
Richmond Urban League
900 St. James Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hedgepeth:

We have written Mr. Hall relative to the Southern Regional Council's inventory of desegregation sinc May 1954. We also have your recent report, "The Negro Municipal Worker." Have you a breakdown of this information indicating specific positions and agencies in which Negroes have been initially hired since May 1954? If your data is or can be catalogued in this manner, could it be made available to the Council?

We would greatly appreciate your supplying this information and would give full acknowledgement in publication. However, if there are any cases which you believe should not be publicized please note those.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

April 3, 1956

Mr. Harry Groves
City Councilman
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Groves:

This letter extends belated congratulations on your election and requests information. Is there any possibility that you know the names and locations of some or all of the Negroes who hold offices similar to yours in North Carolina and the other southern states? If so, would you please send me this information.

I've been away from A. and T. since September and now work with the Southern Regional Council. I think you'd be interested in the Council so I'm sending you its statement. We are presently inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. Another group is making a similar study for the remainder of the United States, and the two reports may be published jointly for mass distribution. If you are aware of "firsts" in jury service, politics or any of the other fields we're surveying, I'd also appreciate that information.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc.

ROOM 206, MOORE BLDG. - 217 S. COURT ST. - MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA
PHONE 2-0450

REV. DUNCAN HUNTER, President
DR. C. G. GOUMILLION, Vice-President
REV. ROBERT E. HUGHES, Executive Director
REV. THOMAS THRASHER, Secretary
MR. J. T. BROOKS, Treasurer

"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA."

April 4, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

In response to your memorandum concerning the survey of desegregation since May 17, 1954, here is the pittance of knowledge that I have at the moment.

Education: Desegregation St. Bernard College, Cullman (Roman Catholic), February, 1955. (Should not be publicized).

Representation: Mobile - 1 Negro elected to County Democratic Executive Committee from a Negro ward.

Tuscaloosa - Several Negro policewomen employed in the Spring of 1955. Both the Mobile and Montgomery Police Departments have Negro Patrolmen, but I am not certain whether this policy was instituted just prior to or shortly after May 17, 1954.

This is all the evidence of desegregation that I can readily think of which is not already listed in your memorandum.

I have not seen a press account as yet, but I heard on the radio this morning that Mayor Joseph Langan in Mobile formally appointed 19 whites and 13 Negroes to an official Bi-racial Human Relations Commission in Mobile. It will work in the usual breakdown of social areas including education and having advisory powers on making recommendations appropriate to community agencies. I do not see that the context of the group is too restrictive and doubtless the group will succeed or fail, according to the quality of the persons appointed. We had our finger in a great number of these appointments and the Negro representatives were almost hand picked by our Mobile Vice-Chairman who is the key leader in the local NAACP branch.

This is the first real precedence of success that we have had program-wise in Alabama and our task now becomes to justify it and publicize it to the hilt. What would you think about a New South feature article on it if it shapes up along satisfactory lines?

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of our February Mobile District meeting, which includes a report on the Citizens' Council organization in Mobile.

Sincerely yours,

BR

Rev. Robert E. Hughes
Executive Director

REH/mp
Encl.

April 4, 1956

Mr. David Clift, Executive Director
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Clift:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. Another group is making a similar study for the remainder of the United States and the two reports may be published jointly for mass distribution.

Please tell us which Library Associations in the Southern and border states have integrated memberships and the dates of this integration? May an individual who is not a member of a local affiliate of ALA belong to the American Library Association? Do the by-laws of your organization require that your affiliates or state groups admit persons without regard to race?

We also wish to learn which communities in the South permit Negro citizens to use the main public library. A survey which the Council made in 1953 is enclosed. If you or someone in your Public Libraries Division has more current information on library service, please inform us.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

April 4, 1956

Mr. Harold A. Odum, Sr.
Race Relations Adviser
Public Housing Administration
911 E. Broadway Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mr. Odum:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states from May 1954 to the present. Mr. Hubert Jackson suggested that we write you for information on public housing in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.

We wish to learn the communities announcing open occupancy policies since May 1954; communities in which Negroes and whites moved in the same projects after this date; and whether some projects in a community with integrated projects are still segregated. Has there been any integration of employees in either the central office of each community or in individual projects? If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of desegregation.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and would greatly appreciate any information you could give us by that date.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 4, 1956

Miss Helen E. Wessells, Editor
LIBRARY JOURNAL
62 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Miss Wessells:

I have noticed some correspondence in our files between you and Miss Anna Holden relative to the pattern of library service in the South. We have not made a study of integration in libraries since Miss Holden's article and have made very few additions to her list. If your study revealed additional communities where the main libraries have been opened to Negroes or where staffs have been integrated, please inform us of those.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

Copies were sent to the following Executive Secretaries:

~~Mr. Furman L. Templeton, Baltimore Urban League~~
Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, Oklahoma City Urban League
Mr. Marion M. Taylor, Tulsa Urban League

April 4, 1956

Mr. Furman L. Templeton, Executive Secretary
Baltimore Urban League
2404 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Mr. Templeton:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. We think the report will boost the morale and actions of persons and organizations concerned with intergroup relations. In order that complete information may be obtained we would appreciate your sharing your knowledge of desegregation within your state or area in any of the fields on the enclosed list. We turn especially to you for information on employment, health and housing, voluntary agencies and welfare services.

The Council would like to learn of all instances in which Negroes may use or participate in services, employment, membership, or facilities closed to them before May 1954. If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of the desegregation. We will not specifically identify any case of desegregation which you believe should not be publicized. Please note these cases if there are any.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 4, 1956

Mr. Charles C. Beckett
Race Relations Adviser
Public Housing Administration
1224 Irving Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Beckett:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states from May 1954 to the present. Mr. Hubert Jackson suggested that we write you for information on public housing in the District of Columbia and the states in your area.

We wish to learn the communities announcing open occupancy policies since May 1954; communities in which Negroes and whites moved in the same projects after this date; and whether some projects in a community with integrated projects are still segregated. Has there been any integration of employees in either the central office of each community or in individual projects? If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of desegregation.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and would greatly appreciate any information you could give us by that date.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 4, 1956

Mr. Joseph A. Clarke
Staff Assistant to Assistant Postmaster General
Bureau of Post Office Operation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. Another group is conducting a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may be published jointly for mass distribution. Mr. William Fowlkes believes there has been a great deal of progress in this period in the employment of Negroes in the postal service, and he suggested that we write you.

Please tell us of those communities initially hiring Negro postal workers and communities hiring or upgrading Negro workers to positions not held prior to May 1954. Have facilities, previously segregated, been desegregated? If you also have information on integration in other governmental employment or could refer us to a source, we'd appreciate that.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 4, 1956

Mrs. Blake King
c/o Mr. Blake King
School of Engineering
John Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Terry:

It's been ages since I've heard from you and I recall that you very definitely owe me a letter. Things go well with SRC in general. Right now we are doing an inventory on desegregation since May 1954. One of the organizations we've had difficulty in running down is the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations. Do you have an address for them so that we could write for information on their activities? This would be most helpful to us.

I personally want information on what Terry and Blake King are doing since I'm preparing an inventory on Florida expatriates who are old friends of Fred Routh. Best regards to you and Blake.

As ever,

Fred B. Routh

FBR/ys

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

April 5, 1956

Florence B. Irving
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Florence:

It is very good to have your letter of March 29. I am trying to think of any news of desegregation that I have run into on any of my trips that you do not have and at the moment I cannot think of any. I will do some concentrated thinking on this and if I come up with any suggestions I will get them in the mail to you right away.

I was home for Easter and my sister came out of the operation. She still has a long way to go. They tell her that she will have a great deal of discomfort for the next three to six months but we are very hopeful about the success of the operation. My family asked about you and would want to be remembered to you.

This brings my good wishes to you and I hope that I shall get to Atlanta sometime later in the Spring.

Sincerely yours,

Anne

Anne Queen
College Secretary

AQ:pr

March 29, 1956

Miss Anne Queen
College Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Anne:

The Council is making a survey of desegregation in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. I've asked Mayes Behrman to tell us what has happened in employment in his area. Do you know the names and addresses of persons having jobs similar to Mayes' throughout the South?

Have you learned of any desegregation on any of your recent trips? I know you're awfully busy, but if you know of segregation breaks or any good persons to contact, please drop me a note.

I certainly hope your sister has recuperated by now. Give my regards to the family.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

April 6, 1956

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Sherard, Mississippi

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Vicksburg, Mississippi

Miss Alma Hickman
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Rabbi Charles Mantinband
P. O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

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113 Thomas Street
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Dr. Thomas L. Zuber
25 Jordan Avenue
West Point, Mississippi

Staff

Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Associate Director Southern Regional
Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am sure you realize that the term desegregation as used here implies the presence of Negroes and not integregation in the sense that the Veterans hospital is integrated - before the May 17 Decision.

I would advise discretion in the use of this data as publicity might serve to inform the reactionaries.

Mrs. Williams, Associate Director, consulted with me and will not file a separate statement.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

encl.

, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1956

FIRST NEGRO MEMBER

Clarksdale Doctor Admitted To Medical Society

CLARKSDALE, Miss., April 3. —Dr. O. G. Smith, Clarksdale Negro physician, is the first Negro to receive a scientific membership in the Mississippi State Medical Association.

Dr. Smith's admittance to the Clarksdale and Six Counties Medical Society automatically entitled him to membership in the state and National Medical Association.

F. B. I.

CATEGORIES FOR INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

I. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

A. Commercial (Hotels, theaters, etc.)
B. Comsumer Services (Drinking fountains, restrooms, department store dressing rooms, etc.)
C. Public Facilities (Auditoriums, stadiums, restrooms and cafeterias in public buildings, tax and welfare facilities, etc.)

II. EDUCATION

A. Higher Education
B. Private and Parochial Schools
C. Public Schools
D. Teacher Associations

III. EMPLOYMENT (Public and private employment and facilities offered by employer)

IV. ENTERTAINMENT

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (Includes training programs for doctors and nurses, clinical and ambulance services)

VI. HOUSING

VII. JURY SERVICE - In some counties some Negroes are called nearly every session. Four were called in Coahoma County last session and two served.

VIII. LABOR UNIONS

IX. LIBRARIES

X. MILITARY SERVICES (Include Reserves, National Guards, etc.)

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS - Dr. O.G. Smith, Clarksdale Negro Physician, was admitted to membership in Six-Counties Assn. which automatically carries membership in Mississippi and National Medical Associations.

XIII. RECREATION

XIV. RELIGION

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE

XVI. SPORTS

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

XVIII. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS

DESEGREGATION IN MISSISSIPPI SINCE MAY 17, 1954

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS	DATE OF DESEGREGATION
Whitfield - Two Negro doctors were placed on staff of Mississippi Mental Hospital to assist in treating Negro patients	Summer and Fall (1955) ✓
1 Negro physician admitted to Clarksdale and Six Counties Medical Society	April 1956 ✓

University Medical Hospital. Department of the University. Open for Service July 1955; For Instruction September 1955. Facilities available to Negroes -

Hospitalization: 55% of patients Negro (due to Charity feature)

Staff: 10 Registered nurses
Practical nurses
Mail man and considerable population of other employees.

Training: None

Cerebral Palsy Hospital School - (Under State Department of Education) 95% school. Give some therapy. Resident school for whites. Day center for Negro children. One Negro professional worker 1955. (Services to Negroes not mandatory. Could be abolished if whites complained.)

SPORTS	
Jones Junior College's football team played in Junior Rose Bowl game in California against team having Negro players.	December, 1955 ✓

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

United Givers Fund - Negro business firms in Jackson were grouped with the general business section of the campaign 1955. (Solicitation was done by whites.)

SAME LETTER SENT TO: Maceo Smith, Dallas, Texas
Reuben A. Clay, Richmond, Virginia
William McKinney, St. Louis, Missouri

April 6, 1956

Mr. William T. Stansberry
Race Relations Advisor
Federal Housing Administration
Robinson Building
15th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Stansberry:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states from May 1954 to the present. Mr. A. L. Thompson suggested that we write you for information on FHA insured housing in Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Please tell us the developments and residential areas in which open occupancy has been initiated since May 1954. In which of these areas have the residents been predominantly of one race? Please indicate if the neighborhood was formerly composed of white residents and if there has been an accelerated movement of these persons from the area. To what extent does FHA encourage developers and financing agencies to establish open occupancy policies? If it is known, please give the approximate date each area became open to Negro residents.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and would greatly appreciate any information you could give us by that date.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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April 7, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The enclosed list will give you a few additional items in ~~the~~ Virginia's desegregation picture. I made a good many inquiries of people in various fields, but could discover no other changes except the ones listed. Even so, I think the situation offers some real encouragement.

Cordially yours,

Jack Marion

John H. Marion

JHM:rbs
Enclosure

DESEGREGATION IN VIRGINIA SINCE MAY, 17, 1954

(ITEMS IN ADDITION TO S. R. C. List)

EDUCATION - CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL	Date of Desegregation
Roanoke - High School and two Elementary Schools admitted Negroes	September, 1954 ✓
Richmond - Three schools (St. Patrick's, Cathedral and Benedictine) admitted Negroes.	September, 1954 ✓
Newport News, Warwick and Hampton - Elementary schools admitted Negroes.	September, 1954 ✓
Fairfax, Arlington, Alexandria, Williamsburg and Charlottesville - opened to Negroes	September, 1955 ✓

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Medical Society of Virginia - admitted twenty-three Negro physicians in State in these Chapters:

Allegheny - Bath Counties
Albermarle
Roanoke
Fredericksburg
Northampton
Rockbridge
Norfolk ✓

1954 - '55

REPRESENTATION

New Kent County - Elected one Negro -- Samuel Crump -- to County Board of Supervisors.	October, 1955 ✓

SPORTS

Richmond - "Virginians" signed Clint McCord (none so far in 1956)	Season of 1955 ✓

Box 202
Guilford College
North Carolina
April 9, 1956

Dear Florence,

Many thanks for your letter and the check, which I am forwarding to our new Treasurer, Miss Lois Weaver. If you haven't yet begun to receive National Voters from the Washington office, you might watch for them and if you don't get one in three or four weeks advise us and we will recheck that. I would take it from your letter that you did receive our last local bulletin.

I really do not know about the integration of the Leagues in North Carolina except by hearsay so I am forwarding your request to the state office and I hope you will hear from there promptly. Greensboro became integrated not long after its inception, but was not at the very beginning. Durham is integrated, I know, and I think Kinston (if not, they have an Indian member!). In the case of Chapel Hill, I know their membership would be open and I rather think that they have no Negro members simply because the population hasn't included any good prospects. However, I trust you will hear from Adelaide Walters in Chapel Hill before long with the correct details.

Margaret

We have moved to New Garden Road but our mail address remains the same. We live in the little mill belonging to Miss Ada Field, so you can easily find the place when you get back to Greensboro. We are well and busy. John is not at Guilford any longer, but is selling Childcraft, a good children's compendium for younger infants and it looks as though it might work out well. Are you coming back to Greensboro to the college or was your departure more or less final? I wondered if the Greensboro League could count on your help at some future date in person. In any event, we are glad of the chance to be kept in touch with you through our literature.

Sincerely,

Lyn

North Carolina Recreation Commission

EDUCATION BLDG. ANNEX—ROOM 134
TEL. 4-3611 EXT. 7431
Raleigh, N. C.

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RECREATION SPECIALIST
VIRGINIA GREGORY
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LONNIE POWELL

RECREATION CONSULTANTS
HAROLD D. MEYER
A. E. WEATHERFORD
THOMAS I. HINES

April 9, 1956

Dr. Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Irving:

Your letter of April 2 has been received. There is a National Recreation Congress, but it is also a part of the National Recreation Association. In other word, the National Recreation Congress is simply an annual meeting of the National Recreation Association (NRA).

As one of the Consultants for the North Carolina Recreation Commission, all significant data collected in the field concerning Recreation are filed with Mr. Ralph J. Andrews, the Director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission. Therefore, I suggest that you might contact Mr. Andrews for an accurate report on significant trends in Recreation in the State of North Carolina. I am passing your letter of April 2 on to him, and I shall appreciate your writing to him. I am

Yours truly,

A. E. Weatherford, II - Consultant
North Carolina Recreation Commission

AEW:kis

cc: Mr. Ralph J. Andrews, Director of Commission
Rev. Charles S. Hubbard, Chairman of Commission

April 2, 1956

Dr. A. C. Weatherford
North Carolina State College
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Weaterford:

The Southern Regional Council is making a survey of desegregation in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. I'm from Raleigh and recall that your work has been in the field of recreation. I wonder if you could give us some information on desegregation in recreation.

We wish to know of all desegregation in any areas of public and private recreation facilities and of cases in which there has been integration of board members and employees. If you know the approximate dates of desegregation and additional sources of information, please tell us of these.

Is there a National Recreation Congress, as well as a National Recreation Association? If so, can you tell me the address of the former?

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 18th and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

Carbon Copy
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

April 9, 1956

Dr. G. W. Ish
Century Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Ish:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution.

We noted your representation of the Pulaski County Medical Society at the 1955 meeting of the State Society and wonder if you can tell us which local medical associations have Negro members. In which cases were Negro members accepted after May 1954? For what period of time have Negro doctors been able to practice or train at St. Vincent, Baptist, General or other hospitals in Little Rock? Do you know of formerly white hospitals elsewhere in Arkansas which have been opened to Negro patients, and doctors since May 1954? If you know of any limitations of desegregation, please tell us of those.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible. If your daughter is presently in Little Rock, please give her my regards. We were both residents of International House in Chicago in 1948, but have lost contact since that time.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

April 9, 1956

Mr. George Hunton
Catholic Interracial Council
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Hunton:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution.

Can you tell us of all the Catholic elementary and high schools which integrated their students between May 17, 1954 and the present? If you do not have complete information, please tell us those you know of and refer us to individuals or organizations who can give us additional information. We would also like to know which Catholic hospitals have been opened to Negro patients, trainees, and physicians. In which communities have the Knights of Columbus integrated membership since May 1954? Are there Catholic churches in the Southern and border states at which Negro and white persons have begun worshipping as members, rather than visitors, since May 1954?

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 9, 1956

Mr. Emory O. Jackson
BIRMINGHAM WORLD
P. O. Box 1968
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. We are enclosing the cases of desegregation in our files for Alabama. Would you please check these and tell us of any other integration you know to have occurred since May 1954. When were Negro police appointed in Mobile and Montgomery?

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible. I have noted that you are to speak to the local NAACP on April 16th. If you have little time for writing, will you be in Atlanta early enough on the 16th to stop by the office and talk with us?

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

The Southern Regional Council wishes to obtain more complete information on the admission of Negroes to your college. Please complete the attached form and return it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

- -

April __, 1956

TO: Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

In what year were Negro students first admitted to the graduate and/or professional schools? _____.
To the undergraduate college? _____.

Are Negro students enrolled for 1955-56? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the graduate and/or professional schools? Yes ☐ No ☐
In the undergraduate college? Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature _____

School _____

4/10/56

The attached mimeographed form was sent to each president of the following schools:

Dean E. Felix Kloman
Protestant Epixopal Theological Seminary
Alexandria, Virginia

President David K. Allen
Davis and Elkins College
Elkins, West Virginia

President David L. Stitt
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary
Austin 5, Texas

President Roy N. Baker
Bethel College
McKenzie, Tennessee

President John L. Yost
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary
Columbia, South Carolina

Sister M. Maura, President
Sacred Heart Junior Collage and Academy
Belmont, North Carolina

President John L. Sheridan
Mount St. Mary's College
Emmitsburg, Maryland

Sister Mary Agnes Barry, President
St. Joseph College
Emmittsburg, Maryland

Sister Margaret Mary, President
College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Baltimore 10, Maryland

Mother M. Erskine, President
College of the Sacred Heart
Grand Coteau, Louisiana

President Roland Q. Leavell
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary
3939 Gentilly Boulevard
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

President Duke K. McCall
Southern Baptist Theological Sem.
Louisville 6, Kentucky

President A. A. Page
Pikesville Junior College
Pikesville, Kentucky

President Frank H. Caldwell
Louisville Presbyterian Theo. Sem.
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Mother Immaculata O'Reilly, President
Brescia College
Owensboro, Kentucky

April 10, 1956

Mr. R. Maurice Moss
Associate Executive Director
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Moss:

Thank you for your reply of April 6, 1956 regarding the Community Chest survey you are conducting. I understand the difficulties of meeting our request, due to the nature of the questionnaires and the time element and also your committment to make the results public first at the Social Work Conference in May.

Nevertheless, I appreciate your prompt reply and your suggestion to check directly the Chests in the major Southern cities, which we will try to do.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

MP/ys

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

1133 BROADWAY WATKINS 4-0505 NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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April
Sixth
1956

Dear Miss Price:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 29th in which you inform me of the survey being made by the Southern Regional Council of all desegregation that has taken place in the 17 southern and border states since May 1954.

As Mr. Coleman has mentioned to you, the National Urban League did make inquiry recently of its local branches concerning said policies in the centers in which we have affiliates. Eleven or twelve of these are in the region covered in your contemplated study, but I am not sure that I can be of very much help to you for a couple of reasons.

The first is the lack of returns from our southern based affiliates. I did not put an exact deadline on this particular inquiry and the replies are still drifting in. The result is that about three-fourths of the questionnaires have been returned but among those missing are about one-half of our southern branches.

The second difficulty is that we made inquiry only of our own affiliates and only concerning chests in the cities in which they are located. This means that our coverage of southern and border cities is extremely scattered and spotty. I did make inquiry as to whether or not there have been changes and if there seemed to be trends and what those trends are. Glancing through the returned questionnaires as they have crossed my desk has indicated almost invariably a notation to the effect that the trend is toward greater integration in the chest and chest financed agencies and a considerably decreased tendency to have Negro "teams" for special solicitation of Negro contributors. However, my question gave no opportunity for specific answer to changes since May 17, 1954. The exact wording of

Affiliated With National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference of Social Work, United Community Defense Services

this question was: "Finally, how does the present situation differ from five years ago? This is not an exact date; what we wish to know is what changes there have been, the trend, and the approximate speed, where there has been movement."

The above difficulties would be present in any case in an attempt to contribute to your study. But there is one other problem involved which has particular reference to our own questionnaire as was noted to our executives when we raised the question. We were asked to supply information to serve as a part of the factual data for one of the major presentations at the National Conference of Social Work to be held in St. Louis in May. We have been working with the program committee for this Conference and while there is no written agreement to this effect, I would feel obligated not to release any specifics from our study prior to the date of their inclusion in the program for which they actually were collected. Otherwise, I would be breaking my word, both to those who supplied the information and those for whom we sought it.

Mr. Coleman's own study has been incorporated in the data to be used for the St. Louis program and there is nothing in the material which I collected which is contrary to and contradicts in any way what Mr. Coleman has in his study. And so far as I know, Mr. Coleman would not hesitate to let you use that data.

I have one other suggestion, and that is that you pick out the largest cities within your area and make inquiry of the chests themselves as to recent changes in policy. I believe this would be a valuable addition to the data already collected. I am sure the facts do not differ in essence, but I would like to see what attitudes and interpretations might accompany statements from this source as constrasted with the statements from chest beneficiaries.

Sincerely yours,

R. Maurice Moss

R. Maurice Moss
Associate Executive Director
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Miss Margaret Price
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RMM/m

March 29, 1956

Mr. R. Maurice Moss
Associate Executive Director
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York, 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Moss:

The Southern Regional Council is making a survey of all desegregation that has taken place in the 17 Southern and border states since the May, 1954, Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Clarence Coleman of the Atlanta Urban League suggested that you might help us in the field of Community Chests and their agencies. As I understand it, he has a survey on the degree of integration through May, 1955. He said that he thought you had made a survey of the situation from that time to the current date. If you do have such information, would it be possible for you to give us a picture of recent developments?

We would appreciate as much detail as you could give us--what groups have integrated, to what extent and when and where.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project to meet an early deadline and so it would be most helpful if we could have a quick reply.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

Same Sent to: Mrs. P. P. Manion, Jr., League of Women Voters of Oklahoma
Mrs. Harry Bainbridge " " " " " Tennessee
Mrs. L. K. Richards " " " " " Texas
Mrs. Carl Marcy " " " " " Virginia

Chapel Hill

April 10, 1956

Mrs. E. M. Bottingheimer
State President
League of Women Voters of Kentucky
112 East Gray Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Bottingheimer:

The Southern Regional Council is conducting a survey on the degree of integration that has taken place in the twelve Southern and five border states since the May 1954, Supreme Court school decision.

We are considering all fields in which there may have been racial integration -- schools, recreation facilities, churches, organizations, etc. In this connection, we would like to find out what units of the League of Women Voters have Negro members.

National Headquarters of the League informed us that one or more League units in your state now list Negro members. Would you please tell us which chapters are integrated and particularly when Negroes were admitted -- if before 1954, just a note to that effect will be sufficient. Where integration has taken place since May 1954, we would appreciate it if you would tell us the year, and also the month if available.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

April 10, 1956

Governor Theodore R. McKeldin
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Governor McKeldin:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954.

Please tell us if your office has appointed Negroes to positions or boards where there had been no Negroes prior to May 1954. Is the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations a state agency whose members were appointed by your office? Are Negroes presently members of Maryland's National Guard or is there a specific date in the future when their service will begin?

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

April 10, 1956

Governor J. Caleb Boggs
State Capitol
Dover, Delaware

Dear Governor Boggs:

The Southern Regional Council is surveying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. Please tell us if your office has appointed any Negroes to positions or boards on which they were not represented before May 1954. Who is Chairman of the State's Human Relations Committee and is this committee bi-racial?

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1634 EYE STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

April 10, 1956

Miss Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Price:

Your letter of March 29 to Miss Mary Smith has come to my desk. I wish we could give you the definite and detailed information for which you have asked, but perhaps general information about our membership procedure will be of help to you.

The American Association of University Women accepts members by application only, and any individual applicant who holds an approved degree of an approved college is entitled to membership in a branch. Some prefer instead to be members-at-large.

We have no record of the number of Negro members because our membership application cards and our membership records here at headquarters do not carry any information in regard to the race, color, or creed of an applicant or any member. But we do know that a goodly number of AAUW branches include Negro members now.

For a considerable period there have been Negro delegates to our biennial national conventions. The Association's national conventions may not be held in any city where hotels will not accept all of the members.

You can see from this information why we would not have on record the initial date on which a given branch accepted its first Negro member.

If you are to issue any reports on the survey you are making and we could be put on the mailing list, we should be happy to receive a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Helen D. Bragdon

Helen D. Bragdon
General Director

HDB/mb

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
Mrs. Ruby Hurley
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
623-624 Masonic Temple Building
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Telephone Birmingham 34-3887

April 11, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

In the absence of Mrs. Hurley who is presently out of the city, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter of April 6, 1956 and enclosure. I shall call this to her attention on her return to the office.

Cordially yours,

Mabel W. Spencer

Mabel W. Spencer
Secretary to Mrs. Hurley

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American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Job Opportunities Project for Minorities

2600 Flora Street

DALLAS 4, TEXAS

TELEPHONE PR-4861

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April 11, 1956

Miss Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Price:

I sincerely hope the enclosed material will give you a general idea on developments toward integration in business and industry in Dallas.

It may be of further interest to you to know that business leaders of Dallas are in the process of forming a Board of Directors representative of the total community so that the Job Opportunities Program may be placed under local sponsorship by October 1, 1956. More than one-half of our current budget comes from the Dallas area. This indicates to us that business leaders of Dallas are determined to lick discrimination in employment here.

We enjoy reading "New South" each month.

Sincerely,

Almita S. Robinson

Almita S. Robinson, Director
Dallas Job Opportunities Project

ASR:mh

Enclosures

PARTIAL LIST OF NON-TRADITIONAL JOBS HELD BY NEGROES AND LATIN-AMERICANS
AS A DIRECT OR INDIRECT* INFLUENCE OF THE DALLAS JOP (1952-1956)

Stenographers	World University Service (YMCA)
	Regional Girl Scout Office
	Goodwill Industries
	Nardis Sportswear (Mfgrs.)
	Building & Construction Union
	Forney Engineering Co.(Latin Amer.)
	Dallas Osteopathic Hospital
	International Fidelity Insurance
	Midwestern Security Trust Company
Stenographer-Receptionist	Jewish Welfare Federation
Ediphone-Typist	Jewish Welfare Federation
Clerk-Typist	Jewish Welfare Federation
Typists	Zales Jewelers
	Olan Mills (Photographers & Film Supply)
	Girl Scout Office
	Gray's Diamond Shop
Clerk-Typist	Regional Civil Service Office
Billing Clerk	Page Boy's (Mfgrs.)
Sewing Machine Operators	Popst Manufacturing Co.
Sewing Machine Operator	Forrest Dunlap Public Seating Co.
Pleated Skirt Mfgr. Trainee	Swartz Clothing Mfgr. Firm
Shipping Clerk	Stocton Manufacturing Co.
Inspector-Finisher	Popst Manufacturing Co.
Medical Technologists	St. Paul's Hospital
Medical Technicians	Goforth Clinic (Medical Arts Bldg.)
Toxicologists	St. Paul's Hospital
Medical Technicians - Research Assistants	Southwestern Medical School
Pharmacists	St. Joseph's Hospital (Fort Worth)
	St. Paul's Hospital
	Thrifty Drug Store
Chemist	The Carroll Co. (Soap Mfgrs.)
Salesmen	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
	American Tobacco Co.
	Hertle Tire Co. (Fort Worth)
	Keystone Camera Co. (Floor Sales)
	Clary Multiplier Co.
Salesgirls	Quality Outlet Store (Downtown), Skillern's Drugs
Upholsterer	U. S. Furniture Co.
Bookkeeper and Shipping Clerk	U. S. Furniture Co.
Warehouseman-Bookkeeper	Talon Zipper Co.
Warehouseman-Bookkeeper	Intercontinental Marketing Co.
Cashier-Wrappers	Volk's Department Store
Machinists	Machine Products Co.
Census Takers	City of Dallas
Electro-plater	Lane Plating Co.
Consumer Contact Representative	Pet Milk Co.
Food Store Demonstrators	Wonder Bread Co.
Food Demonstrator	Samuel's Packing Co.
Inventory Clerk	Federal Electric Co.
Warehouseman	Forney Engineering Co.
Bottler	Eureka Products (Antiseptics Mfgrs.)
PBX Operator	Goodwill Industries
Case Worker (Integrated Basis)	American Red Cross
Personnel Clerk--Labor Relations Unit	American Airlines

* In two or more cases, applicants have followed our advice to apply for advertised openings and such has resulted in their securing jobs.

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April 11, 1956

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Vice Chmn.	J. Foy Guin, 240 W. Landesdale, Russellville	106
Vice Chmn.	W. L. Longshore, 217 Frank Nelson Bldg., Birmingham	
Secy. & Treas.	Oscar P. Drake, Sr., Haleyville	601
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Asst. Treas.	Frank Hobart, 580 Eighth Avenue, Yuma	
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Gen. Counsel	Richard Fennemore, Phoenix National Bank Bldg., Phoenix	
Chaplain	Rev. Charles F. Parker, 216 E. Gurley, Prescott	
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Chairman	Ben C. Henley, 224 Exchange Building, Little Rock	"
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Treasurer	Harry Pollock, c/o Headquarters	"

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Secretary	Richard S. Farr, Majestic Building, Denver	

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Gen. Counsel	Judge Allen E. Walker, Van Skiver Bldg., Winter Haven	2-4931

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Treasurer	Wm. L. Hendrix, 1002 E. State Street, Boise	3-1045
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Vet. Asst. to Chairman	Charles T. Beaird, 4041 Creswell St., Shreveport	
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Pub.Dir.(Act.)	William B. Baker, Jr., 8 Beacon St., Boston 8	LA 3-7535
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2nd V.Chmn.	Ray Schnell, Dickinson	
Secy.	Nels Kunkel, Carrington	
Treas.	E. V. Lahr, Jr., Bismarck	
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Treas.	Dick Wegener, First National Bldg., Oklahoma City	
Gen. Counsel	Harry Marberry, First National Bldg., Oklahoma City	

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V. Chairman	Mrs. Borchard (Margaret) von Lubken 215 N. W. 22nd Avenue, Portland	
Secretary	Mrs. Frederic W. Young, 6230 SE Reed College Place, Portland.	
Treasurer	Henry Buehner, Corbett Bldg., Portland	Bus. AT 0163 or PR 1-1951
Exec. Secy.	Douglas Huegli, c/o Headquarters Office	
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Secretary	Frank Lazarus, 635 Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence 3	GA 1-3812
Exec. Secy.	Mrs. Ruth S. Schoonman - Headquarters address	
Treasurer	Fred Colagiovani, 619 Industrial Trust Bldg. Providence 3	GA 1-6889
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Vice Chairman	F. M. Elmore, Florence	
Secretary	W. B. Wilson, Holly Hill	
Treasurer	Ernest A. Brooks, Newberry	

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V. Chairman	Mrs. Swen Amunson, 223 Main Street, Mobridge	
Secy. and Treas.	C. W. Tomhave, Vivian	
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V. Chmn.	Joel Yeiser, Waynesboro	
V. Chmn.	Mrs. Benjamin Ernst, 2896 Franklin Road, Nashville	
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Secretary	Luke Medley, Cookeville	
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Secretary	Lester Gunst, 207 N. Chaparral, Corpus Christi	
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Co-Gen.Counsel	Carlos G. Watson, P. O. Box 121, Brownsville	
Co-Gen.Counsel	Thad T. Hutcheson, Niels Esperson Bldg., Houston	
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Chairman	Oral J. Wilkinson, 1045 S.Main St.,Salt Lake City	Elgin 5-7464
V. Chairman	Mrs. Ora J. Lewis, 229 Boulevard, Logan	
Secretary	Robert C. Mayer, 314 Princeton Circle, American Fork	
[illegible]rer	Carl C. Gaskill, 1st Security Bank Bldg., Oregon	

VERMONT	REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE OF VERMONT	Phone
Chairman	Walter J. Grimm, 65 Commonwealth Ave., Springfield	5-2121
V. Chmn.	Mrs. Charlotte S. Goss, St. Johnsbury Center	
Secy.	Mrs. Elizabeth Webster, Whiting	
Treas.	Edward C. Smith, St. Albans Bay	

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V. Chrwoman	Mrs. Cynthia Zimmerman, McLean	
	Miss Phyllis A. Otey, 5117 Sylvan Road, Richmond 25	5-8633
	Mrs. D. C. Phipps, Norton	
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Exec. Secy.	H. Clyde Pearson, Jonesville	
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V. Chmn.	Mrs. Evalyn Edmiston, Hood Canal #588, Union	Belfair 5-5031
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Treas.	William Calvert, 3137 Arcade Bldg., Seattle 1	
Exec. Dir.	George Carlson, 3137 Arcade Bldg., Seattle 1	
Pub. Dir.	Kenneth D. McCord, 3137 Arcade Bldg., Seattle 1	

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Treasurer	E. M. Tutwiler, Mount Hope	
Gen. Counsel	Robert H. C. Kay, Charleston National Bank Bldg., Charleston	
WISCONSIN	REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN Room 139-139-A, Hotel Loraine, Madison 3	Alpine 7-2265
Chairman	Philip G. Kuehn, 344 E. Florida, Milwaukee	BR 1-5500 ED 2-6137
Vice Chairman	Mrs. W. W. (Marian) Fox, 919 Shorewood Blvd., Madison	AL 5-2312 Res. CE 3-4125
Vice Chairman	Colburn G. Cherney, 205 E. Walnut St.,Green Bay	HE 2-7781 ED 6-6837
Vice Chairman	Everett Yerly, Yerly Coal Co., La Crosse	4-3255 Res. 4-0015
Vice Chairman	Mrs. Robert (Ruth) Murray, RR 4, Box 712 Oshkosh	ST 5517
Vice Chairman	Leo Martin, 619 Main Street, Waupaca	35 Res. 206-JX
Vice Chairman	Mrs. Henry (Sally) Jones, 303 Park Ave., Marshfield	282
Exec. Secy.	James P. Bigley, Headquarters address	
Secretary	Mrs. Paul (Marian) Peterson, 308 S. Third St. Delavan	16
Treasurer	Claude J. Jasper, 1 West Main St., Madison	AL 7-2505 CH 4-3449
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Chairman	Harry T. Thorson, Box 121, Osage	Ingersoll 5-2250
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ALASKA	TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF ALASKA Box 723, Juneau	Phone
Chairman	Elton Engstrom, Box 723, Juneau	Off: 671 Res: 276
V. Chmn.	Mrs. Helen D. Brosius, Box 202, Seward	
Secretary	Ray Beach, Box 877, Juneau	
Treasurer	Mrs. Nick Ediem, Fairbanks	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE IN AND FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 218 Munsey Building, Washington 4	ME 8-2467
Chairman	George L. Hart, Jr., - Headquarters address	
1st Vice-Chmn.	Mrs. Emory A. Wheeler - 2721 - 31st St., N. W.	
2nd Vice-Chmn.	J. Franklin Wilson, 1020 U St., N. W.	
3rd Vice-Chmn.	Gilbert Hahn, Jr., 1032 Washington Building	
Secretary	Carl Shipley, National Press Building	ST 3-2497
Treasurer	Bruce Baird, National Savings & Trust Co.	ST 3-6200

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PUERTO RICO

VIRGIN ISLANDS	THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS P. O. Box 244, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands	Phone 43
Chairman	Stanley A. Farrelly, P. O. Box 244, Christiansted, St. Croix	43 Res. 129W
Vice Chairman	William W. Bailey, P. O. Box 509, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	
Secy.-Treas.	Burwell C. Fox, P. O. Box 171, Christiansted, St. Croix	
Finance Chmn.	Mrs. Nellie Greer, P. O. Box 538, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	

SAME LETTER SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

Mr. Walter Geldzahler, Dir.
914 Delaware Avenue
Wilmington, Delaware (1)

Miss Florence Yoder, Pro. Dir.
1322 Mathieson Bldg.
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Mrs. Mattye B. Wilroy, Director, NCCJ
414-15 Commerce, Title Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn.

Mrs. W. W. Palmer, Sec., NCCJ
4000 Brainerd Rd., Chatt., Tenn.

Mrs. Stanley Levy, Sec., NCCJ
9 Brookview Lane, Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. Laura Schnorrenberg, Sec.
184 Lakewood Drive
Asheville, N. C.

April 12, 1956

Mr. Oscar L. Gustafson, Director
National Conference of Christians and Jews
335 Lee Building
1003 Main Street
Kansas City 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Gustafson:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954.

Mr. David Loth is directing a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. Dr. Kenny thought that your office might have information on desegregation in your state for many of the areas on our list. We are fairly familiar with the public school situation. Please tell us all other cases that you know of where Negroes may use or participate in services, employment, membership or facilities closed to them before May 1954. If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of desegregation. We will not specifically identify any case of desegregation which you believe should not be publicized. Please note these cases if there are any.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 25th and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 12, 1956

Mr. Walter Geldzahler, Director
914 Delaware Avenue
Wilmington 1, Delaware

Dear Mr. Geldzahler:

This Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954.

Mr. David Loth is directing a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. Dr. Kenny thought that your office might have information on desegregation in your state for many of the areas on our list. We are fairly familiar with the public school situation. Please tell us all other cases that you know of where Negroes may use or participate in services, employment, membership or facilities closed to them before May 1954. If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of desegregation. We will not specifically identify any case of desegregation which you believe should not be publicized. Please note these cases if there are any.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 25th and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 12, 1956

Governor Phil M. Donnelly
State Capitol
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Governor Donnelly:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954.

Please tell us if your office has appointed Negroes to positions or boards where there had been no Negroes prior to May 1954. Are Negroes presently members of Missouri's National Guard or is there a specific date in the future when their service will begin?

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 12, 1956

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro
City Hall
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mayor D'Alesandro:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954.

Please tell us if your office has appointed Negroes to positions or boards where there had been no Negroes prior to May 1954. Is the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations an agency whose members were appointed by your office and is its membership bi-racial?

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 12, 1956

Governor Raymond Gary
State Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Governor Gary:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954.

Please tell us if your office has appointed Negroes to positions or boards where there had been no Negroes prior to May 1954. Are Negroes presently members of Oklahoma's National Guard or is there a specific date in the future when their service will begin?

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 12, 1956

Governor William C. Marland
State Capitol
Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Governor Marland:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954.

Please tell us if your office has appointed Negroes to positions or boards where there had been no Negroes prior to May 1954. Are Negroes presently members of West Virginia's National Guard or is there a specific date in the future when their service will begin?

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

NAACP-Newsletter

F.I. →

JIM CROW PATTERN CHANGING IN SOUTHERN OIL INDUSTRY

April 12, 1956

BEAUMONT, Texas, April 12.--The first significant breakthrough in the Jim Crow pattern within the southern oil refining industry has been reported here by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary.

Mr. Hill said the change occurred at the Magnolia Petroleum company's Beaumont refinery, where 32 Negroes were promoted from the labor department into the "process mechanical division" which previously was all-white.

The labor secretary, now working in Texas and Louisiana, made his report at a conference of Negro oil workers in the CIO Hall here.

He also revealed gains made in the status of Negro employees at the Shell Oil plant and the Phillips Petroleum company refinery, both in Houston, where a small number of Negroes were promoted out of the previously all-Negro labor department.

Mr. Hill said that as a result of cases filed by the NAACP with the President's Committee on Government Contracts and because of work with the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (AFL-CIO), new union contracts have been negotiated which eliminate the "separate line of progression" limiting Negro employment to unskilled jobs in all-Negro labor departments.

After documenting an industry-wide pattern of racial discrimination in the oil refining and chemical plants of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, Mr. Hill asserted: "Separate seniority lists and Jim Crow lines of promotion are a vicious device which eventually would eliminate Negroes entirely from the oil refining and chemical industries because Negro workers are denied on-the-job training opportunities for the skilled trades departments in a period when the unskilled worker is rapidly being eliminated from industry."

In Houston, the NAACP labor secretary conferred with O.A. Knight, president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, Elory Brown, district director of the union, local union officials and groups of Negro workers.

Mr. Hill said Mr. Knight pledged that his union will not ratify any collective bargaining agreements containing racially discriminatory provisions.

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

April 12, 1956

Miss Florence Irving
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Attached is the list as Henry Catchings and I have it.

There are more interesting figures than these, however, starts in those cases were made prior to May 17 decision, hence not included here.

I hope this serves your purpose.

If I may, I'd like to have a couple of copies of your complete list of integrated employments.

Sincerely,

Mayes Behrman

Mayes Behrman, Director
Merit Employment Program

MB:rmw
Enclosure: 1

Type of Employer (all in N. C., unless otherwise noted)	Total Number of Employees in N. C.	Positions "Opened"	Approx. Date Opened
An Electronics Mfgr.	11,000	Semi-skilled (men)	Oct., 1953
		Skilled (men)	June 1954**
		Office (women)	Oct. 1954
		All except management to all qualified men and women	June 1955
A prosthetic laboratory	5	Technician	July 1954
Hospital	Large	Histological Technician	July 1954
Civil Engineering	Small	Draftsman	June 1954
Federal Income Tax Division	600	Field Tax Collector	July 1954
		Lowest grade clerk(male)	July 1954
		Lowest grade clerk (female)	Jan. 1956
Architects & Bldg. Contractors (Half-dozen firms)	Small	Draftsmen	July 1954 to date
Piano tuner	1	Trainee	Jan. 1956
A Mfgrer of Industrial Electric Equipment	400	Machinists	March 1956
		Tool & Die makers	March 1956
Furniture Mfgr. (Tennessee)	100	Skilled	March 1956
		Semi-skilled	March 1956
Surgical Inst. Mfgr.	5	Machinists	Jan. 1956
A Shorthand School	5	Teacher of all white class	Jan. 1956
A National Tire Company	15 in 3 cities	Salesmen (allowed to sell everybody)	Jan. 1955
Two Separate Dept. Stores	Together 100	Stock and Sales working out of "uniform" in street clothes	Sept. 1955
Auto Dealer	30	Body Repair men	Jan. 1955
Food Freezer Sales Outlet	8	Salesman (Beamed)	Jan. 1956
A textile Mfgrer	10,000	A retail salesman at Mill Stock Room	Jan. 1956
A Local Bottler	25	Auto & Machinery Maintenance Mechanic	Feb. 1956

AFSC Report from Mayes Behman

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

March 30, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

This is in response to your letter of March 20.

As I understand the A.F.S.C. policy, it will be necessary for me to give you information without company names. I may indicate the type and location of the industry. Too, I may name specific types of jobs with some degree of accuracy as to the date "opened".

Practically every employer with whom we work says, "I want absolutely no publicity."

If information in the form I am permitted to supply will serve your purposes, please let me know promptly so I can get it to you in time for your use.

Tartt Bell indicates to me that he could hope that your publication might indicate that the American Friends Service Committee has operated in the Southeast a merit employment program with staff of three full time persons for the past three and a half years. But he adds that he would not want us to be credited with supplying any specific items of information. If our report proves helpful Tartt thinks a general reference to same would be appropriate and appreciated.

I have transmitted your regards to staff and they join me in regards to all of you at SRC in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Mayes Behrman

Mayes Behrman, Director
Merit Employment Program

MB:rmw

WINSTON-SALEM URBAN LEAGUE

210 W. FOURTH ST. WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. TELEPHONE 3-3601

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Honorary Chairman

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Chairman

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HEALTH
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND EDUCATION
RECREATION
SOCIAL WELFARE

MEMBER:

UNITED FUND OF WINSTON-SALEM AND FORSYTH COUNTY

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

April 13, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Irving:

It was nice seeing you on my recent visit to Atlanta. I hasten to acknowledge your letter and questionnaire dated March 20.

Since you are only specifically interested in desegregation since May 17, 1954, I submit the following:

I. Accommodations and Facilities
   A. No change
   B. No change
   C. Recently constructed coliseum segregates rest rooms. All other facilities are integrated. Some of the discrimatory tax listing procedures no longer exist at county court house.

II. Education
   A. No change
   B. No change
   C. No change
   D. No change

III. Employment
   Public employment - No change
   Private employment - Some inroads made in sales, professional and technical fields.

IV. Entertainment
   No change

V. Health and Hospital
   Integration in State Nurses Association
   No change in clinical, hospital or ambulance services.

VI. Housing
No change

VII. Jury Service
No change

VIII. Labor Unions
No change

IX. Libraries
Exchange of staff members between main and branch libraries.

X. Military Service
No change

XI. Politics and Political Organizations
No change

XII. Professional Associations
No change

XIII. Recreation
Integration on public golf course

XIV. Religion
Interracial ministers' Committee

XV. Representation on Official Bodies, Elective and Appointive
No change

XVI. Sports
No change

XVII. Transportation
Change in discrimatory signs

XVIII. Voluntary Agencies, Service Organizations, Civic Clubs
No change

April 13, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

In response to your request of April 4, I am enclosing information on specific localities in the South. Our office has furnished information for the inventory on desegregation in the northern and western states. It seemed preferable, then, to answer your request by covering the rest of the national scene - the 17 southern and border states and the District of Columbia.

I might point out that desegregation of projects occupied for some time by one racial group is more difficult to accomplish than integration of a project in the beginning. In the former case, to avoid possible difficulties, the right climate must be created; the tenants and the general community must be educated and housing authority employees must be trained in attitudes and techniques for the change-over. In addition, the actual moving of Negro tenants into previously all-white projects, and vice versa, must usually await vacancies. Wholesale shifting of tenants to accomplish integration at once is rarely, if ever, undertaken. It can be seen, therefore, that if move-out rates are low, actual desegregation of projects may be a very long-drawn-out process.

In a number of projects in the South Negroes, whites and other races occupy the same project but with patterns of occupancy such as complete separation by project site (one project may be built on several sites), segregation by building (Negroes may be occupying buildings at one end of the project, whites buildings at the other end), or segregation within buildings (Negroes may occupy one side of a building, whites the other). All these are considered segregation of varying degrees. They cannot be considered integrated since our definition of integration is complete flexibility, with tenants of any race assigned to any unit in any area of the project without regard to their race.

As for employment, we are currently surveying this field as to housing authorities having 300 or more occupied low-rent units and/or located in cities of 100,000 or more population, according to the 1950 Census. We find Negroes employed in administrative and management capacities in some

southern localities, but we are not able to tell whether they are integrated into central office operations, since place of assignment is not given in all cases. Even if place of assignment were given, it would be impossible to tell, without a visual check, whether they are truly integrated or assigned to segregated areas within the office.

I trust this and the enclosure will give you the information you require. If not, we will be glad to be of any further assistance possible.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. BECKETT
Office of Special Assistant
to the Commissioner
(Racial Relations)

Enclosure

COMMUNITIES ANNOUNCING OPEN OCCUPANCY POLICIES SINCE MAY 1954
AND NOTES ON THE PRESENT SITUATION

Rayne, La. In the case of this locality, and 2 Texas localities below, "announce" is used in a very general sense. Local Housing Authorities in these cities were faced with vacancy problems. They made no announcement of the integration of their projects and cannot be considered to have an open occupancy policy. In Rayne, whites were moved into the project originally programmed for Negroes for reasons of economy and the Authority reports this has caused no difficulties. The integrated project, Clark Village, has 76 units, 13 of which are occupied by Negroes. One other project is completely occupied by whites.

Baltimore, Md. In a Housing Authority resolution adopted June 25, 1954, the Authority said that "... a clear trend toward the abandonment of policies sanctioning segregation ... affects the Authority's own policies. Accordingly, the Authority is proceeding to revise its admission policies by eliminating the factor of race in the selection of eligible tenants..." The Authority set up comprehensive plans for desegregation, including holding a week-long training institute. It has proceeded with determination but also with deliberation. As of this date, 4 of its low-rent projects are integrated, 7 are all-Negro, and 7 (including 3 war projects) are all-white.

St. Louis, Mo. Here, after a long period of pressure by public interest groups for desegregation and integration, the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution on September 25, 1953, favoring integration. The Housing Authority, however, considered this only advisory and no action was taken. In July 1955, Igoe Project was opened on an integrated basis, but still no action was taken toward desegregation of other existing projects. On December 28, 1955, the U. S. District Court ruled on a suit brought against the Authority June 26, 1952, concluding that segregation was a violation of the Constitution and ordering the Housing Authority to cease such segregation. Immediately after, the Authority passed a resolution against further legal proceedings and set out to implement the Court's order. As of this date, however, only the one project (Igoe) is integrated; 2 others are occupied exclusively by Negroes and 2 by whites.

Crystal City, Texas. See statement above for Rayne, La. In this city the project originally programmed exclusively for white tenants was experiencing vacancy losses. As of this date the one low-rent project of 32 units has 4 units occupied by Negroes.

Taylor, Texas. See Rayne, La. On March 22, 1956, the Executive Director of the Local Authority stated that 2 Negro families were living "in the area that has been and still is available for White families. ...We do not have any White families living in the area set up in the beginning for Negro families. No policy has been adopted by our Board of Commissioners...." Taylor has one project of 70 units originally programmed for segregation by project site.

Washington, D. C. The decision to integrate low-rent public housing was made before 1954. Our records show that, as of November 30, 1955, 5 projects were integrated, 10 were still all-Negro, one all-white and one in transition. A recent report of the Executive Director of the Housing Authority states that full integration has now been accomplished. Public Housing Administration records, however, do not show this complete change, though they may when data as of March 31, 1956, are assembled.

Wilmington, Delaware. This locality also announced its change of policy to open occupancy before 1954 (December 10, 1953). As of this date, 3 of its projects are completely integrated, and one is shown to be in process of transition.

HHFA-PHA: RACIAL RELATIONS
April 13, 1956
PITTS:mdp

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

April 13, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

The American Library Association, for various reasons, but chiefly for the purpose of establishing one chapter affiliation in each state, began about four years ago a program of chapter redesignation. State library associations which wish to become chapters of ALA must apply for chapter redesignation, one of the requirements being that their constitutions must be in consonance with the Constitution of ALA. At present all of the Southern and border states, with the exception of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, have been redesignated. Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee have applied for redesignation but their applications have not yet been acted upon.

Article III of our Constitution states, "Any person, library or other institution interested in library work may become a member upon payment of the dues provided for in the Bylaws". This means that our membership is open to all interested persons.

The answer to your second question is yes.

We do not have any later information regarding Southern communities which permit Negro citizens to use the main public library other than that which you enclosed.

In 1938 the ALA Council adopted the enclosed policy regarding the Annual Conferences of the Association. We do not know how many of the state associations have also adopted such a policy.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace Stevenson

(Mrs.) Grace T. Stevenson
Associate Executive Secretary
Director, Office for Adult Education

GTS/gl
Enc.

Non-discrimination

ALA Council policy adopted in 1938: "In all rooms and halls assigned to the American Library Association hereafter for use in connection with its conference or otherwise under its control, all members shall be admitted upon terms of full equality."

In accordance with this policy the following paragraph is included in all our contracts: "To guarantee that every member of the ALA regardless of race will be furnished with equal facilities and privileges in meetings and meal functions in all rooms and halls assigned to the Association for use in connection with its Conference, or otherwise under its control."

ALA Executive Board's interpretation of the above Council policy as of 23 January 1949:

1. In all meeting rooms under ALA control there shall be:

   a. No segregation within the room

   b. Meetings shall include receptions of any kind and informal committee meetings

   c. No discrimination at meal functions in rooms officially under ALA control

2. All members shall have access to rooms over which ALA has control by:

   a. Unrestricted use of all public entrances and exits

   b. Unrestricted use of all public stairways and elevators

3. In selecting a meeting place the following questions should be asked for the information of ALA members:

   a. Will members be admitted, regardless of race or color, to public restaurants and to public dining rooms not under ALA control?

   b. Is there discrimination in housing in hotels or other public places?

American Library Association
2 February 1949

JN 18233
B

April 17, 1956

Mr. Norman P. Mason, Commissioner
Federal Housing Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mason:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution.

Please tell us the developments and residential areas in which open occupancy has been initiated since May 1954. In which of these areas have the residents been predominantly of one race? Please indicate if the neighborhood was formerly composed of white residents and if there has been an accelerated movement of these persons from the area. To what extent does FHA encourage developers and financing agencies to establish open occupancy policies? If it is known, please give the approximate date each area became open to Negro residents.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 30th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

cc: Dr. George W. Snowden

April 17, 1956

Mr. Louis Lautier
NNPA News Bureau
2007 Fifteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lautier:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution.

Please tell us if there are editors' associations or other groups similar to the National Press Club with which Negroes have affiliated since May 1954. Have any Negroes been admitted to the National Press Club since you became a member? We'd also be grateful for any information you could give us on integration in political organizations and areas in which Negroes are serving in representative capacities. A list of the areas being surveyed is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

SAME LETTER SENT TO FOLLOWING:

Mr. Gerald T. Kenna, Director, NCCJ, 201 Realty Building, Louisville2, Ky.
Mrs. P. J. White, Secretary, NCCJ, 308 Sklar Building, Shreveport 54, La.
Mr. J. Burr Gibbons, Public Relations, 802 Daniel Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla.
Mr. T. H. McDowell, Director, 310 Commerce Exchange Building, Okla. City 2, Okla.

April 18, 1956

Mr. T. H. McDowell, Director
National Conference of Christians and Jews
310 Commerce Exchange Building
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. McDowell:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954.

Mr. David Loth is directing a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. Dr. Kenny thought that your office might have information on desegregation in your state for many of the areas on our list. We are fairly familiar with the public school situation. Please tell us all other cases that you know of where Negroes may use or participate in services, employment, membership or facilities closed to them before May 1954. If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of desegregation. We will not specifically identify any case of desegregation which you believe should not be publicized. Please note these cases if there are any.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 30th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 18, 1956

Miss Allyce Nelson, Director
Region V, Girl Scouts
266 S. Cleveland Street
Memphis 4, Tennessee

Dear Miss Nelson:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. A report of our findings on all of the areas on the enclosed sheet will be made, and no one area will be spotlighted.

Could you tell us whether any troops or office staffs of the Girl Scouts have been integrated in Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana since May 1954. Have any camps or other facilities been used jointly by white and Negro Scouts and Scout officials? If you could tell us the date such integration took place, as well as the number of girls or office staff members involved, it would be most helpful.

We are trying to meet an April 30th deadline and would appreciate a letter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

April 18, 1956

Mr. Alex Rivera
1712 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Rivera:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954.

Mr. Harry Groves of Fayetteville suggested that I write you regarding desegregation in representation, political organizations, and professional associations. Can you tell me the names and locations of Negroes in North Carolina and the South who have been elected or appointed to positions not held by Negroes prior to May 1954? If you are aware of "first" in any of the fields we are surveying, we'd greatly appreciate that information.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

April 18, 1956

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary, NAACP
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution.

Please tell us the cases that you know of in which Negroes have been initially employed (or upgraded to positions not previously held) since May 1954. Which unions have eliminated discriminatory practices and now have Negro members? If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of desegregation.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 30th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

RAYMOND GARY
GOVERNOR

OKLAHOMA CITY

April 18, 1956

Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

In answer to your inquiry of April 12, I wish to advise that G. L. Harrison, President of Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma, is now a member of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. He was reappointed to this board June 30, 1954; however, he had previously served a four-year term prior to his reappointment. Langston University is a negro institution.

There are numerous other negro personnel working for the state of Oklahoma, several no doubt have been employed since the decision of the Supreme Court in May, 1954.

At the present time there are no negro members of the Oklahoma National Guard.

Yours very truly,

Raymond Gary
GOVERNOR

tb

Library Journal

Over 75 years of library leadership

62 WEST 45TH STREET · NEW YORK 36 · MU 2-0150

April 18, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

I am sorry I have little to contribute to your studies of integration in libraries except an informal short study which was made for our Junior Libraries in the November 15 issue. I enclose a tear sheet for your files. All good wishes to you in your activities.

Sincerely yours,

Helen E. Wessells

Mrs. Helen E. Wessells
Editor

HEW:jmk

No Segregation Here

Negro and white children share library facilities in a growing number of Southern towns

In a growing number of libraries in the South, Negro and white children are sharing library facilities side by side in the same reading rooms and from the same bookmobiles. This is a marked change since the 1941 survey of Dr. Eliza Gleason who reported only four Southern communities giving full service to Negroes and only twelve others giving even limited service to Negro patrons and this in separate reading rooms with partial library privileges.

By 1953 the Southern Regional Council reported public library integration in the South had gone this far:

(1) In 59 cities and towns Negroes had free use of the main public library.

(2) Twenty-four communities gave limited service to Negroes at the main library.

(3) In eleven localities in the South one or more branches were giving service to patrons regardless of race.

(4) Three library systems then had Negro representation on their official governing boards.

But in these reports little is said specifically about library services to Negro children. Yet the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954, regarding desegration, and the follow-up recommendations of May, 1955, have put the spotlight on children in areas where segregation has prevailed in elementary and secondary schools. What about Negro children in the public libraries of the same areas? Are they welcome at the main library and given the same privileges right alongside white children? Are they restricted to Negro branches set up for them? Or, are they entirely without library services as was true of two-thirds of the Negro population of our thirteen "segregated" states in 1953?

In an effort to find the answers to these questions, *Junior Libraries* has assembled the comments of a number of librarians in the South regarding their facilities available to Negro children. The replies show significant development in many communities.

In Miami, Florida, Public Library Director Frank B. Sessa reports there are no restrictions on borrowers at the main library or its seven branches. One branch and station located in a Negro district are manned by Negro librarians and used largely by Negro patrons. However, there are no restrictions on Negroes using the other agencies of the city library system.

For almost ten years, the May Memorial Library of Burlington, N.C., has given service to Negroes and whites in the main library and its branches. In actual practice, few Negro children come to the main library or its branches, according to Evelyn L. Parks, but the bookmobile serves a greater number.

In Louisville, Kentucky, all public library facilities are available to all residents regardless of race. "There is no physical or mental segregation," according to C. R. Graham, library director. Service to Negro children is the same as that to any other children, including the right to use any of the branches. Many borrow books through the loan collections sent out to any public school which is more than ten blocks from a branch library.

The official policy of the Library Board of Roanoke, Virginia, is "to give service to the citizens of Roanoke without regard to race, creed, or color." This applies to the Main Library, the three branches, and the two stations making up the city library system.

Negroes, both adult and children, are entitled to the same library privileges accorded to white citizens in Norfolk, Vir-

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This handsome enameled steel book truck is built with two sloping shelves on each side to permit placement of books with titles in easy reading position. At the bottom of the V of the sloping shelves it is equipped with holes for easy dusting. The welded solid shelves make this truck exceptionally sturdy.

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gina. The Main Library is used consistently by Negroes as are two branches located in neighborhoods where both white and Negro people live. Another branch located in the heart of a Negro area is used largely by Negro people. Four other branches are located some distance from Negro neighborhoods and are not used by them at present. However, Negroes are entitled to use these branches if they wish. In the libraries in Fredericksburg, Virginia, the same service is given to Negroes as to white patrons.

Julia Grothaus, director of the Public Library of San Antonio, Texas, reports that all patrons—Negro and white, adult and juvenile—receive the same library service at the main library, all of its branches and extension points.

In El Paso, Texas, the Public Library, now 61 years old, has given in the past and expects to continue to give like service to all people. The library system consists of the Main Library and three branches. Each unit has an active children's program of story hours, class visits, and summer reading programs to which all children are invited.

In South Carolina, where the public library program is organized on a county or region-wide basis (one public library serving an entire county and all of the towns and cities within it) four libraries are open to both races at headquarters, branches and bookmobile: Aiken County Library, Hartsville Township Library, Lexington County Library, and Richland County Library. The Richland County Library also maintains a very large Negro Branch located in the center of the Negro community in Columbia which is the capital of the state.

Both New Orleans and Baton Rouge offer full service to Negroes in the main libraries. Each of these two communities maintains a Negro branch and a bookmobile for Negro patrons in addition to the service at the main library.

When asked to report on services in their areas, several librarians told of more and more libraries and branches being open to Negro children as well as white. A number of these requested that they not be quoted "lest someone throw in a monkey-wrench just when the new machine is getting underway." Even so there seems to be a note of optimism in all directions.

April 19, 1956

Mrs. Velma T. McEwen
Executive Director
Fort Worth Urban League
P. O. Box 824
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mrs. McEwen:

Thank you for your report on desegregation in Texas. We always know that we can depend upon the Urban League,

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

Affiliated With the
National Urban League

FORT WORTH URBAN LEAGUE

A SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY

509 MISSOURI AVENUE | P. O. BOX 824 | PHONE FO-7718 | FORT WORTH, TEXAS

April 2, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

I don't know how much the information I am sending you will help, however, please believe that our office is very happy to cooperate with your research project. If it's alright with you I will just answer from I. to XVIII. in order to speed up the report.

I. Accommodations and Facilities: A. Still segregated. B. Segregated. C. Segregated.

II. Education: A. Complete integration at the University of Texas. Integration to start at Texas Southern University in September. No improvements in Fort Worth at colleges and Texas Christian University. B. All catholic schools throughout the state are integrated. C. Complete integration in San Antonio and Corpus Christi public schools. Some signs of improvement in Austin, El Paso and Amarillo. There may be others but these are the ones that I have information on. D. San Antonio integrated.

III. Employment: No improvement.

IV. Entertainment: No improvement.

V. Health and Hospital: No improvement.

VI. Housing: A sprinkling neighborhood here and there throughout the state, no exciting improvements.

VII. Jury Service: Fully integrated.

VIII. Labor Unions: Integrated on paper, segregated in reality.

Member Agency
United Fund

IX. Libraries: Integrated in Fort Worth. Do not know about other cities.

X. Military Services: No advanced information.

XI. Politics, etc.: No information.

XII. Professional Associations: Medical Society integrated on the State level. Integration recently approved in Dallas, Fort Worth, and other leading cities on the local level. Social Work Association is integrated. State Welfare Association is integrated.

XIII. Recreation: Golf courses in most of the large cities are integrated. Swimming pools are integrated in San Antonio and Corpus Christi.

XIV. Religion: Segregation still exist except for a few Catholic parishes.

XV. Representation on Official Bodies, etc.: No information.

XVI. Sports: Segregated throughout the entire state.

XVII. Transportation: Segregated throughout the entire state - all transit companies.

XVIII. Voluntary Agencies, etc.: Same segregated pattern.

I hope that this will be helpful and it is not important for the Urban League to be recognized for the information. Sorry I could not have completed all of your categories.

Sincerely yours,

Velma T. McEwen

Velma T. McEwen
Executive Director

VTM/t

April 19, 1956

Mr. Mayes Behrman, Director
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. Behrman:

Thank you very much for the list which you and Henry Catchings compiled. It is gratifying to see the progress that has been made in employment in North Carolina.

We will send you copies of our report upon its completion.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

April 19, 1956

Mr. Harry E. Groves
275 Gillespie Street
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your letter on Negro councilmen. I am writing Mr. Rivera as you suggested.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

TELEPHONE 3-2684
RESIDENCE 3-1981

HARRY E. GROVES
ATTORNEY AT LAW

275 GILLESPIE STREET
FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

April 11, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Florence:

I was pleased and surprised to receive your letter of April 3, for I was still of the impression that you were at A. and T. I am certain that you find your present work interesting. Immediately after I finished law school I was taken on as a research assistant of the American Council on Race Relations and enjoyed the work tremendously.

I am afraid I cannot be too helpful to you in the matter of the names of councilmen, except for that of Rencher Harris, who is on the council in Durham, North Carolina. There is a Negro councilman at Southern Pines, and I believe there are three others in the state, but I do not have their names and addresses. I would suggest that you write Mr. Alex Rivera, who is a reporter for the Pittsburgh Courier, whose address is 1712 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina. I believe he would have this information at his fingertips.

Very truly yours,

Harry

HEG:eg

Harry E. Groves

April 19, 1956

Governor Theodore R. McKeldin
Executive Department
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Governor McKeldin:

Thank you for your recent letter on the appointment of Negroes since your election. It is gratifying to see the progress that has been made in Maryland.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

THEODORE R. McKELDIN
GOVERNOR

April 13, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

I wish to acknowledge your letter advising me of the survey being made by the Southern Regional Council.

In reply, I wish to advise that since my election as Governor in 1950 many negroes have been appointed to positions X or Boards which they had not served previously, and this is particularly true about Boards of Education. I appointed the first Negro to the State Board of Education, and have in the past six years appointed numerous Negroes to the County Boards of Education. Also Negroes are now serving on several other Boards where none had served before.

The Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations, about which you inquired, is a State agency, the members of which are appointed by me. I am sure that the Chairman, Mr. William C. Rogers, 113 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland, can give you helpful information about the work of this Commission.

In regard to your inquiry about whether or not Negroes serve as members of Maryland's National Guard, I am very happy to inform you that under a directive issued by me on November 20, 1955 the Maryland National Guard was integrated.

I hope that this information will answer your inquiry, and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore R. McKeldin

Governor

X These were appointed in 1951 or the following year when the first vacancies occurred. 8/14/56

TRMcK/tk

April 19, 1956

Dear Margaret,

Letter writing, consultants' reports and many other things do have us rather bogged down, but I think letters to the Republican chairmen will be the best means of getting the information we need. Glad that you are getting some encouraging bits of information. Hope more and more of it becomes available.

We did get a letter from Charles Beckett, PHA, which was about as inclusive report as we've received. Of course, fairly little has happened in the South, so I suppose that's one reason it was so inclusive. He told us what had happened in all the border states so you needn't pursue that in Md., Del., and W. Va. I havent had time to hear from Mr. Mason and Dr. Snowden of FHA, so you may tell them you are following up my letter.

Had a very nice letter from Gov. McKeldin in which he said he appointed the first Negro to the State Board of Education and several to County Boards of Education. He did not tell us whether this was done before or after May, 1954. If you can find out about that, it would be helpful. He said he announced the integration of the National Guard in November, but he didn't answer the specific question, " Are Negroes already members?". The governor also told us that the Maryland Commission is a state agency; he appointed the chairman and he thinks the chairman would help us out. Please see him if you can. He is

Mrs. Grace Little, administrator of Memorial Hospital, Wilmington, Del. wrote a very cooperative letter and said she'd be glad to give us additional information. She told us that Negroes entered nurse training in Sept., 1955, but didn't indicate the dates that Negro nurses and physicians were first used. If you go to Wilmington, I think it would be worthwhile to call or see her.

Had a response to your letter to Mrs. Robinson, AFSC, Dallas. Some data is good, on other the dates are hazy. Also heard from all the Leagues we wrote, including Virginia; will have to write Texas again, but other information is fair.

Have you seen David Loth's worker? I'm curious about the progress they're making.

Good luck;.

April 19, 1956

Mrs. P. P. Manion, Jr.
President
League of Women Voters of Oklahoma
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Mrs. Manion:

Thank you for the information on League units in Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF OKLAHOMA

Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the United States

April 13, 1956.

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

In reply to your April 10th. letter.

The League of Women Voters of Tulsa, Oklahoma has at the present time eight Negro members. Negro members were first admitted to the League in Tulsa back in about 1949. I believe about three or four members at that time and we at no time since then have had more than seven or eight. One or two of the original members have dropped out and several new members have joined. Perhaps, two this past year.

About two years ago we had a colored member serving on our local board of directors. This coming year we have a negro member elected to the local board as Treasurer.

The League of Women Voters of Oklahoma City has at the present time two negro members. They did join the League last year but I am not certain as to the exact month. I will be glad to check on this if you do desire.

Sincerely,
Noble Manion
Mrs. Pl P. Manion, Jr.
President

April 19, 1956

Mr. A. Maceo Smith
Racial Relations Officer
Federal Housing Administration
1621 Main Street
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter on Federal Housing Administration's open occupancy policy. We are writing Mr. Mason in accordance with your suggestion.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
1621 Main Street, Room 315
Dallas 1, Texas

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR
DALLAS, TEXAS

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:
Racial Relations Service

April 10, 1956

Margaret
Harold

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

Reference is made to your April 6th letter requesting certain information regarding Open-Occupancy projects initiated since 1954, and other questions pertaining to neighborhood mutation.

Inasmuch as such information, according to FHA policy, must clear through our national headquarters, I would suggest that you write a letter to Commissioner Norman P. Mason, Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C., making formal request for this information.

You might want to send a copy of said letter to Dr. George W. Snowden, Minority Group Housing Adviser, FHA, Washington, D.C.

Sincerely,

A. Maceo Smith

A. Maceo Smith
Racial Relations Officer

AMS/hwb

April 19, 1956

Mrs. Grace L. Little, Administrator
The Memorial Hospital
1501 Van Buren Street
Wilmington 6, Delaware

Dear Mrs. Little:

Thank you for your letter regarding Negro trainees at Memorial Hospital.

A field worker, Mrs. Margaret Price is presently in Delaware and may call upon you for additional information.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

Executive Offices

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

THE EUGENE DU PONT CONVALESCENT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

1501 VAN BUREN STREET WILMINGTON 6, DELAWARE

Managing Director
CHARLES E. VADAKIN

TELEPHONE 6-3351

April 16, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Please pardon my long delay in replying to your inquiry regarding the integration of negroes in our hospital program.

Last September for the first time we accepted colored students in our School of Nursing and this has worked out very nicely. We were concerned about the reaction of the parents of the students but to date have received no criticism from them.

We also have colored physicians on our medical staff and employ technicians and nurses. At the moment we have no colored interns but I believe that the Board of Admissions would accept such applicants.

I hope that this is the information that you require and if not and you will advise I will try to be as helpful as possible.

Very truly yours,

Grace L. Little

(Mrs.) Grace L. Little
Administrator

GLL:emd

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT POLICY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 19, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I am sorry to be so tardy in answering your letter, but I have been delayed by meetings of this Committee over the past few days. I was delighted to hear from you and to know that you are working with the Council.

I don't know just how much help I can be in your task of preparing your inventory. This Committee has been in existence a little over a year, and we have not yet completed the preparation of our first annual report. I think the best I can do is to send you copies of some of our publications along with a copy of our Executive order, and from these you might get an idea of how we are set up to work.

As you can see from the order, we are working in two general channels. The first is that of handling specific complaints which are brought to us on appeal, and on which we render advisory opinions to the various departments. The second channel is that of a long range policy of education and of working with the heads of the departments in helping them to carry out their own responsibility of eliminating discrimination within their own institutions. In doing this we have issued a number of memoranda which have been designed to aid them in carrying out the policy. I am enclosing copies of Memoranda Nos. 3, 7, and 8 which will give you some examples of the type of information which we feel is helpful to the departments.

In addition tothis, we are in constant touch with Employment Policy Officers in the form of personal consultations with them on the various problems that come up in the general area of our work. Lastly, we have held five area conferences since last Fall in Charleston, West Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland; Atlanta, Georgia; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Dallas, Texas. These meetings have been part of our planned program of going out and sitting down with the heads of field agencies and of discussing with them the meaning and importance of the policy.

With respect to your question regarding cases of changes in the employment pattern in the South in Federal agencies, I am afraid that we cannot be of much assistance to you. In the absence of specific information as to the types and grades of positions held by Negroes a few years ago as compared with the present time, we can only rely on information which has been received in reports on individual complaints arising in that area and on information which has been furnished verbally by agency representatives.

We do have reports that because of complaints filed under this program the Federal agencies at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Knoxville, Tennessee; and Tallahassee, Florida have employed Negroes in clerical positions. We know that Negroes have received preferred assignments and supervisory positions in New Orleans, Louisiana, as a result of complaints which have been filed under the procedures provided by the non-discrimination program. From informal reports we have learned that another agency in southern cities employs Negroes as doctors and nurses in positions where they supervise white persons, but whether this employment was subsequent or prior to 1954, we do not know. As the result of a recent complaint involving a Federal agency in Jacksonville, Florida, the agency hired a Negro clerk-typist for the first time. That pattern of no Negro clerical workers is being broken in various southern areas, but in the absence of specific information, we are unable to state the period of time during which this progress has been accomplished, or the specific cities and agencies.

I do hope that this information is of some assistance. If, after you have examined the enclosed material, you have some specific questions, I would be very happy to answer them if I can. I want to be of as much help to your project as I can.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Ross Clinchy

Ross Clinchy
Executive Director

Enclosures

April 19, 1956

Miss Almita S. Robinson, Director
Dallas Job Opportunities Project
American Friends Service Committee
2600 Flora Street
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Miss Robinson:

Mrs. Price is presently out of the office on a field trip connected with our project. We appreciate the information on job openings in Dallas. Please tell us if you have information on the positions which became open after May, 1954. This is a starting point of our survey and we would greatly appreciate knowing in which jobs Negroes were hired after that date.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

April 19, 1956

Mr. W. E. Solomon, Executive Secretary
Palmetto Education Association
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Solomon:

Thank you for your report on desegregation in South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

President
Dr. Madge P. Harper
Goff Avenue, Box 10
Orangeburg, S. C.

Vice-President
Mrs. Lelia A. Bradby
1030 Barnwell Avenue
Aiken, S. C.

Treasurer
James T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C.

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PALMETTO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
SIT LUX
FOUNDED 1906

W. E. SOLOMON, Executive Secretary
1719 Taylor Street
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 2-9383

April 13, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

I am enclosing the data sheet with comments as promised in my letter of April 10.

Yours truly,

W. E. Solomon

W. E. Solomon,
Executive Secretary

WES B
encl.

President
Dr. Madge P. Harper
Goff Avenue, Box 10
Orangeburg, S. C.

Vice-President
Mrs. Lelia A. Bradby
1030 Barnwell Avenue
Aiken, S. C.

Treasurer
James T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Fourth District
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331 N. Dean St.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Fifth District
A. R. Rucker
Barr Street School
Lancaster, S. C.

Sixth District
James A. Miller
Holmes School
Florence, S. C.

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Bryson High School
Fountain Inn, S. C.

C. W. Fields
Waverly School
Columbia, S. C.

Past President
John R. Bowen
310 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C.

Department of County Presidents
Allen Williams
New Bethel High School
Woodruff, S. C.

Liaison Officer
D. G. Cureton
Caulder Ave., Box 181
Spartanburg, S. C.

PALMETTO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
SIT LUX
FOUNDED 1906

W. E. SOLOMON, Executive Secretary
1719 Taylor Street
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 2-9383

April 10, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

I have just had an opportunity to read carefully your letter of April 3. I will have to check with some other persons to determine any changes in some of the 18 categories listed. I may be able to do this the latter part of the week and give you a reply before April 20th.

With every good wish.

Yours truly,

W E Solomon

W. E. Solomon,
Executive Secretary

WES B

April 19, 1956

Mrs. Carl Marcy, State President
League of Women Voters of Virginia
2600 South Hayes Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Marcy:

Thank you for the information on League units in Virginia.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. G. T. HAMILTON, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Re[redacted]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[redacted]

April 10, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED APR 17 1956

Mrs. Carl Marcy
State President
League of Women Voters of Virginia
2600 South Hayes Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Marcy:

The Southern Regional Council is conducting a survey on the degree of integration that has taken place in the twelve Southern and five border states since the May 1954, Supreme Court school decision.

We are considering all fields in which there may have been racial integration -- schools, recreation facilities, churches, organizations, etc. In this connection, we would like to find out what units of the League of Women Voters have Negro members.

National Headquarters of the League informed us that one or more League units in your state now list Negro members. Would you please tell us which chapters are integrated and particularly when Negroes were admitted -- if before 1954, just a note to that effect will be sufficient. Where integration has taken place since May 1954, we would appreciate it if you would tell us the year, and also the month if available.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

4/16/56

Arlington League of Women Voters
Alexandria
Fairfax
Hampton
} before 1954

Albemarle " " " " Fall 1954

April 19, 1956

Mr. William F. McKinney
Racial Relations Officer
Federal Housing Administration
315 North Seventh Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. McKinney:

Thank you for your letter regarding open-occupancy projects in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

315 North Seventh Street

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:
Racial Relations Officer

April 12, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

This is in reply to your letter of April 6 in which you make inquiry as to housing projects in the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri which have developed housing on an open-occupancy basis since May 1954. The records in my office would indicate that there are no such developments in either of the 3 states which you have requested this information.

Yours very truly,

W. F. McKinney

William F. McKinney
Racial Relations Officer

April 19, 1956

Mr. Charles C. Beckett
Office of Special Assistant
to the Commissioner
Public Housing Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Beckett:

Thank you for your report on open occupancy in public housing projects. Please send us any future reports of progress in this area.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 13, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

In response to your request of April 4, I am enclosing information on specific localities in the South. Our office has furnished information for the inventory on desegregation in the northern and western states. It seemed preferable, then, to answer your request by covering the rest of the national scene - the 17 southern and border states and the District of Columbia.

I might point out that desegregation of projects occupied for some time by one racial group is more difficult to accomplish than integration of a project in the beginning. In the former case, to avoid possible difficulties, the right climate must be created; the tenants and the general community must be educated and housing authority employees must be trained in attitudes and techniques for the change-over. In addition, the actual moving of Negro tenants into previously all-white projects, and vice versa, must usually await vacancies. Wholesale shifting of tenants to accomplish integration at once is rarely, if ever, undertaken. It can be seen, therefore, that if move-out rates are low, actual desegregation of projects may be a very long-drawn-out process.

In a number of projects in the South Negroes, whites and other races occupy the same project but with patterns of occupancy such as complete separation by project site (one project may be built on several sites), segregation by building (Negroes may be occupying buildings at one end of the project, whites buildings at the other end), or segregation within buildings (Negroes may occupy one side of a building, whites the other). All these are considered segregation of varying degrees. They cannot be considered integrated since our definition of integration is complete flexibility, with tenants of any race assigned to any unit in any area of the project without regard to their race.

As for employment, we are currently surveying this field as to housing authorities having 300 or more occupied low-rent units and/or located in cities of 100,000 or more population, according to the 1950 Census. We find Negroes employed in administrative and management capacities in some

southern localities, but we are not able to tell whether they are integrated into central office operations, since place of assignment is not given in all cases. Even if place of assignment were given, it would be impossible to tell, without a visual check, whether they are truly integrated or assigned to segregated areas within the office.

I trust this and the enclosure will give you the information you require. If not, we will be glad to be of any further assistance possible.

Sincerely yours,

Charles C. Beckett

CHARLES C. BECKETT
Office of Special Assistant
to the Commissioner
(Racial Relations)

Enclosure

COMMUNITIES ANNOUNCING OPEN OCCUPANCY POLICIES SINCE MAY 1954
AND NOTES ON THE PRESENT SITUATION

Rayne, La. In the case of this locality, and 2 Texas localities below, "announce" is used in a very general sense. Local Housing Authorities in these cities were faced with vacancy problems. They made no announcement of the integration of their projects and cannot be considered to have an open occupancy policy. In Rayne, whites were moved into the project originally programmed for Negroes for reasons of economy and the Authority reports this has caused no difficulties. The integrated project, Clark Village, has 76 units, 13 of which are occupied by Negroes. One other project is completely occupied by whites.

Baltimore, Md. In a Housing Authority resolution adopted June 25, 1954, the Authority said that "... a clear trend toward the abandonment of policies sanctioning segregation ... affects the Authority's own policies. Accordingly, the Authority is proceeding to revise its admission policies by eliminating the factor of race in the selection of eligible tenants..." The Authority set up comprehensive plans for desegregation, including holding a week-long training institute. It has proceeded with determination but also with deliberation. As of this date, 4 of its low-rent projects are integrated, 7 are all-Negro, and 7 (including 3 war projects) are all-white.

St. Louis, Mo. Here, after a long period of pressure by public interest groups for desegregation and integration, the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution on September 25, 1953, favoring integration. The Housing Authority, however, considered this only advisory and no action was taken. In July 1955, Igoe Project was opened on an integrated basis, but still no action was taken toward desegregation of other existing projects. On December 28, 1955, the U. S. District Court ruled on a suit brought against the Authority June 26, 1952, concluding that segregation was a violation of the Constitution and ordering the Housing Authority to cease such segregation. Immediately after, the Authority passed a resolution against further legal proceedings and set out to implement the Court's order. As of this date, however, only the one project (Igoe) is integrated; 2 others are occupied exclusively by Negroes and 2 by whites.

Crystal City, Texas. See statement above for Rayne, La. In this city the project originally programmed exclusively for white tenants was experiencing vacancy losses. As of this date the one low-rent project of 32 units has 4 units occupied by Negroes.

Taylor, Texas. See Rayne, La. On March 22, 1956, the Executive Director of the Local Authority stated that 2 Negro families were living "in the area that has been and still is available for White families. ...We do not have any White families living in the area set up in the beginning for Negro families. No policy has been adopted by our Board of Commissioners...." Taylor has one project of 70 units originally programmed for segregation by project site.

Washington, D. C. The decision to integrate low-rent public housing was made before 1954. Our records show that, as of November 30, 1955, 5 projects were integrated, 10 were still all-Negro, one all-white and one in transition. A recent report of the Executive Director of the Housing Authority states that full integration has now been accomplished. Public Housing Administration records, however, do not show this complete change, though they may when data as of March 31, 1956, are assembled.

Wilmington, Delaware. This locality also announced its change of policy to open occupancy before 1954 (December 10, 1953). As of this date, 3 of its projects are completely integrated, and one is shown to be in process of transition.

HHFA-PHA: RACIAL RELATIONS
April 13, 1956
PITTS:mdp

April 19, 1956

Mr. F. D. Moon, Principal
Oklahoma City Public Schools
Douglass High School
900 N. Eastern
Oklahoma City 17, Okla.

Dear Mr. Moon:

Thank you for your report on desegregation in Oklahoma City. We will supply you with a copy of our report on its completion.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

Oklahoma City Public Schools
DOUGLASS HIGH SCHOOL
900 N. EASTERN
OKLAHOMA CITY 17, OKLA.

F. D. MOON, PRINCIPAL

J. CHESTER SWANSON
SUPERINTENDENT

April 10, 1956

Margaret Harold

Mrs. Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Rom 236
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

Most of our down-town theatres in Oklahoma City are now admitting Negroes without discrimination. No theatres down-town followed such a practice prior to the Supreme Courts decision in 1954. Rest rooms at the Capitol and in municipal buildings do not carry the signs "white" and "colored" any more. All programs in the Municipal Auditorium and parks are free of discrimination now. The cafeteria in the State Capitol Building and in municipal buildings have ceased to discriminate. In higher education, integration is complete from the freshman year through the graduate school. Over half of the public schools are now desegregated, and membership is open to Negroes in the Oklahoma Education Association (previously white). On housing and labor unions, the usual problem of discrimination prevails. Negroes are and have been free to vote for many years in Oklahoma. On the railroads, whether interstate or intrastate, Negroes sit wherever they please, although it is against the Law for instrastate passengers.

Yours truly,

F. D. Moon

F. D. Moon
Principal

FDM:gj

Also sent to
Paul Christopher
Carey Hayes
Woodrow Rudergren
Lew Rhodes
Joe Heath

April 20, 1956

Mr. Lige Williams
1919 St. Claude Avenue
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Williams:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheet are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report.

We want to get together as accurate a picture as we can of whatever progress toward integration has occurred in the labor movement since May 1954.

We quite realize that a survey accurate in detail, if possible at all, would have to be made by personal contact with a great number of international and area and district and local union officers. We have neither the time nor the funds to get together so detailed a picture.

While we would not expect you to be able to answer an elaborate questionnaire or to supply statistics on six or eight matters, we are satisfied that you know pretty well what we would like to know. We have put our questions on the next sheet.

It is a good deal to ask but would you try between now and May 5th to write what answers seem to you available and fair to our several questions?

And if you would prefer to write us straight along what the situation is, questions or no questions, we would be glad to have that.

Anything you send us will not be publicly attributed to you as official information but will be described simply as findings from informed labor union sources.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

GSM:o
enc.

CATEGORIES FOR INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

I. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

A. Commercial (Hotels, theaters, etc.)
B. Comsumer Services (Drinking fountains, restrooms, department store dressing rooms, etc.)
C. Public Facilities (Auditoriums, stadiums, restrooms and cafeterias in public buildings, tax and welfare facilities, etc.)

II. EDUCATION

A. Higher Education
B. Private and Parochial Schools
C. Public Schools
D. Teacher Associations

III. EMPLOYMENT (Public and private employment and facilities offered by employer)

IV. ENTERTAINMENT

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (Includes training programs for doctors and nurses, clinical and ambulance services)

VI. HOUSING

VII. JURY SERVICE

VIII. LABOR UNIONS

IX. LIBRARIES

X. MILITARY SERVICES (Include Reserves, National Guards, etc.)

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

XIII. RECREATION

XIV. RELIGION

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE

XVI. SPORTS

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

XVIII. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS

1. About how many local unions in your region which before May 1954 had no Negro members have admitted some Negro members since that date?

2. About how many locals chartered anew since May 1954 in your region have both white and Negro members?

3. About how many locals in your region elected their first Negro officers since May 1954?

4. Any significant changes in habits of attendance, participation, and seating as to meetings of local unions or of central labor units or industrial union councils in your region since May 1954?

5. Do any important changes come to mind in your region since May 1954 as to use of facilities of union buildings or services in restaurants, restrooms, cafeterias, office equipment, secretarial services, etc?

6. Any changes as to such union activities as picnics, banquets, social gatherings, bowling teams, etc?

7. Please give the specific cases since May 1954 in which locals have required management to adhere to the non-discrimination clauses in the labor management contracts.

8. For what unions and in what localities have Negroes been employed as organizers since May 1954?

9. Please mention any locals, city, central, state, federations or industrial union council in your region which since May 1954 have added to their employment Negro persons in jobs other than janitorial and menial. We would appreciate the names of the jobs and of the employing body.

10. Any significant change in the habits of central unions, state, federation or local or state industrial unit councils since May 1954 as to Negro participation in the meeting and work of those bodies?

11. Any general comments you care to make.

M. Weston
A.C. Miller
A. Dudley Ward
Oscar Lee

April 23, 1956

Rev. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Board of Church Extension
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Division of Christian Relations
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Rev. Calhoun:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheet are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report.

If there has been any integration in Presbyterian church membership, Sunday Schools, vacation Bible schools, camps, conferences, interchurch organizations or church affiliated institutions since May 1954, could you tell us when and where these cases of integration occurred? Please check any cases which should not be publicized and we will treat them confidentially.

We are trying to meet a May 11th deadline and would appreciate a letter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o
enc.

FBI - Pls return for acknow. MCF

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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WM. F. SCHNITZLER

REGION NO. 5, CAREY E. HAIGLER, DIRECTOR
1106-10 INDEPENDENCE BLDG.
CHARLOTTE 2, NORTH CAROLINA
EDISON 3-9627

April 24th, 1956.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In reply to your letter of April 20th, 1956, requesting certain information, I shall try to answer same in sequence of your questions.

You must bear in mind I have only been assigned to Region V - North and South Carolina - since the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and my information is not too complete.

1. I don't suppose there has been any Local Union in Region V which had no negro members prior to May 1954 who have since admitted them to membership.

2. I am not familiar with the Local Unions chartered since May 1954 in Region V. I suppose that practically all of them have both white and negro members.

3. I have no information as to how many Locals have elected their first negro officers since May 1954.

4. I haven't noticed any significant changes in habits in attendance, participation and seating in meetings of Local Unions, Central Labor Unions and Local Industrial Union Councils-Since my arrival in Region V, I have found no discrimination as to participation and seating in any of the organizations whose meetings I have attended.

5. I have found no important changes in Region V as to use of facilities of Union Buildings or services in restaurants, restrooms, cafeterias, office equipment,

secretarial services, etc. It must be borne in mind that there are state and local laws which prohibit mixing of races in most of Region V. As far as I can find, there has been no discrimination in use of Union Buildings, and since most of the organizations are too poor to employ secretarial service; there has probably been no change.

6. I haven't found any changes in the Union activities related to picnics, banquets, social gatherings, bowling teams, etc. This is not strange since, I believe, about 95% of the white people in Region V are opposed to desegregation.

7. I am not familiar with the collective bargaining agreements between our local unions and management in Region V. In my opinion, the last part of my answer to question 6 would probably apply here also.

8. Both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. National and International Unions have employed negro organizers in various parts of Region V almost since I can remember.

9. I do not know of any Locals, city, central, state, federations or industrial union council which have added negro employees to their employment since May 1954. For the very good reason, however, that they haven't hired anyone during that period.

10. To my knowledge, there has been no significant changes in habits of central bodies - state or local - since May 1954 as to negro participation in meeting and working with those bodies. As a matter of fact, I found no discrimination as to negro participation in any of the organizations in which I have met in North and South Carolina, and they are quite numerous.

11. I have been very pleased to find most of the former A. F. of L. people quite willing to have participation by the negro members in all activities. The C. I. O. people were already very broad-minded in this respect.

As a matter of fact, a great deal of progress has been made. Unless the Supreme Court Decisions cause a wave of indignation among our white members, I don't anticipate very much trouble in making future progress.

In general, North Carolina is following its traditional pattern of remaining rather cool in face of the Supreme Court decisions while South Carolina outwardly adopts a policy of a more tempermental nature. They have had a great deal of trouble in that State. There are spots where there is a great deal of resentment against the Court's decisions and against the policy of the AFL-CIO; but unless there is a great change in the immediate future, it is not very serious as compared to some of our other States.

While the picture is not as bright as it possibly could be, there has been some progress made. In North Carolina the Ministerial Alliance in Mecklenburg have merged. The people in Moore County were astounded to learn this was something new in Mecklenburg since it had been accomplished in Moore County many years ago. The North Carolina Presbytery by a large majority condemned segregation in a meeting at Charlotte held recently. When the Ku Klux Klan attempted to make Marion, South Carolina, its headquarters for that State, the people indignantly rejected the idea.

I regret that I have such a small amount of information to furnish you.

Please give my best regards to Director Mitchell, who is an old friend of long standing.

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

Carey E. Haigler

Carey E. Haigler
Director

CEH:ash
LIU 1695 afl cio

February 26, 1956

Mr. Carey E. Haigler, Director
Region V - AFL and CIO
1106 Independence Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Haigler:

Thanks so much for your prompt response to my inquiry about desegregation in the labor unions. I realise that the kind of thing we are looking for is very hard to pin down, and I appreciate your giving it your attention.

I have often heard George Mitchell speak of you and I know he would want me to convey his best regards along with mine.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:o

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

April 24, 1956

AIRMAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Miss Florence B. Irving,
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter addressed to Herbert Hill. Unfortunately Mr. Hill is away from the National Office at present and is not expected back until May 3rd, however, I will refer your letter to him immediately upon his return and if it is not too late for you send you the material you requested shortly thereafter.

Sincerely,

Muriel S. Outlaw
Secretary to Mr. Hill

csae-1707-afl-cio

Get More Members in 1956!

SEND HER YOUR LOVE THIS SPECIAL WAY ON Mother's Day MAY 13
NEW SCENTED TELEGRAMS
6149(56)
A MESSAGE... THAT CARRIES ITS OWN Bouquet

STERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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Received 9 A.M. 4/26/56

R LLA580 NL PD=RICHMOND VIR 25=

1956 APR 25 PM 8 51

MRS FLORENCE B IRVING=

:63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST RM 432 ATLA=

REGRET VERY MUCH YOUR APRIL 3 INQUIRY MISPLACED PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS AT VIRTUAL STAND STILL IN VIRGINIA FOR PAST SEVERAL MONTHS NO INTEGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS DURING PERIOD SO FAR AS IS KNOWN EXCEPT A MEDICAL GROUP ABOUT WHICH YOU HAVE INFORMATION. PROMISE TO SEND YOU NEXT INQUIRY PROMPTLY=

J RUPERT PICOTT=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF NORTH CAROLINA
BOX 1222
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

MRS. HAROLD WALTERS, *PRESIDENT*

April 25, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

In my previous letter I listed the local Leagues in North Carolina that have Negro members.

Our only policy in regard to membership is contained in the By-Laws of the League of Women Voters which says:

> "Voting members shall be women citizens of voting age who are members of recognized local Leagues."

I hope this will give you the information you asked for in your letter of April 19.

Sincerely yours,

Adelaide Walters

Mrs. Harold Walters
President

AW:w

April 19, 1956

Mrs. H. W. Walters, President
League of Women Voters of North Carolina
Box 1222
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mrs. Walters:

Thank you for your letter regarding League units in North Carolina. Our report is to cover many fields and there will be no spotlighting of desegregation in any particular area. Please tell us if we may indicate how many Leagues in North Carolina have opened their membership to Negroes since May, 1954.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF NORTH CAROLINA
BOX 1222
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

MRS. HAROLD WALTERS, *PRESIDENT*

April 12, 1956

Miss Florence Irving
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Av. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving,

Your letter concerning integration in the League of Women Voters in North Carolina was referred to me by Mrs. John Bradshaw of Guilford College.

I am afraid my dates may be a little hazy but I shall do my best to give you exact informationas follows:

LWV of Greensboro - 1951
Asheville - 1953
Kinston - April, 1954
Charlotte - Fall, 1954
Durham, Fall, 1954
Raleigh - Fall, 1955

The Kinston League located in eastern North Carolina was the first league to be organized on a bi-racial basis. The others accepted Negro members after they had been organized for some years. The Chapel Hill League has tried to get Negro members but has not been able to do so although some occasionally attend meetings.

We feel that Negro membership has contributed a great deal to our leagues and have caused very little disturbance - certainly no unfavorable publicity.

We hope you will not give our integration policy publicity as we feel it has operated successfully so far and we would not want to injure public relations in any way. We are also aware of the fact that most of the leagues in other Southern states have not been able to carry on integration in their leagues and of course we would not want to injure their growth. ~~in any way.~~ The Atlanta League was of course publicized everywhere here but there seemed to be no comment except for the bare news item itself.

Sincerely yours,

Adelaide Walters

Mrs. H.W. Walters

P.S. You might be interested to know that all our state meetings are held in hotels where bi-racial meetings are allowed such as Battery Park Hotel in Asheville, Southland Hotel, Southern Pines etc.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8-7530

BROTHERHOOD
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THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

43 WEST 57TH STREET NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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PRESIDENT
EVERETT R. CLINCHY

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
STERLING W. BROWN

TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

SECRETARY
OSCAR M. LAZRUS

April 25, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
David Loth Associates
Piermont, New York

Dear Miss Irving:

As part of your confidential survey to our NCCJ regional directors, I am forwarding a report from Dr. T. H. McDowell of our Oklahoma office.

Sincerely,

Dumont F. Kenny

Dumont F. Kenny
National Program Director

DFK:JM
att.

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

To: Dumont Kenny
From: T. H. McDowell/c
Reply to query, April 18th, 1956

Had the query on desegregation from Florence B. Irving but prefer to report through you and thought you might like the report anyhow. Typical clippings from this week's newspapers are enclosed.

11 I - ~~A.~~ Commercial (Hotels, theatres, etc.) The Student Union Hotel on the A. & M. Campus, Stillwater, is the only commercial hotel I know of that is open to Negroes. However, all hotels in Tulsa and Oklahoma City, and in several other cities, have Negroes in luncheons, dinners, etc.

10 Theatre chain (Cooper) desegrated.

11 ~~B.~~ Interstate ruling removed restrictions on rest rooms in public buildings and stations.

C. Open to all.

~~II~~ - Education:

3 ~~A.~~ All colleges desegregated.
2 ~~B.~~ Private and parochial schools desegregated, all, to my knowledge, and some took the first step.
1 ~~C.~~ Public Schools, about 3/4 integrated.
D. OEA and ONEA in process of integration.

III - General discrimination.

IV -

13 ~~V~~ - Health and Hospital - Nurses and clinic services integrated.

5 ~~VI~~ - Housing - Negro communities spreading without incident.

7 { VII - Labor Unions - Generally no discrimination.
VIII - Labor Unions - backward. }

4 ~~IX~~ - Mostly integrated (libraries) in larger cities.

18 ~~X~~ - Military - Yes.

16 ~~XI~~ - Politics - Integrated.

? XII - Some.

9 ~~XIII~~ - Recreation - Parks and play grounds open.

12 XIV - Religion - Interreligious Committee and meetings; few churches integrated.

10 ~~XV~~I - Sports - Negroes playing on High School and College teams.

11 ~~XVI~~I - TRANSPORTATION - Interstate integrated. City buses from front to back and back to front with much mixing; no strife.

17 ~~XVII~~I - Organizations integrated. Civic clubs which preach democracy are the last to practice it, as are the churches.

T. H. McDowell

Signed in absence.

{Also sent to chairmen of Republican State Committees of all Southern & Border States except Ga.

AIRMAIL

April 25, 1956

Mr. Douglas McKeever, Chairman
Republican State Committee of Oklahoma
Broadway Tower
Enid, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. McKeever:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheet are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report. We would appreciate your giving us some information on the participation of Negroes in Oklahoma's Republican Party.

Have Negroes been elected to any offices within the Republican Party (of Oklahoma) since May 1954? When and from what areas have they served as delegates to state and county conventions? In which cases did their election represent the first time a Negro had served in this position? What Party gatherings have Negroes attended for the first time since May 1954?

If you can tell us of bi-racial activities or representation other than that we've specifically inquired about, please do so. May we hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o
enc.

American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Job Opportunities Project for Minorities

2600 Flora Street

DALLAS 4, TEXAS

TELEPHONE PR-4861

NATIONAL OFFICE
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John G. Barrow, *Chairman*
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Olcutt Sanders, *Executive Secretary*

April 25, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

The positions listed on the back of the enclosed folder have been filled since May 1954. In addition to these, the following positions have been filled: salesladies with a drug store chain; Personnel Clerk with an airlines; stenographer with an insurance company; salesmen with an insurance company; salesmen with office equipment companies; typists, telephone receptionists, and marking room clerks with department stores; clerk-receptionists in physicians' offices; clerk typist, order filler, and billing typist with a clothing manufacturing company; bookkeeper with a ribbon company.

The above jobs are those that came as efforts of the Job Opportunities Office. We feel certain, however, that there are scores of people working all over Dallas in non-traditional jobs. We see them decorating windows of downtown stores, handling distribution for milk, beer and other companies, selling for bond and stock companies, and working in many other jobs.

We hope that this information will be of some help to you in your survey.

Sincerely,

Almita S. Robinson

Almita S. Robinson, Director
Dallas Job Opportunities Project

Asr;Mh

Enclosure

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
155 East 44th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dixie Region V

Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee

Address reply to:
NATIONAL BRANCH OFFICE
266 South Cleveland
Memphis 4, Tennessee
Telephone: BRoadway 6-3002

April 26, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Miss Margaret Price of the Southern Regional Council has written to our National Headquarters for information such as you requested in your recent letter to me. Miss Alice Wagener answered Miss Price's letter, stating that we did not have the information requested since we do not maintain such records.

We appreciate the excellent work being done by the council and regret that we are unable to participate in this survey.

Sincerely yours,

Allyce Nelson

Allyce Nelson, Director
Region V
National Field Staff

an/ww

April 27, 1956

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr.
Baltimore
Maryland

Dear Mayor D'Alesandro:

Thank you for your letter of April 17th containing information on your appointment of Negroes in Baltimore.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

April 17, 1956

THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, JR.
MAYOR

Miss Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

In reply to your letter of April 12th I wish to advise that Negroes have been appointed to positions and Boards where there has been no such representation prior to May of 1954.

I would also like to mention that for many years they have had representation on our School Board, Jail Board, Planning Commission, Housing Authority Board, the Board of Recreation and Parks and the Free Public Bath Commission. Our Commission on Human Relations is also bi-racial.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr.
Mayor

mz

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Approximately - 140 mailed to Chest, Fund & Council Organizations on the following dates 4/23/56 + 4/27/56
(45)

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying various organizations in the seventeen Southern and border states to determine the extent of bi-racial participation. A number of areas are being surveyed, and no one field is being spotlighted.

We would greatly appreciate your completing the enclosed questionnaire on Chest, Fund, or Council representation. Please record dates of initial participation as accurately as possible. If exact dates are not known, approximate dates will be helpful. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience. If possible, please return the questionnaire by May 11, 1956.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: _____ Chest, Fund or Council

_____ Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

_____
(Signature of Respondent)

_____
Date

April 27, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Kloppe:

Your letter on Texas desegregation indicates that you had requested a report from the AFL-CIO. Please let us know if you have been able or expect to get this report.

We have had to extend our deadline and personally hope we can get all material by May 11th.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

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April 9, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Inclosed is an attempt to get together the information you request in your March 23 Memorandum. Certainly I feel that it is very inadequate, but after going over what seemed a bushel of news clippings, this is the best that I can do at this time.

You mentioned that this is all to be compiled at the "target"date of April 18. Would you want me to continue gathering the information and forwarding it to you by the 18th?

I have just now finished a discussion with with Mr. Morehead who reports to the Southern School News. In the school situation there is still too much uncertainty, because the election for school board members was held statewide on last Saturday. So rather than list Kerrville it might be best to wait until we have verification from its new school board -- and at present this is uncertain. But there are favorable reports from other school districts.

Your questions concerning the contents of this "partial" report would be most welcome. Thanking you for your patience, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Edwin G. Kloppe.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
Protestant Episcopal Church
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

April 27, 1956

Dear Miss Irving:

This is reply to your letter of April 23.

No survey has been made, to the best of my knowledge, of what Episcopal dioceses in the 17 southern and border states have done in the way of desegregation since May 1954, apart from the limited information included in the publication Just, Right & Necessary, published by the National Council; a copy of which has been sent to Dr. Mitchell.

For additional information, it will be necessary for your office to get in touch with the bishops of the dioceses in those states.

Sincerely yours,
DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

M. Moran Weston
M. Moran Weston
Executive Secretary

MMW:sm

Miss Florence B. Irving
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
Protestant Episcopal Church
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

April 25, 1956

Dear Miss Irving:

Your letter of April 23 requesting information on intergrated Episcopal groups will be brought to Dr. Weston's attention when he returns to the office on April 30.

Sincerely yours,

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

Sylvia McMurdoch

Sylvia McMurdoch
Secretary to Dr. Weston

Miss Florence B. Irving
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

April 27, 1956

Mrs. Horton W. Smith, President
League of Women Voters of Texas
1007 West 24th Street
Austin 5, Texas

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of April 13th.

We certainly do not wish to spotlight the presence of Negroes in local Leagues if that would disturb a normal situation. However, if we could learn the number of Leagues in Texas which Negroes have joined since May 1954, that would be helpful. We have received information on Negro membership in several Southern states. One of these have requested that we do not identify the specific leagues.

We would appreciate additional information on Texas Leagues and will treat confidentially any information you believe should not be publicized.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

League of Women Voters of Texas

MRS. HORTON W. SMITH, President 1007 WEST 24TH STREET • AUSTIN 5, TEXAS

April 13, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Your letter addressed to Mrs. Richards has been referred to me as the new State President of the League of Women Voters of Texas.

I don't know whether to tell you I am glad or sorry not to be able to give you the information you requested. We have no records in the state office on which local leagues have Negro members, because no distinction is made on membership records.

I have personal knowledge of only two leagues -- Austin and San Antonio -- which have a few Negro members but many other local leagues in Texas have now, or have had, small numbers of such members.

I am not anxious to send a questionnaire to our local leagues on this subject, since we are trying to be as "normal" as possible about it. But if it will be of real help in your research, I would be very glad to accommodate you, if you will write me again.

Most sincerely,

Athelia Cook Smith

Mrs. Horton W. Smith
President

HWS:d

April 27, 1956

Miss Arden J. Curry
Executive Assistant
State of West Virginia Executive Department
Charleston 5, West Virginia

Dear Miss Curry:

Thank you for your recent letter on appointment of Negroes in West Virginia. The information will be of great assistance in our survey.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
CHARLESTON 5

WILLIAM C. MARLAND
GOVERNOR

April 19, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, SE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 12, 1956, wherein you requested certain information regarding employment of negroes since the Supreme Court's decision of May, 1954.

In answer to your specific inquiry, the Governor has appointed negroes to positions on Boards and as Department Heads, both prior to and subsequent to the Supreme Court's decision. The West Virginia National Guard has integrated its forces and has a large number of negroes as members of the National Guard.

I trust that this is the information you desire.

Very truly yours,

Arden J. Curry

ARDEN J. CURRY,
Executive Assistant.

AJC:kc

April 27, 1956

Mr. George K. Hunton
Catholic Interracial Council
of New York, Inc.
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hunton:

Thank you for your letter of April 19th. Mr. Loth is surveying the non-southern states while SRC is surveying the southern and border states. However, if your office has given him information for the southern states, we are certain he will share that with us.

We will also contact Dr. O'Connor in accordance with your suggestion.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL
of New York, Inc.
20 VESEY STREET
NEW YORK 7

April 19, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Irving:

On my return from out of town, I have your letter of the 9th about the inventory on desegregation.

We have already been contacted by Mr. Loughton office and had a long talk with his assistant and gave her all the information we had about the progress on integration. It seems to me that this would cover the situation pretty well.

The gist of what I told her was that in the metropolitan area of New York, all Catholic elementary and high schools were integrated. Many before May 1954. About Catholic hospitals and Catholic nursing schools: had occasion a short time ago to make a checkup and found that all Catholic hospitals and schools for nurses training have the right interracial attitude and that all of the schools for nurses training have admitted Negro student nurses with the exception of one, which I understand never had a Negro apply for admittion. About the K. of C.: There is a great deal of work to be done because a large percentage of the K of C do not have Negro members - some of them have rejected Negroes who have applied.

About the situation in the South and border states as to attendance at Catholic churches, I think you might write to Dr. John J. O'Connor, 5115 Moreland Lane, Bethesda, Md.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George K. Hunton

GKH:RD

April 27, 1956

Mrs. S. D. Harvey, Executive Secretary
Winston-Salem Urban League
210 W. Fourth Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Thank you for your recent letter. Would it be possible for you to tell us with what firms, in what positions, and when private employment gains were made in Winston-Salem? If you think we should not specifically identify the cases, we will merely use them in a statistical summary.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:c

April 27, 1956

Mr. William T. Stansbury
Racial Relations Officer
Federal Housing Administration
42 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Dear Mr. Stansbury:

Thank you for your letter in open occupancy in your area. The information will be of great assistance in our survey.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

42 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:

April 18, 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E. Room 432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Attention: Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

Dear Miss Irving:

The following is information concerning FHA insured housing in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. I have taken the liberty of adding the State of Pennsylvania because the maximum amount of open occupancy new housing has been developed in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA

Concord Park Homes, Inc.

This is a sales sub-division of 140 single detached homes at a sales price of $11,990 and $13,600 for a 3 and 4 bedroom house respectively. This development, located in Bucks County, Pa., was begun on an open occupancy basis. It has approximately 55 percent white and 45 percent non-white home owners.

Greenbelt Knoll

This is also an open occupancy sales sub-division of approximately 19 single detached homes at a sales price of approximately $17,000 to $22,000. It is expected that this sub-division will also have a 2/3 white and 1/3 non-white purchasers.

Larchwood Gardens

This rental project of 180 units has one, two and three bedroom apartments. It has a Pennsylvania State subsidy of $585,000., and represents an investment of probably two million dollars. Approximately ten percent of the tenants are non-white families.

DELAWARE

Palmer Park

This defense housing rental project of 36 units was constructed at Camden, Delaware, near the Dover, Del. Air Base. Approximately 10 to 15 percent of the tenants are non-whites. This represents the first open occupancy privately owned rental project in the State of Delaware.

MARYLAND - None - (No Open Occupancy)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Rhode Island Plaza

This rental housing project of 409 units was built before 1954, but it has had a small percentage of non-white and interracial families as tenants, from its inception.

Holly House
This rental project of 65 units has always been operated on an open-occupancy basis. Recently the number of non-white families has decreased.

Commissioner Norman P. Mason in a recent directive to the Field Office Directors, requested that "The directors continue to take steps to encourage the development of open-occupancy projects in suitable and well located areas for both rental and sales." In keeping with this, the local offices have encouraged open occupancy housing wherever possible. This has been particularly true in the Philadelphia area where Concord Park Homes, Greenbelt Knoll and Larchwood Gardens have been constructed.

TRANSITION IN EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AREAS

In the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., there has been a tremendous movement of Negro families to hitherto all-white residential areas. In the City of Baltimore, Md. this movement represents one of the most rapid and extensive shifts in racial occupancy that has occurred in any city. A substantial portion of the transition in the above mentioned cities has been into well built houses in high grade sections of the cities where the quality of the housing is generally good. This shift in racial occupancy has been with very little if any social disturbances between the races, and has actually resulted in mixed occupancy in some sections of Baltimore and Washington, where such a condition previously did not exist.

I hope that this is sufficient information to assist you in your survey analysis as requested in your letter of April 6, 1956.

Very truly yours,

William T. Stansbury

WILLIAM T. STANSBURY
Racial Relations Officer

WTS:mcj

CC: Dr. Snowden

April 27, 1956

Mr. J. R. Larkins
North Carolina Dept. of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Thank you for your letter on desegregation in North Carolina. It is helpful to have this information in our files though some of it does not relate to our present survey.

I'm personally curious about the enrollee at University of North Carolina's School of Social Work. Is he an A & T graduate, Daniel Lanier?

All goes well with the Council.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI:o

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

April 12, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Acknowledgement is made of your letter of April 2 concerning the survey that is being made by the Council on desegregation in the Southern states since May 1954. At present I am not aware of any instances in which Negroes may use or participate in services, employment, membership or facilities closed to them before May 1954.

As you already know, the Nurses' Association of North Carolina has merged and there is only one professional organization for this Association. The North Carolina social workers have, over a period of years, admitted Negroes to membership and they have been elected as officers. Alpha Kappa Delta Honorary Sociological Fraternity in Raleigh admits individuals to membership on the basis of qualifications. At the present time, Miss Wilmouth Carter of Shaw University is serving as president of this organization.

You may be interested to know that a Negro has been employed as a medical social worker at Duke University Hospital for several years. About a year ago, another Negro social worker was employed in the Social Service Department at Duke. This was due largely to the outstanding job done by the initial worker. A Negro was admitted to the School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina this fall.

I regret that I do not have more to be reported at this time. I am hoping that this limited information will be of some value to you. With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:fhc

How great?

TULSA URBAN LEAGUE

FOR RACIAL ADJUSTMENT THROUGH INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Phone GI 7-9781 | 107½ N. Greenwood | Tulsa, Oklahoma

Marion M. Taylor
Executive Director

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28 April 56

Miss Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

The pressure of too much work in dealing with human problems has prevented me from answering your letter and giving information for your inventory.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend your organization for the good work it is doing. Please feel free to contact the Urban League in Tulsa for any information you may need.

Sincerely,

Marion M. Taylor

Marion M. Taylor,
Executive Director

MMT/j

Report attached

Member Tulsa Community Chest
Member Council of Social Agencies
Affiliate of National Urban League

INFORMATION FROM TULSA URBAN LEAGUE REGARDING RACIAL INFORMATION SINCE May 17, 1954

I. ACCOMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

A. 10 theaters opened their doors to Negroes on a non-segregated basis in Tulsa in 1954; 5 are open -air and the other 5 are conventional. They are located in all-white sections and one is downtown. The leading hotels have opened their doors to the Urban League for interracial banquet meetings and dinners.

B. For years, Negroes have used drinking fountains and department store dressing rooms and comfort facilities.

C. The auditorium is still segregated, but beginning this season, the baseball park ~~is~~ was desegregated. Cafeterias in most plants are not segregated. By recent action the YMCA and YWCA cafeterias ~~are~~ were recently opened and most rest rooms an public buildings are ~~recently opened~~ open, ~~but they are still segregated at the city hall and a few other places~~.

II. EDUCATION

A. All institutions of higher education are now open to Negroes

B. Most private and parochial schools are not segregated

C. The majority of the public schools are non-segregated, but in the bigger cities, desegregation is only partial in that segregated neighborhoods allow district discrimination.

D. The Teacher Associations ~~have become~~ became recently integrated.

III. EMPLOYMENT

Employment opportunities are still quite limited in Tulsa, but ~~we~~ have made more headway than the average southern city. During the past 15 months, we have placed workers in 20 office positions. In several of the larger employment places, we now have opportunities in the higher skills and in some professional and technical occupations. In this particular field we are making gains, but not as rapidly as the need for such gains warrants.

IV. ENTERTAINMENT

Negroes participate in contest ~~games~~ shows, and there are mixed bands, school bands and singers performing in the city.

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL

Negroes can join the medical associations. The Negro wards have not been totally desegregated, but they may overflow into other parts of the hospital. One hospital is now training Negro nurses.

VI. HOUSING

There have been no racial gains made in Housing

VII. JURY SERVICE

Jury service is not segregated.

VIII. LABOR UNIONS

Labor unions have not shown very much change. The highly skilled locals are closed to Negroes. ~~However, they belong to the larger unions.~~ The Larger Labor Unions have Negro Membership.

IX. LIBRARIES

The library system recently opened all their doors to Negro patrons

X. MILITARY SERVICES. There are no Negroes in the Okla. Natl. Guard

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Over the years, Negroes have participated on a non-segregated basis

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS - Already covered

XIII. RECREATION

Negroes recently began using all parks without any difficulty. There are no public swimming pools.

XIV. RELIGION

The Presbyterian church, the Unitarian church and certain of the smaller churches are considered integrated although the actual participation has been quite limited. The catholic churches are beginning to desegregate.

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE

Negroes are beginning to be recognized on official bodies in a small way.

XVI. SPORTS

Negroes play with the Tulsa Oilers Baseball team, a part of the Texas AAA League, and recently they have began participating in basketball and football. They have long since been mixed in Golden Gloves and other boxing.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

The public transportation system desegregated facilities this week. The Railroad station recently became desegregated.

XVIII. VOLUNTARY SERVICE AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS

All but two of the service agencies and organizations are integrated in their services. The civic clubs are still segregated.

The United Church

Congregational-Christian-Friends

CORNER HILLSBORO AND DAWSON STREETS

RALEIGH, N. C.

GAYLORD B. NOYCE
MINISTER

April 30, 1956

Negro membership

Dear Parent:

For the second year the First Congregational Church and the United Church are cooperating in the sponsorship of their integrated Vacation Church School. This year the school will be held the week of June 4 through June 9. We are very excited about the program which we will be able to offer this year and are anxious to tell you about it.

White membership

The morning sessions beginning at nine, will be held at the United Church on the corner of Hillsboro and Dawson Streets. The study program will center around the people of S. E. Asia, and will include music, worship, films, and special guests from the countries being studied. A hot lunch will be provided followed by a rest period.

The afternoon sessions will be held at the Doak Day Camp on the Six Forks Road. A chartered bus will transport the children each day to the camp site, and will return them at the close of the school day. The bus will make two stops--at the United Church, and at the First Congregational Church. Please do not fail to check yours preference on the registration blank concerning this matter.

Handcrafts, horseback riding, swimming, games, nature walks, and worship will fill the afternoon hours. The children will be returned to the churches at approximately 4:00 o'clock.

Each of the program areas mentioned above will be under the direction and supervision of trained adult leaders. A nurse will be present at the camp. The meals will be prepared by the women of the cooperating churches.

The fee for the week's program is $3.50 for the first child from a family and $3.00 for each additional child. Included in this fee are:

Transportation	#1.00
Food	1.50
Insurance	.25
Supplies	.75
Total	3.50

We cannot imagine a finer week's experience in Christian fellowship for our children, and we look forward to including your child in the program. If you have friends who are not members of either of the cooperating churches, but who would be interested in enrolling their children, would you help us by putting them in touch with us. We welcome all who are interested. The registrar and the churches have more application forms.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Cyrus B. King

Registrar

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

April 30, 1956

INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

1. EDUCATION

Kentucky State College has had two White faculty members since September 1955. Kentucky State College also has White students taking classes both day and evenings.

2. HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

The United Mine Workers of America has or will have opened by June 2, seven hospitals in Kentucky (they also have two in West Virginia and one in Virginia). They have publicly announced that all of these hospitals will be operated on an unsegregated basis. In one sense this cannot be called desegregation because the Mine Workers have never sanctioned discrimination. It is an advance for Kentucky which deserves recognition. The hospitals which train nurse's aids will train Negroes as well as White.

3. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Kentucky Educational Association announced in the fall of 1955 that no provision in its Constitution or By-laws prohibited Negro membership. About 100 Negro teachers have applied for KEA membership and all have been accepted. The Kentucky Teachers Association has urged the Negro teachers to join the KEA while discussions continue on the merger of the two groups.

CATEGORIES FOR INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

I. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

A. Commercial (Hotels, theaters, etc.)
B. Comsumer Services (Drinking fountains, restrooms, department store dressing rooms, etc.)
C. Public Facilities (Auditoriums, stadiums, restrooms and cafeterias in public buildings, tax and welfare facilities, etc.)

II. EDUCATION

A. Higher Education
B. Private and Parochial Schools
C. Public Schools
D. Teacher Associations

III. EMPLOYMENT (Public and private employment and facilities offered by employer)

IV. ENTERTAINMENT

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (Includes training programs for doctors and nurses, clinical and ambulance services)

VI. HOUSING

VII. JURY SERVICE

VIII. LABOR UNIONS

IX. LIBRARIES

X. MILITARY SERVICES (Include Reserves, National Guards, etc.)

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

XIII. RECREATION

XIV. RELIGION

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE

XVI. SPORTS

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

XVIII. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS

NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

April 30, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Acknowledgement is made of your letter of April 27. I am glad to know that the information we submitted will be of some value to you and your program.

About the last of August or first of September, we should be releasing a study of "The Negro Population of North Carolina, 1945-55." This is a comprehensive study of the Negro population of the State for the past ten years. It will include a chapter on "Earning a Living." There are possibilities you will find information or data that would be of value to you; however, it is not possible to permit you to use anything from this study until it has been officially released by the Commissioner.

The student enrolled in the School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina is an A. & T. graduate, Daniel Lanier.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:fhc

April 30, 1956

Miss Muriel S. Outlaw
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Miss Outlaw:

Thank you for your letter of April 24th. We've extended the deadline for our project and would be glad to receive information from Mr. Hill upon his return.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

April 30, 1956

Miss Julia Baxter
Director of Research, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Baxter:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may be published jointly.

Some of the NAACP field personnel have told us that most of the NAACP records on desegregation would be in the New York office. We are fairly familiar with the school situation, but feel there must be specific instances of desegregation in each of the other areas that we are not yet aware of. Our only contact in the National NAACP office has been with Mr. Hill, whose secretary said he would probably write us upon his return to New York.

Could you give us information on integration since May 1954 in fields other than education? Has the NAACP fairly extensive information on integration in the Southern, as well as the border states? If listing individual cases is too huge a clerical job, would you permit one of our employees to record this information? We would appreciate any assistance you could give us in this project.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

KANSAS CITY 5, MO.	335 Lee Building 1003 Main Street	Oscar L. Gustafson, Director	BAltimore 0688
ST. LOUIS 1, MO.	1615 Chemical Bldg.	Virgil L. Border, Director Donald F. Sullivan, Associate Director	CHestnut 1-5103
BALTIMORE 2, MD.	1322 Mathieson Bldg.	~~Ross Clinchy~~, Director Florence Yoder, Program Director	LExington 9-5094
DALLAS 1, TEXAS	1028 National City Building 1805 Elm Street	Hastings Harrison, Director L. F. Sensabaugh, Program Dir. Mrs. Naomi Kay, Assistant to the Director	RIverside 5694-95
Ft. Worth 2, Tex.	804 Neil P. Anderson Building 411 West 7th Street	Myron S. Baker, Director	FAnnin 4991
Wichita Falls, Tex.	~~324 Radio Building~~ 718 West 10th St.	J. V. Harrison, Secretary	2-3566
Shreveport 54, La.	308 Sklar Building	Mrs. P. J. White, Secretary	3-9887
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS	1110 Scanlan Bldg.	E. R. McWilliams, Director	CA.8-5081
NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.	610 International Bldg. 607 Gravier Street	--Joseph P. Murphy, Director	CAnal 3760
OKLAHOMA CITY 2, OKLA.	310 Commerce Exchange Building	T. H. McDowell, Director	CEntral 2-3861
Tulsa 3, Okla.	802 Daniel Building	J. Burr Gibbons, Public Relations	LUther 7-2444
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEX.	511-12 Aztec Bldg.	W. C. Malloy, Director	CApitol 4-4781

Received April -, 1953 From David Lath.

WILMINGTON 1, DEL.	~~918 Orange Street~~ 914 Delaware Ave.	Walter Geldzahler, Director	WIlmington 5-0039

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION - William H. (Bill) Tipton, Jr., Vice-President

ATLANTA 3, GA	1115 First National Bank Building	Marjorie McLachlan, Director Ruth M. Jenkins, Assistant to the Director	MUrray 8-7510
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA	1109 First National Bank Building	William A. Stewart, Director	4-6796
GREENSBORO, N. C.	907 Southeastern Bldg.	Herman Ebeling, Director	3-8800
Asheville, N. C.	184 Lakewood Drive	Mrs. Laura Schnorrenberg, Secretary	2-1209
Charlotte 2, N. C.	121 East 3rd Street Room 213	Mrs. Frances May, Secretary	EDison 2-4420
	P. O. Box ~~578~~ 507 Guilford College N. C.	Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy, Educational Consultant	4561
Greenville, N. C.	P. O. Box 3013	Mrs. Edward M. Famula, Program Director	2-2754
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.	201 Realty Building	~~John T.~~ Kenna, Director Gerald T.	WAbash 5575
MEMPHIS 3, TENN.	414-15 Commerce Title Bldg.	Mrs. Mattye B. Wilroy, Director	8-7260
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4000 Brainerd Road	Mrs. W. W. Palmer, Secretary	2-7616
Knoxville, Tenn.	9 Brookview Lane	Mrs. Stanley Levy, Secretary	8-4818
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA	~~323-24~~ 305-6 Calumet Bldg. 10 N.E. Third Avenue	Jacob H. Cunningham, Director	3-7658-59
RICHMOND 19, VA.	312 1st Federal Bldg. 222 East Broad Street	Peter Mellette, Director	2-9421

FINDINS OF MARGARET PRICE

Southern Education Reporting Service

April, 1956

ARKANSAS, July, 1955 -- Negro went to work for state as a $300 a month investigator for the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. Job went to Melvin Williams of Hot Springs. Position the highest ever held by a Negro in state government since Reconstruction Days except in all-Negro agency or institution. His job will be primarily enforcement of liquor and beer laws in outlets catering largely or exclusively to Negro trade. Source: SERS Files.

BIRMINGHAM, ALAbama, -- U. S. District Court Judge Hobart Grooms in October 1954, ruled Central of Georgia must cease alleged job discrimination against its Negro brakemen and pay them compensation. Negro brakemen from Columbus and Macon, Ga., Birmingham and Dothan, Alabama testified they were denied seniority rights in bidding and training for certain jobs. Grooms ruled the RR must pay the brakemen a sum equal to the difference between their wages and pay for the jobs which they claimed they were denied. Payments for a 12-month period. Source: SERS Files.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, -- SERS file sty, Sept. 18, 1955: Six Negro policemen in Mobile, two hired in February, 1954, four more since then (at time of sty, Mobile police chief hoped to add more and also Negro policewomen to serve as guards at school crossings); Negroes use same locaker room as white officers, in area designated for them; they patrol Negro areas and do not arrest white persons.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA -- has Negro police. How many and when hired? (Sept., 1955, sty. lists 4 Negro men and three Negro women on force).

- 0 -

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS -- Source: Chicago Defender in SERS Files: Dr. G. W. S. Ish of Little Rock was elected unanimously as delegate from Pulaski County Medical Society to the Arkansas State Medical Society Convention, May, 1955. Ish and three other Negro doctors elected to membership in the Pulaski County Medical Society "within the year", the first time Negroes admitted. Attend meetings on full membership basis.

~~LITTLE ROCK~~, ARKANSAS -- Chicago Defender says Negro doctors members of local medical socieites in many Arkansas counties -- check if so and when. Negro doctors in Little Rock permitted to practice in St. Vincent and Baptist Hospitals and "nurses of city integrated" -- check)

HOTS SPRINGS, ARKANSAS -- Negro elected, November, 1954 to Hot Springs City Council; Fred W. Martin defeated two white candidates, including incumbent, to win council seat from predominantly Negro Second Ward. (Atlanta Constitution -- November 4, 1954). All three candidates ran in general election as independence.

- 0 -

PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA -- Source: Journal and Guide (Norfolk Newspaper) Negro, Talmadge Johnson, appointed to Portsmouth Board of Equalization of real estate assessments for six months, January, 1955, by Judge Lawrence I'Anson. A five man bd. Johnson first of race to hold position.

WILMINGTON, Delaware -- Pastor of Second Baptist Church, Jan., 1956 , --told congregation churches un-Christian if segregated; said own church making start by inviting Negroes of community -- about 10 at a time -- to attend monthly meeting of church Men's Club.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE -- First Negro to be employed at Delaware district office, Internal Revenue Service started work July, 1955, as one of first to be employed under six-month collectors' training program

GREENWOOD, DELWARE -- Greenwood Board of Education decided in meeting in January, 1956 to permit school to participate in athletics and other activities with integrated schools reversing previous stand. Reversal followed petition by 86 members of student body asking it. Also, board member said had learned Greenwood had been participating in activities with integrated schools for some time.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE -- Memorial Hospital's school of nursing superintendent, Mrs. Grace L. Little, disclosed December, 1954, hospital would accept any qualified candidate, including Negroes, and they would be housed with other student nurses. No general hospital in Delaware at time of sty. training Negro girls. No Negro girls in classes at Memorial at time of announcement. (At same meeting of Human Relations Institute, W. Frank Newlin, recreation director for the city Board of Park Commissioners reported Wilmington playgrounds open to all for some years, but no such plans underway for city swimming pools).

DELAWARE -- Gov. J. Caleb Boggs in September, 1955 appointed committee of five to work with him on a program of human relations in state of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE -- School administrators in October, 1955 notified all other secondary schools of the state that they would not discriminate against Negroes playing on their high school athletic teams (the four senior highs of Wilmington were integrated) when playing another team. Only cancellation came from Milford High School. None of the other replies carried any objections to use of Negro athletes on previously all-white teams.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE -- September, 1955 -- Students of Pierre S. Du Pont High School elected two Negro classmates to represent them on school Student Council. It first year of integration at P.S. duPont and student body numbered about 1,500, including 16 Negroes. The two first Negroes to hold student government posts in integrated high school in Wilmington. Each home room at P.S., of which there are about 50, sends one delegate each to the Student Council, Negro boy, Michael Jenkins, only Negro in his home room of 27 boys. Ruth Jones, 7th grade, represented home room, which had two Negroes among its 25 students.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE - The Monaghan Council, Knights of Columbus, accepted two Negro members -- first of their race to apply for membership since K. of C organized in Delaware 50 years ago. Source: Journal-Every Evening, January, 1955.

NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE -- Board of managers of Delaware Congress of Parents and Teachers voted to accept Negro PTA units into membership. Method of operation: Negro PTA groups in communities that have segregated schools can join Delaware Congress of Parents and Teachers but continue their own school PTA units. Also there is integration, parentas of any child can join PTA in school where child attends action taken October, 1954.

WILMINGTON -- Wilmington Journal Every Evening: First integrated staff of officers PTA in state installed April, 1955, at Pyle School, Wilmington, which integrated start of the fall term. Two Negroes and five white officers.

MILFORD, DELAWARE -- November, 11, 1954 -- town observed Veterans Day by honoring memory of its only fatality of Korean War--Negro Cpl. Will A. Lockewood. His mother sat on rostrum with city officials as mayor rededicated community's war memorial to include Lockewood's name

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE -- Integration of Wilmington schools to be completed by fall term, 1956. Integration began two years ago, with elementary units, plus pupils attending vocation and general high schools desiring advanced work in course not offered in school they are authorized to attend. Year 1955-56, 7th grade integrated and transfer of students between senior highs liberalized. In practice, only pupils in grades eight and nine remained segregated. Wilmington Board of Education action completing integration, February, 1956.

FLORIDA

MIAMI -- Urban League that good progress made in placing skilled and professional Negro workers with greater Miami employers in 1954. League's industrial relations department, in first annual report, made February, 1955, showed 48 workers hired as part of group's placement program last year. All in skilled, semi-skilled, clerical or professional class. The 48 considered "pilot" placements with 13 greater Miami employers; considered an important factor in educational job of selling employers on qualified Negroes as skilled or professional workers.

MIAMI -- Negro Baptist pastor preached from pulpit in white Methodist church (Riverside Methodist) February 15, 1956, to end week of inter-racial, interdenominational observance of brotherhood week. Mixed congregation of about 75 whites and 30 Negroes. Previous week Negro choir sang at same church. (Assume this a first, but sty. in Miami Herald unsays)

GEORGIA

ATLANTA -- Construction of first Negro operated post office begun in Atlanta, 1955. In Negro neighborhood, but to serve all patrons who want to use it.

(Sally Baseball League -- UP sty says Jacksonville and Savannah hired Negro players in 1953 and since that time all teams in the league except Macon and Columbus have used Negro players. Sty. January 15, 1956.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE -- C-J, October 30, 1954 -- Rep. John M. Robsion (R-Ky) has Negro secretary, Mrs. Louise E. Reynolds -- part of his campaign promise to put qualified Negroes on his staff. However, at time of sty. she had held position more than a year.

AP -- Floyd County schools integrated in two of four districts (August, 1955)

Kindmand-- September, 1955 -- Louisville C-J: Ten Negro students admitted to Carr Creek High School, becoming first in Knott County history to attend classes with white children (before, Negro high school students of Knott had to attend school in Hazard, about 26 miles from their homes).

WAYNE COUNTY -- Louisville C-J, July, 1955 -- Six Wayne County Negro children (all children of one family, only Negro in area served by school) enrolled at Griffin school with 35 white children. Negro children taught previously by father rather than be sent 20 miles to Monticello to school.

COLUMBIA, January, 1956 -- Kentucky's first court ordered integration accomplished without incident when 17 Negro students entered Adair County Consolidated High School o on first day of 2nd semester. Integration of county's only high school by February 1 ordered by Federal Judge Mac Swinford after an injunction filed by Atty for NAACP. Swinford also ordered county's elementary schools be integrated no later than next August or September. County has about 3,300 students, 103 of them Negroes.

September, 1955 -- Kentucky Education Association exprected to admit first Negro members Fall 1955. Did it? Negroes had separate group -- Kentucky Teachers Association) KTA April, 1955, opened its membership to whites. CHP joined in Spring of 1953.

FRANKFORT, Louisville C-J, March, 1955 -- Tenth annual Kentucky Youth Assembly, voted by majority, to invite Negro youths to attend 1956 assembly. Final decision rested with state YMCA board. Spokesman said board probably would wait until races integrated into public school system before making decision.

COVINGTON,(Louisville Times, June 1955) -- The Rev. John S. Elsaesser of Covington announced at Statewide conference of Catholic educators, that Negro children would be admitted to Catholic schools in Diocese of Covington any time they apply. Said there only two Negro schools in diocese -- at Covington and Lexington -- and there has been no policy decision on integrating them. Children to be handled on individual basis. Said integration not big problem in Catholic schools in his area as only 200 Negro members of Catholic Church in whole diocese. At same meeting, The Rev.RG Hill, supt. of schools in Owensboro diocese said number schools in his area integrated already.

LOUISVILLE -- December, 1955 -- Court of Appeals banned racial segregation in all public recreation facilities throughout the state. However, Louisville police had not been enforcing segregation in parks and playgrounds for months. T hat left only recreation facilities segregated seven swimming pools and 14 community recreation centers in Louisville at the time of the Court of Appeals decision. (In recent years, libraries, municipal golf course, University of Louisville, Iroquios Park Amphitheater, General Hospital's student-nurses home among publicly financed facilites opened)

LOUISVILLE, January 1956 -- White and Colored signs in Louisville & Nashville RR trains removed; practice of requiring Negro interstate passengers to change from one coach to another when entering "Jim Crow" states discontinued by L&N, as well as practice of seating interstate passengers on basis of race. Illinois Central RR's last sign of segregation disappeared mid-1955 at Ft. Knox at request of Army. Sign designating separate waiting room for "colored" was removed and room closed. (L&N keeping separate seating arrangement on at least one coach for Negroes,to conform with state law, for intra-state passengers; also station dining facilities unchanged, since run by concessionaire, not subject to ICC regulations).

Louisville Times, May, 1955 -- Julius Elliott Price, 17,first Kentucky Negro appointed to U. S. Military Academy by a Kentucky member of Congress. Senator Earl C. Clements made the appointment. (One other Kentucky Negro appointed to West Point, graduate of '55 class, but he was appointed by NY Rep. Powell).

Hazard City School Board (AP - Feb., 1956) abolished segregation in high schools, effective Fall, 1956 and announced plan for gradual integration of elementary schools).

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS -- Times Picayune, April, 1955 -- Federal Judge Herbert Christenberry ruled Negroes should be admitted to Southeastern Louisiana college in Hammond. (were they?)

NEW ORLEANS - AP- Nove., 1954 -- Loyola University of the South dropped all segregation barriers among both players and spectators -- at its basketball games.

BATON ROUGE, February, 1956 -- Times Picayune -- La. State University board of supervisors by a 10-2 vote upheld policy of LSU to schedule athletic events with other teams which might or might not be integrated.

NEW ORLEANS, -- AP, February, 1956 -- three judge federal court threw out segregation law Louisiana has devised to sidestep U. S. Supreme Court decision. U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered New Orleans to desegregated its public schools "with all deliberate speed."

MARYLAND

(DID Mayor D'Alesandro appointed a Negro to Baltimore Redevelopment Commission?)

BALTIMORE - Norfolk Journal and Guide, May, 1955 -- 300 white and Negro ministers of Washington and Baltimore annual conferences of the Methodist church to merge into one ministerial association in Baltimore in the Fall of 1955.

BALTIMORE - AP, June, 1955: State Board of Education abolished segregation in state teachers colleges.

BALTIMORE - June, 1954 - Housing Authority of Baltimore City eliminated segregation at its 13 low-rent housing projects.

AP, November, 1955 -- Gov. Theodore McKeldin ordered Adj. General to initiate without delay all necessary steps to bring an end to segregation in the Maryland National Guard.

BALTIMORE - NY Times, November 1954 -- Friends' School (Quaker) to begin admitting Negroes in Fall of 1955 to nursery school and kindergarten; first grade to be opened to Negroes following year and another grade in succession each year until integration complete through high school.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS - Post Dispatch, 1955 -- For second year interracial cooperative vacation church school sponsored by churches on Union Boulevard -- first year a Christian Methodist Episcopal and a Congregational and second year by these two plus a Presbyterian. In 1955, 76 Negro and 58 white children ~~roll~~ enrolled.

ST. LOUIS - Post Dispatch, January, 1956 -- Public housing units opened to all on desegregated basis. U. S. District Judge George H. Moore ruled against segregation in city's low-rent housing units; housing authority's board of commissioners decided not to appeal. One housing project operated on non-segregated basis since opened July, 1955.

ST. LOUIS - Norfolk Journal and Guide, June, 1955 -- Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter, advised Catholic Hospital Association annual convention discrimination must end, where existing in Catholic hospitals (did it?)

(Catholic schools integrated in St. Louis in 1947)

KANSAS CITY , NY Times, August, 1955 -- "Up to August 1, 1955 there had been a 17 per cent increase in racially integrated use of Kansas City's million dollar municipal pool at Swope Park. Last year, the first season of mixed swimming here, attendance dropped to one-third the normal level." Estimated over-all use of pool has been ~~drop~~ 60 per cent white, 40 per cent Negro. "Pool officials have commented that the swimmers showed a tendency to segregate themselves. Attendance virtually all white from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., with Negroes predominating from that hour until the 10 p. m. closing."

ST. LOUIS -- Post Dispatch, May, 1955 -- Association of Elementary Teachers of St. Louis, white and Association of Elementary Educators, Negro, voted to merge. Decided by lot first president to be Negro.

NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, Raleigh News and Observer, September, 1954 -- Bishop Vincent Waters of Diocese of Raleigh asked superintendents of Catholic hospitals to open their facilities to Catholic Negroes and to permit qualified Negro surgeons and doctors to take care of their patients. Letter sent to Mercy Hospital, Charlotte; St. Joseph's, Asheville; St. Luke's, New Bern; St. Joseph's of the Pines, Southern Pines.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. -- Daily Tar Heel, January, 1955 -- Inter-Racial Fellowship for the Schools, church sponsored organization open to both races formed to consider how Chapel Hill might meet Supreme Court decision.

CHARLOTTE - Ch. Observer, January, 1956 -- Southern RR passenger station; sign reading "white people" changed to "waiting room" and one over another door, "colored people," changed to "Colored Intrastate Passenger Waiting Room.".

MECKLENBURG BAR ASSOCIATION -- Charlotte News, June, 1955 -- a committee to study integration of Mecklenburg Bar recommended Negroes to be admitted (vote of entire membership necessary -- clips unhave)

MECKLENBURG Co.- News & Observer -- Mecklenburg County Medical Society in May, 1954 admitted Negro members; the N&O sty of April, '55, says county officers ordered to appear before State Society's House of Delegates as a result. Pinehurst, N. C., AP May 2 -- N. C. Medical Soceity censured Mecklenburg for acceptance of Negro members before a future policy could be agreed upon by state organization. Then, the state group approved Negro membership by a vote 104-37. Full scientific membership with voting and office-holding privileges.

CHARLOTTE --N&O, September '54 -- Charlotte's two Catholic schools -- Assumption and O'Donoghue -- desegregated beginning 1954-55 term.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMAN -- Daily Oklahoman, January 1955 -- Oklahoma Episcopalians at annual convention, elected Negro delegate and alternate Negro delegate to national convention in Honolulu. (First?)

OKLAHOMAN, June 1955 -- state regents completed integration of Oklahoma colleges (18 state-supported colleges) effective September, 1955.

OKLAHOMA CITY - November 1955 -- Negro football team played regularly scheduled game against a white public school for first time in Oklahoma.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ SOUTH CAROLINA

Rock Hill, -- Pittsburgh Courier, November, 1954 -- St. Anne Schoo, Rock Hill, Catholic, desegregated September, 1954.

KNOXVILLE -- Memphis Commercial Appeal, July, 1955 -- Knoxville airport cafeteria desegregated 1954. Mayor George Dempster said there would be no segregation in new hospital going up in Knoxville at time of sty. Said Negroes using park facilities without incident.

NASHVILLE -- Tennessean, January 1956 -- Colored waiting room sign taken down at Union station; Greyhound instructed drivers that intrastate passengers could be requested courteously to comply with segregation law but no further action should be taken if passenger refuses to comply.

KNOXVILLE -- 1955, Negro doctor first to be admitted to full membership in the Knoxville Academy of Medicine.

NASHVILLE -- Tennessean, November, 1954 -- Nashville Academy of Medicine and Davidson County Medical Society voted to admit Negroes.

GILES COUNTY, Tennessee -- County medical society admitted Negroes in 1954.

NASHVILLE, June, 1955 -- AP -- Father Ryan school for Boys integrated September 1954; at same time, 45 Negroes admitted Cathedral School (also Catholic) out of 380 enrollment; Cathedral's spring banquet held in Nashville hotel where mixed attendance permitted.

TEXAS

Kerrville, Dallas Morning News, February, 1956 -- Trustees of Kerrville Indepent School District announced gradual integration policy. Fall of 1956, Negro elementary students to be integrated; upperclassmen to attend one class former white schools; start of 1957-58 year, 8th and 9th grades be integrated and following year all segregation will cease.

TEXARKANA -- Federal Judge Joe Sheehy ordered Texarkana College opened to Negroes (Arkansas Gazette - February 2, 1956*).

HOUSTON -- Dallas Morning News AP, January, 1955 - Episcopal Diocese of Texas elected a Negro as an alternate delegate to church's 1955 general convention in Honolulu; first time in history of diocese for Negro to be named.

ABILENE -- Dall as Morning News, October, 1955 -- Tecas Synod of the Presbyterian Church USA voted to perate as an integrated synod -- allowing Negro churches membership. (Synod includes Texas and Louisiana).

BEAUMONT -- Dallas Morning News, November 1955 - Negroes began using city's only municipal golf course Sept. 1955. U. S. District Judge Lamar Cecil had issued an order opening two city parks, including Tyrell Park, which has the golf course, to Negroes. Central Park also opened to Negroes but at time of sty in Nov. Dalla Morning News said they not using its facilities. Neither park has swimming pool.

DALLAS -- Dall as Morning News, July, 1955 -- Southern Methodist University to begin admitting Negroes to evening class of its law school in September 1955. One Negro student already accepted at time ~~fo~~ of story. (~~Texas~~ Theological School desegregated - 1950)

NORFOLK -- Norfolk Virginian Pilot, May, 1955 - 500 young people representing 50 Baptist churches in Norfolk, Norfolk County and Princess Anne County attended inter-racial youth meeting at Norview Baptist Church. Gathering second sponsored by Norfolk Baptist Association through inter-racial committee of Women's Missionary Union and attendance more than doubled first meeting previous year.

RICHMOND, December, 1955 - Richmond Newleader -- Number of Negro workers on payroll of city of Richmond rose from 366 in 1950 to 956 in 1955, again in 161 per cent.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, November, 1954 -- Medical Society of Virginia voted to remove word "white" from its constitution -- climaxed five-year effort to admit Negroes to membership.

VIENNA, Washington Evening Star, September, 1955 -- first Negro policeman in northern Virginia hired by Vienna Town Council, bringing town force to three. The Negro already had served a s a special policeman for 10 years.

RICHMOND -- Times Dispatch, December, 1954 -- 32 Negro police officers from 7 cities in state graduated from Central Police Training School in Richmond--first Negro to attend school. (Apparently class, usually having about 50, al Negro).

WEST VIRGINIA -- AP, November, 1955 -- West Virginia State at Institute, W.Va., Negro school opened to whites Sept., 1954 and by 1955-56 school year, 1,450 students enrolled, of which president estimated white students make up one third of enrollment.

BLUEFIELD, W.Va. -- AP, November, 1955 -- Bluefield State, Negro, opened to white Sept. 1954 with three whites enrolled, next term 10. Same story said that among state schools which formerly were all white, only Glenville State College still has no Negroes -- apparently only because no Negroes applied, according to President; no Negroes in the school county or surrounding county.

LEWISBURG, W.Va. -- October, 1955 -- Board of Education submitted to informal statement of views by Federal District Court Judge Ben Moore after a three-day hearing-beginning of second semester (Jan. 1956) Greenbrier County schools be opened to all children in their districts, regardless of race (in other words, if all children ~~in~~ (Negro) wanted to transfer at mid-term to formerly all-white school in their district, they could); by beginning of 1956-57 term, all schools to provide facilities to students in their areas without discrimination. (Judge refuse to grant injunction sought by NAACP, which agreed to solution).

MADISON, W.Va. -- Charleston Gazette, Sept. 1954 -- Integration of 18 Negroes at Madison's Scott High School begun. School's student council unanimously endorsed Boone County Board of Education's decision to send Negroes to Scott for courses they couldn't get at Carver, local Negro high school. And shop students voted for bringing in a Negro teacher when faced with curtailed classes because of overloading.

CHARLESTON, W.Va.,-- Charleston Gazette, July, 1954 -- First Negro entered Charleston High School summer of 1954.

RALEIGHN, W. VA., -- Charleston Gazette, January, 1956 -- Classes integrated semester beginning January 1956 in county. Raleigh county voluntarily offered to beginn integrating students at court session in December 1955 and NAACP did not object and petition dropped. Supt. said no indication of how many Negro students would show up on opening day of semester but that they would be admitted whereever there ~~and~~ was room for them.

to begin program of desegregation of schools September, 1956 with integration high schools Dunbar High Negro students to enter Somerset High, white.

CYNTHIANA, KENTUCKY C-J, March, 1956 -- Perry County School Board voted to end enforced segregation in all county schools in fall, 1956. (Unclear on Perry County Supt. Gilbert Bowling who said "white and Negro pupils be allowed to choose whether they want to attend segregated schools or go to any school in their district).

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY -- C-J, March, 1956 -- Frankfort School Board opened school to all, fall term, 1956, on integrated basis but because of crowded conditions, temporary preferance be given previous enrolles where necessary. Both the white and the Negroes high schools to be operated for time being.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY -- C-J., March 1956 -- Richmond Board of Education integrating on 10th and 12 grade basis fall of '56.

SIKESTON, MO., N. Y. Times, March 1956 - 23 Negroes began attending white high school in 1954 .
(St. Louis swimming pools opened in 1950 and parochial schools in 1948).

(See N.Y. Times March 15 for more on Missouri)

ST. LOUIS -- N. Y. Times, March 1956 -- St. Louis high schools integrated in February 1955 and elementary schools September 1955. Teachers colleges and special schools desegregated in September 1954. State colleges and University of Missouri opened to Negroes on both graduate and undergraduate levels in fall of 1954. Lincoln University in Jefferson City, state's Negro college, now accepting white students, and some are attending.

OKLAHOMA -- St. Louis, P-D., March 1956 -- September 1955 -- 47 counties desegregated some portion of their educational system; 15 other counties postponed desegregation for at least another year and in 15 remaining counties no problem because no Negroes. Fall of 1954 Catholic education supervisor for Oklahoma decreed segregation would end in parochian schools and in some communities the Catholic schools were integrated at that time. June 1955 the State Board of Education informed local school boards the way was clear for them to begin integration. Board also announced that another year of grace under the state's separate school system would be allowed, but warned that, beginning with the 1956-57 school year, no special state funds would be paid to help maintain separate Negro schools.

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, --ANP, March , 1956 . Small group of Negro employees at Ave Manufacturing Corp's Crosley-Bendix plan accept for membership in Lodge 735 of the machinists International Assoc. (AFL-CIO); voted of lodge to accept applicants "overwhelming." (Story says union had "some Negro members for quite some time but they haven't been active. (Nashville Banner had same story)

TAHOKA, TEXAS, Dallas Morning News, March, 1956 -- Tahoka's only Negro high school student elected vice president of junior class this school year.

AUSTIN, TEXAS -- DALlas Morning News, March, 1956 -- Texas schools have 1,448,707 white and 224,894 Negro pupils; about 10,500 in "integrated situations" with an estimated 1,650 Negroes attending class with more than 80,000 white pupils.

The Association of Secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. annual meeting at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, was integrated prior to the Supreme Court Decision.

The Y.M.C.A. Leaders Club school held at Blue Ridge, N. C., was integrated in the summer of 1955.

KANAWHA COUNTY, W. VA., Charleston Gazette, Sept., 1955 -- integration began in first, second and seventh grades. A Negro teacher assigned to a ninth grade home room. About 3,200 Negroes attending public schools in county, an estimated 800 of them enrolled in integrated classes at beginning of partial desegregation.

PT. PLEASANT, W.VA., Charleston Gazette, July, 1955 -- Mason County Board of Education affirmed previous resolution that integration to begin in fall, 1955.

(AP, November, 1955, says State Board of Education quickly did away (after Supreme Court decision with racial qualifications for admission to the nine colleges it administers. Racial designations not kept on enrollment records, so exact figures on number of Negroes unavailable).

Charleston Gazette, Sept., 1954 -- 12 counties with sparse Negro populations completely integrated and 13 others with few Negro children partially desegregated. The 12 counties fully integrated in compliance with Supreme Court decision: Barbour, Braxton, Lewis, Monongalia, Nicholas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel and Wirt. The 13 that partially integrated: Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Clay, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Taylor and Wood. No Negroes in Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Jackson, Lincoln, Pleasants, Putman, Ritchie, Roan, Tyler and Webster.

BECKLEY, W.VA., -- AP, August, 1955 -- Segregation ended in Beckley's three theaters as Lyric removed balconly signs "for colored patrons only." Other two theaters neveer had been segregated.

BINTON, W.VA. --AP, November, 1955 -- Summers County Board of Education voted to desegregate schools beginning January, 1956 semester, with Negroes given option of attending school of choirce within own school zone on a first come first served basis so far as facilities permit. With opening of fall term of 1956-57, school attendance to be on an integrated basis.

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OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb.3, 1956 -- AP Racial segregation in municipal parks, including swimming and wading pools ended. City officials issued no formal announcement, saying they would handle problems as they arose when the big rush to the parks starts in spring.

OKLAHOMA CITY, February 8, 1956 -- City councilmen went on record in supporting city manager's policy of putting gradual end to segregation in all city buildings and on all city property, including ~~parkk~~ parks. Few weeks before segregation signs were removed from city hall restrooms and city buildings were opened to all races.

HIGH POINT, N. C. - UP, February, 1956 -- City council voted unanimously to open Blair Park Municipal Golf Course to use by Negroes. Policy effective March 1.

WILMINGTON, N. C. -- Journal Every Evening, Marchi 1956 -- State Board of Education turned down request for immediate desegregation of eight specific schools in Kent and Sussek counties on grounds that progress is being made and that state agency is meeting requirements of U. S. Supreme Court Board's reply to NAACP atty said bd"had adopted a policy requesting each district to present to the board a plan for desegregation devised by local committees working together, etc."

MILFORD, DEL., March, 1956 -- Kent Count Education Association voted to open membership to Negro teachers. (New Castle County and Wilmington ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ associations previously integrated).

(Delaware has one Negro member of General Assembly -- State Rep. Paul F. Livingston, Democrat. No further information).

SOMERSET, KENTUCKY, Louisville, March, 1956 -- Somerset Board of Education voted to
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(MORE)

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SOUTHERN PINES, N.C.--Nortre Dame High School for Girls accepted Negro students in fall 1954. It moved to Greensboro, N.C. in fall of 1955 as a co-ed, interracial school. (Source: Catholic Interracial Council, Sept. 1954)

HARNETT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA--First non-segregated teachers' meeting was held in September, 1954. (Sou. School News, Oct. 1954)

DALLAS, TEXAS--All workers' rallies and report meetings of the Community Chest became bi-racial in 1955. (Ans. to questionnaire)

FLORENCE, ALABAMA--Shoals Transit Inc. drivers stopped enforcing racial segregation in the Muscle Shoals without incident last week in April, 1956. The company servies the tri-cities of Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia. Drivers said there no pronounced change in former seating arrangements upon initiation of new policy. (AP-May 1, 1956)

VIRGINIA--The Virginia Transit Company, operating in Richmond and Norfolk, declared an end to segregation on its buses, in the wake of the Supreme Court action on the S.C. bus case--April, 1956. The Fairfield Transit Co. and the Petersburg-Hopewell Bus Co. followed suit. Virginia Trailways said it had not been segregating passengers since January 1956; Charlotesville-Albermarle Bus Co. spokesman said their line had dropped segregation some time ago. (Washington Post and Times Herald--April 29, 1956) The Portsmouth Transit Co. said it also would adopt the new policy. (AP-April 25)

KNOXVILLE, TENN.--Knoxville Transit Lines announced April 25, 1956, it would begin operations on a desegregated basis immediately. Tennessee Coach Company, which operates buses in Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, announced the same thing. (AP-April 25, 1956)

FLORIDA--J.B. Osteen, traffic manager of Florida Greyhound Lines, said his company would obey the new court order as soon as interpretion and procedure have been worked out--April 25, 1956 (AP)

CHARLESTON, W.VA.--A Negro youth, Carl King, of Garnet High School, a segregated institution, was elected to the presidency of the Charleston Youth Congress. He was elected by 32 delegates representing all of the city high schools at a meeting at Morris Harvey College, which has no Negro students. (Southern School News, March 1956)

ASHEVILLE, N.C.--A Negro school--combination boarding and day school operated by the Methodist church admitted a 14-year-old white girl, Judy Genier of Moriah Center, N.Y. in 1955, because, she said, she felt whe was "wasting my life." Mrs. Eisenhower wrote her, "You are much to be admired for your strength in making the road toward integration a shorter one, and I want to commend you for your courage and foresight in taking your place where you could accomplish so much toward making our country a better place for every citizen." (Sou. School News, March 1956)

OKLAHOMA--Racial barriers on the basketball court eliminated in January, 1956, by the Mid-State Athletic Conference, which became the first to integrate by accepting Oklahoma City Douglass High School (Negro) as a member. (Sou. school News, Feb. 1956)

MARYVILLE, TENN.--James A. Hamlett, a Nashville Negro, became the first member of his race--~~1955-56~~ 1956--to teach at Maryville College, a

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San Angelo, Texas--For the first time, a Negro became a member of the board of the United Community Chest and Council, May 1955. Attends luncheon or dinner meetings.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA--Ten theaters opened their doors to Negroes on a non-segregated basis in Tulsa in 1954--five are open-air and five conventional, one downtown. (Tulsa Urban League)

TULSA, OKLAHOMA--~~[illegible]~~ Recently (?) the YMCA and YWCA cafeterias were opened to Negroes. (Tulsa Urban League)

TULSA, OKLAHOMA--The Negro and white teacher associations became integrated recently. (Tulsa Urban League)

TULSA, OKLAHOMA--During the past 15 months, Urban League placed Negro workers in 20 office positions. In several of larger places of employment, Negroed now have opportunities in the higher skills and in some professional and technical occupations. (Tulsa Urban League--May, 1956)

TULSA, OKLAHOMA--One hopsital is now training Negro Nurses. (Tulsa Urban League)

TULSA, OKLAHOMA--The library system recently opened all its doors to Negroes. (Urban League)

TULSA, OKLAHOMA--The public transp rtation system desegregated facilities in April, 1956. The railroad station desegregated in 1956. (Urban League)

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.--The Oklahoma Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers was disbanded in April, 1956, "in the hope that integration of schools can be furthered at the PTA level." Many white and Negro PTA local groups already integrated. The abondonment of the separate Negro state group marked the end of 19 years of a separate NEgro PTA. (Daily Oklahoman--April 18, 1956)

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.--The second Negro in Okla. City to join the Knights of Columbus, Connie Thierry, was initiated in April, 1956; first became a member a few months previously of the Catholic organization. (clip from NCCJ)

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.--First Negroes attended the Marquette Athletic dinner, an annual dinner, in April, 1956. (clip from NCCJ)

OKLAHOMA--Negro teachers have been employed for integrated school systems--during past two years--in Wellston, Perry, Sulphur and Kingfisher. (NAACP newsletter, May 3, 1956)

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA--The Gainesville baseball club, a member of the Florida State League, added three Negro players during the 1955 season; the team had one Negro in the 1956 season. (Rod Dulaney--general manager--letter, may 3, 1956)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.--The Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance, white, approved--April, 1956--a proposal to merge with its Negro counterpart, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Greater Little Rock. The Negro group approved the merger earlier in the month. Thex merger, which would unite 60 white and 30 Negro ministers will

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become effective if both groups approve a proposed constitution in June. (Sou. School News--~~April, 1956~~ May, 1956)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.--Officials of the Citizens Coach Co., operators of bus system in Little Rock and North Little Rock, announced April 25, 1956, that enforced segregation of passengers would end immediately. The mayors of both cities said the police would "pay no attention" to mixed white and Negro seating. (Sou. School News--May, 1956)

NASHVILLE, TENN.--More than 100 persons began, in 1956, formation of a Nashville conference on Community Relations. Whitworth Stokes, attorney and civic leader, named temporary chairman of the bi-racial group, the immediate of which is to preserve "the feeling of genuine friendliness" which exists between the races in Nashville during the implementation of the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation. (Sou. School News--May, 1956)

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OKLAHOMA--In August, 1954, Bishop Eugene J. McGuinness ordered all Catholic schools in the state to admit qualified Negro students without discrimination. Oklahoma City Catholic High enrolled 10 Negro students in September 1954. (Catholic Interracial Council News Service)

NORTH CAROLINA--Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N.C., and Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N.C., both Catholic, integrated since May, 1954.

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.--The Chapel Hill Interracial Fellowship for the Schools is planning an interdenominational and inter-racial Vacation Bible School for summer of 1956. The Chapel Hill Council of Churches also will be a sponsor (Source: N.C. Human Relations Bulletin, March '56)

RALEIGH, N.C.--The United Church (white) and the First Congregational Church (Negro) sponsored an interracial Vacation Bible School at the First Congregational Church in 1955 (two weeks). There are plans for a joint Bible School in summer of 1956 at a nearby camp formerly having only white children. The camp is operated by two Quaker members of the United Church. Children will be transported daily to the camp. (Source: V.E. Irving, Raleigh, N.C., April 1956)

OKLAHOMA CITY--Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation employed James Rhone, Negro, as medical chemist in June or July 1955. He is first Negro to be employed as a scientist by the Foundation. (Art Levin to HCF, July 1955)

SOUTH CAROLINA--Nurses association integrated n the state level and some district levels, since May 1954. (Source: Mrs. Spearman).

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE--The United Givers Fund has found formerly white commercial facilities for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings and luncheon meetings since 1954 (reply to questionnaire). Also, all workers' rallies and report meetings became integrated October 1954.

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA--For the first time, a Negro became a member of the Muskogee Community Council in May 1954, and also a member of the Board of Goodwill Industries (reply to quest.)

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY--The Community Chest absorbed its "Negro quota" into the general campaign in Sept. 1954. Paducah Community Council appt. first Negro May 1955.

CHARLESTON, W.VA.--The first Negro appointed to the Kanawha Welfare Council in June 1955. (reply to quest)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.--A Negro appointed a member of the Community Council for the first time in May 1954. (reply to quest)

NORTH CAROLINA --First Negro councilmen elected in Southern Pines Harris (Harry Groves, source), Fayetteville N.C. Councilmen.

LOUISVILLE, KY.--Marine Hospital (?) admitted Negro patients since May, 1954. (Source: C.W. Parrish)

TEXAS--Buses in Dallas and El Paso desegregated April 1956. (HFC)

LITTLE ROCK--Buses desegre ated April 1956 (HFC)— Perry Taylor letter - Urban League

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ST. LOUIS--All public and private hospitals make use of Negro nurses and technicians and this has become more widespread in past two years. Demand for Negroes trained in these skills exceeds supply. (Wyant)

ST. LOUIS--In past 18 months a larger number of St. Louis private hospitals ~~xxxxxxx~~ accepting Negroes for training as nurses (WYant)

ST. LOUIS--International Association of Machinists integrated about May 1954 ~~xxxxxx~~ and many young Negro workers joining formerly all white locals. (Wyant)

ST. LOUIS--In 1949 or '50 the St. Louis Bar Association accepted its first Negro applicant after a long debate. In 1956 it accepted its second Negro applicant without debate. (Wyant)

ST. LOUIS--Pilgrim Congregational Church accepted its first Negro member in spring, 1955, and now has four Negroes in a congregation of about ~~xxxx~~ 700. In addition, church open to ~~xxxx~~ Negro children in neighborhood and many of them, whose parents do not attend church, attend Sunday School classes and church socials. In November, the church choir joined, for the first time, ~~xxx~~ by choir of Harris Teachers College (Negro) for a performance of Handel's Messiah at the church--1955. (Wyant)

KENTUCKY--Kentucky State College ~~xxx~~ (Negro) has had two white faculty members since September, 1955; also has had white students in both day and evening classes since 1954. (report from Ky. Council on Human relations)

KENTUCKY--The United Mine Workers of America has or will have opened by June 2 seven hospitals in Kentucky (they also have two in W.Va. and one in Va.). They have announced that all will be operated on unsegregated basis. The hospitals which train nurses aides will train Negroes as well as whites. (Ky. report)

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TEXAS--The Jefferson County Medical Society (Beaumont-Port Arthur) admitted four Negroes, its first, in 1956; the McLennan County Medical Society (Waco) admitted its first Negro in 1956. (Sou. School News, April 1956)

OKLAHOMA--DuringMarch, 1956, boards of education officially lowered the race barrier--at the high school level--in Pawhuska, Osage County; Nowata and Lenapah, Nowata County; Eufaula, McIntosh county; Crescent, Logan County; and Wetumka, Hughes County. (Sou. School News, April 1956)

ST. LOUIS--Negro individual guests accepted in the best hotels since May 1954. They can take meals at hotels at which they are guests, but not always in all dining rooms (Bill Wyant report) (In short, no longer necessary that Negroes come as convention delegates, although usually they must have made reservations)

ST. LOUIS--The St. Louis Urban League held its annual award dinner for 1956 in the Gold Room of Hotel Sheraton-Jefferson, one of city's most desirable spot for civic or social affairs--first time; gathering integrated (Wyant)

ST. LOUIS--The Hotel Claridge, a midtown hotel, for the first time in 1956, scene of annual dinner of the Mound City Press Club, composed of Negro newspapermen. (Wyant)

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI--One of the two major hotels began accepting Negro guests in February, 1955. The other hotel will accept Negro legislators. (Wyant)

ST. LOUIS--Restaurants, snack bars and cafeterias of a number of dime stores and chain drug stores have been integrated in past two years. (Wyant)

ST. LOUIS--American Theater stopped segregated seating in early 1953; the other major motion picture theaters followed suit in 1955 (Wyant)

ST. LOUIS--The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis began hiring Negroes in past year for clerical as well as service jobs. Bank now has four Negro girls who started as "messenger girls" and has asked the Urban League to supply 10 more.

ST. LOUIS--A sizeable number of branch offices and small businesses of various types have started hiring Negroes for clerical and office jobs in the past year. The Urban League placed about 200 young women as typists and secretaries and reported that in 1955 a total of 31 St. Louis firms hired Negroes for positions never before held by them. One concern the branch office of a large oil company. (Wyant)

ST. LOUIS--In past year St. Louis instituted a system in which emergency cases are treated at the nearest city hospital without regard to race. Previously, white patients were taken to City Hospital No. 1 and Negroes to Homer G. Phillips Hospital. Both city-maintained. Also, the overcrowding in Phillips relieved last year to some extent by transfer of Negro patients to beds previously reserved for whites in City Hospital No. 1, Malcolm Bliss (city hosp. for psychiatric patients) and Koch Hosp. for tubercular patients (Wyant).

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SOUTH CAROLINA--The South Carolina Association of Psychologists voted to admit Negroes to membership and actually did so at meeting in Clemson during April, 1956. (Father Sheen)

YORK, SOUTH CAROLINA--York County medical society admitted Negroes as members in Jan. 1956. (Father Sheen)

MOBILE, ALABAMA--Bishop Thomas J. Toolen (Catholic) made a Negro a Knight of St. Gregory (papal honor society) in 1954. He the first Negro in the South so honored, and one of a very small number of either whites or Negroes in entire country. (Father Sheen)

SOUTH CAROLINA--Diocesan Council of Catholic Women of Charleston (includes Catholic women from all of S.C.) integrated in 1954 and has held integrated meetings since that time (Father Sheen)

MIAMI, FLORIDA--Barry College (Catholic) admitted a Negro student 1955-56 for first time (Father Sheen)

DURHAM AND CHARLOTTE, N.C.--Both formed Catholic interracial councils in 1956, making four in the state--more than in any other Southern state (previous ones in Greensboro and other probably Wilmington) (Father Sheen)

CHARLOTTE, N.C.--Negro and white ministers, both Protestant and Catholic, formed a Clerical Council to discuss mental health in 1955 and have been holding integrated meetings regularly since that time. (Father Sheen)

ORANGEBURG, S.C.--Two white citizens and two Negro citizens have begun meetings in 1956 as the first step toward forming an inter-racial committee to discuss mutual problems, integration, etc. (Father Sheen)

CHARLOTTE, N.C.--Charlotte Catholic High School, new school opened in 1955-56, begun on bi-racial basis. (Add to previous about Charlotte Catholic schools) (Father Sheen) First

ROCK HILL, S.C.--Children from both the white and Negro schools held their annual Safety Patrol outing on an integrated basis in 1954 and 1955 (Father Sheen)

ROCK HILL, S.C.--For the first time, a Negro was appointed by the mayor and city council as a member of the Recreation Commission in May, 1955. (Father Sheen)

SOUTH CAROLINA--Catholic Youth Organization (CYO) integrated on the diocesan (statewide) and deanery (district) level in 1954 and since then both meetings and conventions have been integrated. (Father Sheen)

SOUTH CAROLINA--Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (a Catholic lay catechetic group) formed on statewide or diocesan level in 1954 and integrated from start. (Father Sheen)

ADD

KANSAS CITY, MO.--The 90-bed Queen of the World Hospital was opened by the Maryknoll Sisters (Catholic), May, 1955. It the first non-segregated hospital in the Kansas City area. Integrated staff to care for white and Negro patients.

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS--Negro quota in fund raising campaign of the United Fund abolished in July 1955.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA--Post office recently (1956) eliminated separate restrooms for Negroes. (J. Philip Waring, ex. dir. Jacks. Urban League)

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA--Several of the larger department stores have eliminated separate drinking fountains, since May 1954 (Waring)

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.--Several of the large insurance companies, at their regional offices in Jacksonville, have started employing Negro agents in the Negro community since May 1954; office facilities usually integrated. (Waring)

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.--Four major hospitals employing Negro nurses, who serve on an integrated basis, since May 1954. (Waring)

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.--Since May, 1954, Negro ward leaders and local political representatives hold integrated meetings and work together at central headquarters on special occasions. (Waring)

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.--Duval County sheriff has added several Negro deputies on a permanent basis, since May 1954.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.--Airport facilities integrated, since 1954 (Waring)

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.--Local tax cabs started serving Negroes in April, 1956 (Waring)

COLUMBIA, S.C.--The Columbia baseball club, a member of the South Atlantic League, signed first Negro player early 1954; by spring, 1956, had four Negro players. (W.A. Herring, gen. mangr. Columbia team)

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TENNESSEE--In a resolu tion approved by the 2,000 messengers to the annual meeting of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, in November, 1955, trustees of Tennessee's four-Baptist supported schools were authorized to admit students of "all races" from then on. Schools affected: Union University, Jackson; Belmont College, Nashville; Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City, and Harr ison Chilhowee Academy, Sevier County. (Did they, 2nd semester?) (Source: AP) Don't think they did tho

Politics

MARYLAND--Harry A. Cole, Maryland's first Negro state senator, was elected November, 1954. A Rep ublican from Baltimore's fourth district. (Source: Baltimore Sun, Jan. 13, 1955)

Employment

NEW ORLEANS--Alexander Laneuville, Special Assistant in the Office of Veterans Administrator stationed in New Orleans, the first Negro to serve in such a capacity in the South. Appointed by the V.A. Administrator Oct. 11, 1954. (Source: GOP National ~~Committee~~ Headquarters)

NEW ORLEANS--Frank Walker, Administrative Aide in Postal Transportation in New Orleans, the first Negro to serve in such a capacity in the South. Apppointed by Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield fall, 1954. (GOP Natl. ~~Hdqrs~~ Hdqs.) Employment

MARYLAND--October, 1955, State Commissioner of Personnel Russell S. Davis instructed heads of institutions and department that no longer could they specify persons of a particular race when sending inr equisitions for someone to man a job. Employment

Employment

AIKEN, S.C.--Savannah River pro ject in December, 1953, had employed about 76 Negroes--plus one professional hired previous year. By December, 1954, 443 Negroes, including 25 professional employees, worked on project. (Source: Livermore, President's Cmte. on Govt. Contracts.)

Accommodations

DALLAS, TEXAS--Summer, 1954, number of hotels and motels registered Negroes, for first time, attending national meeting of NAACP. (Source: J. Polhaus, NAACP, Washington)

Accommodations - Employment

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY--Last traces of segregation removed from the cafeteria of the Louisville plant of International Harvester Company in 1954. (Source: Wall Street Journal, April 3, 1956)

Military

TEXAS--Kelly Air Force Base (San Antonio), Ft. Bliss (Army--El Paso), Sheppard Air Force Base (Wichita Falls) and B iggs Air Force Base (El Paso) schools were integrated in the fall of 1955, by local authority, even though in the case of Ft. Bliss and Biggs there were 75-year leases with the county school boards to operate segregated schools. (James C. Evans, civilian assistant, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manpower and Personnel, source)

Military

FLORIDA--In September, 1955, schools of four Air Force bases in Florida--Eglin, MacDill, Patrick and Tyndall--were integrated. In each case the military took over the schools when the local authorities refused to integrate (Source: Evans.)

Military

ALABAMA--Craig Air Force Base and Maxwell Air Force Base schools opened to Negroes in September, 1955. Military took over operation of schools when local authorities refused to integrate. (Evans)

Military

VIRGINIA--Ft. Monroe, Ft. Meyer, Ft. Belvoir (all Army) and Langley Air Force Base schools integrated September, 1955. Again, the military took over when local authorities refused to integrate. (Evans)

-Add

MARYLAND--Andrews Air Force Base school integrated September, 1955. Military
See also under public schools, Ft. Meade--Anne Arundel County. (Evans).

(Evans, of above five states, commented, April 16, 1956, "There were no untoward incidents....To a gratifying degree the teaching staffs have been integrated also.")

ABERDEEN, MARYLAND--A Boy Scout troop at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was integrated September, 1955. (Source: J. Polhaus, NAACP, Washington.) Voluntary, Service Organizations

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND--The first Maryland county to announce a firm plan to lower racial bars, in September, 1955 began integrated classes at 13 elementary and six secondary schools in the suburban Washington area, closing down four substandard Negro schools. About 15 per cent of the county's Negro school children attending classes with white children 1955-56 school year. There were six Negro teachers in the county instructing white children. (Source: Washington Post, Jan. 1, 1956)

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND--Start on integration in county accomplished when school board announced, summer 1955, that Negro applications for transfer to white schools would be accepted for fall term. Ninety-three such requests were received and 67 approved (Washington Post 1/1/56)

MARYLAND--The Washington Post, Jan. 1, 1956, reported that on Maryland's eastern shore, three counties--Kent, Wicomico and Queen Anne--had announced that transfer requests to white schools would be accepted from Negroes, but that none had applied.

MARYLAND--The Maryland Commission of Forests and Parks ended segregation, Nov. 29, 1955, in all state parks, forests and recreation areas under its jurisdiction. Recreation

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--City Board of Recreation and Parks ended segregation in city parks and recreation facilities Nov. 18, 1955. Recreation

(Supreme Court decision Nov. 7, 1955, upheld Court of Appeals decision barring segregation at two public beaches and parks in Maryland. Source, this and above two items: Baltimore Sun)

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI--Negroes were admitted to the Uptown Municipal Swimming Pool for the first time in its 29 year history in the summer of 1954. (Source: NAIRO Reporter--National Association of Intergroup Relations--June, 1954) Recreation

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA--Four City swimming pools were opened in Huntington on an integrated basis, summer, 1954. (Source: file letter-report, Anti-Defamation League, Washington) Recreation

HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI--Southern Railway station posted sign reading "Colored Waiting Room for Intrastate Passengers," January, 1956. Presumably, Negro interstate passengers had choice of using the Negro or white facility. (Source: Jackson, Miss., AP, January, 1956) Bill act passed late by Miss. legislature change this. Transportation

JUNALUSKA, N.C.--In the summer of 1955, the International Chemical Workers Union of America (AFL) held an integrated, week-long summer institute, which will be repeated summer of 1956. Ablut 40 attended, including about four Negroes. The group represented North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida. (Source: Benjamin Siegel, consultant, Fund For The Republic, Washington. Some years ago this same union held a similar integrated meeting in an abandoned camp in Alabama until local pressure forced discontinuance until last year) Labor

-ADD

Accommodations

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--Baltimore Sun, Sept. 3, 1955: City Court ruled ~~previously~~ six weeks previously that licensee could decide for themselves if they wanted to serve one group or the other or both races. Before, the Liquor Board licensed establishments for either white or Negro. A B oard survey, after the court ruling, asked 1,800 of its 2,739 licensees, for statistical purposes, how they operate. A few more than 500 establishments serving liquor replied, of these 63 indicated they were serving patrons of both races. (SEVERAL NIGHTCLUBS ARE KNOWN TO SERVE PATRONS OF BOTH RACES.)

Politics

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA--A Jefferson-Jackson day dinner sponosred by the Danville Democratic committee was held on an unsegregated basis. Negroes were dispersed among the several small tables. A total of about 130 of both races attended. Politicians said it broke a century-old tradition--June, 1954. (NY Times, June 5, 1954)

Representation

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY--A Negro served as acting mayor for the first time November, 1955, when the Board of Aldermen selected Alderman William W. B eckett. He served in the absence of Mayor Andrew Broaddus for several days.

NEW ORLEANS--For the first time in recent history, a Negro appointed by the District Attorney to serve on his special investigative staff, May, 1954. (File letter, Anti-Defamation League, Washington)

Representation

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--Check in March, 1956, showed that five Negroes actually serving in Maryland National Guard (Add to previous, order of Gov. McKeldin) (Source: Managing Editor, Afro-American, Art Carter, Baltimore)

Military

~~ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND--Walter T. Dixon, Democrat, became the first Negro in 24 years to serve in the Maryland Senate, elected in 1955, from Baltimore (Afro-American and further check)~~

Politics

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND--The first Negroes to serve in the Maryland state house were elected in 1954. Both representatives--Em ory Cole, Republican, and Truly Hatchett, Democrat--are from Baltimore. (Afro-American and other clips)

Recreation

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--The Cinema (An art-type theater), the Hippodrome and New theaters, which had not admitted Negroes, began doing so on an integrated seating basis in 1955. The Playhouse and Film Center, which had segregated sections for Negroes, began integrated seating late 1954 and early 1955. All of these are movie-houses; the Ford, legitimate theater, began integrated seating arrangement before May, 1954. (Carter, and Templeton, etc., Urban League)

Politics

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--Walter T. Dixon, Democrat, became the first Negro city councilman in 24 years when he was elected in November, 1954. (Art Carter, Managing Editor, Afro-American, and cl ips)

Recreation

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY--Several drive-in theaters opened to Negroes in the past few months. (Queens Chapel and one or two others) (Carter)

BALTIMORE--Both Girl and Boy Scout day and summer camps were integrate d summer, 1955. (Furman Templeton, Baltimore Urban League)

Voluntary, Service Organizations

BALTIMORE--the Interracial Jazz Society was formed in Balti more spring of 1955. An organization of musicians and jazz lovers getting together for jam sessions, with wives and friends as listeners. (Sept. 1955 Afro-American and confirmation from Urban League staffer)

ADD

Health

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--In January, 1956, for the first time in Baltimore a Negro doctor was elected a delegate of the Baltimore City Medical Society--Dr. I.B. Higgins. The society, which meets weekly, is concerned with handling business details of the city medical profession. (Afro-American)

Representation

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--It was announced that William A. Harris is to become the first Negro U.S. Deputy Marshall in Maryland. His appointment to be made formally April 23, 1956 (Afro-American)

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--U.S. Attorney George Cochran Doub appointed a Negro, the first, as Assistant U.S. Attorney--John Hargrove--since May 1954. (Source: Mrs. Clarence Mitchell, Baltimore) Representation

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--The first rotating Negro interne in any white Baltimore city hospital joined staff at Mt. Sinai (Jewish) hospital July, 1955. He was one of the first two Negro graduates of the University of Maryland Medical School--June, 1955. (Furman Templeton, Baltimore, Urban League) Health

BALTIMORE--Convalescent Home for Children (Private, Community Chest member) was opened to Negroes for the first time in 1955 (Templeton). Health

BALTIMORE--Lutheran Hospital gave full staff privileges to two Negro staff physicians for the first time in 1955 (In effect: can treat own patients, using all hospital's facilities) (Templeton) Health

BALTIMORE--Mt. Sinai (see above) added a Negro doctor to its outpatient clinical staff in 1955. He treats patients of both races. (Templeton) Health

Representation

BALTIMORE--Mrs. Lena K. Lee became the first Negro appointed by the mayor to the Baltimore Redevelopment Commission, 1955 (Templeton)

Representation

BALTIMORE--The governor, in 1955, appointed the first Negro--Mrs. Virgie Waters--to the State Board of Hairdressers (Urban League).

Representation

ANNAPOLIS, MD.--Gov. Theodore McKeldin appointed Furman Templeton, of the Urban League in Baltimore, the first and only Negro member of the Commission on State Programs, Organizations and Finance in July, 1955. (Templeton)

Employment

BALTIMORE, MD.--The first Negro production workers were hired by three brewing companies in Baltimore--American, Gunthers and National--and the first driver salesman by Schlitz in 1955 (Urban League).

Employment

BALTIMORE, MD--For the first time a Negro secretary joined the staff of the Council of Social Agencies in October, 1955. (Separate divisions of Com. Chest, incidentally, abolished in 1951) (Urban League).

Representation

BALTIMORE, MD.--A Domestic Relations court was opened in Baltimore in 1955. George Rosedom, who became the first Negro to be appointed an assistant state's attorney, February, 1954, was assigned to the court--the only member of the state's atty. office assigned. The court hired two social workers as consultant-advisors, one a Negro and one white. (Urban League, Templeton)

ADD

BALTIMORE, MD--Furman Templeton was elected president of the Baltimore Association for Adult Education in 1955, the first Negro so elected. The organization is composed of about 18 groups interested in adult education, such as League of Women Voters, Women's Civic League, YWCa, YMCA, all city schools and colleges, Catholic Interracial Council, NCCJ, Council of Social Agencies, Enoch Pratt Library System, etc. (Templeton) Voluntary Service organizations

MARYLAND--The Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers Associations was opened to both white and Negro membership in 1954 (Urban League). Voluntary Service org.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--Grace and St. Peters, Episcopal, has had Negroes attending for some time and currently at least two Negro families have been accepted for membership, awaiting arrival transfer their membership from other churches. The church's parochial school--nursury through 5th grade--has been integrated since the May. 17, 1954, decision. Religion

BALTIMORE--Westinghouse has begun the integration of its clerical staff, with one Negro hired in November 1955 and one in January 1956. (Urban League) Employment

TOWSON, MARYLAND--Bendix plant h as added one Negro engineer and also two or three Negro field engineers since 1954. (Urban League) Employment

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--The Chesapeake and Potomoc Telephone Company has had Negro clerical workers for several years but in the last year or so about 12 Negroes ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ have begun working on a completely integrated basis (Urban League). Employment

~~EXILEXSTXEX~~ BALTIMORE--Child Study Center (A Com. Chest agency) announced in late 1955 it was open to Negroes; however, none has yet been adm tted as the center says it is waiting for two or more Negroes to apply--doesn't want to admit a single one. Since the court decision, a Negro housemother has been added to the staff, however, (Urban League) Voluntary Service Organizations

BALTIMORE--For the first time the police department hired Negro clerical workers (four)--1956 (Urban league) Employment

BALTIMORE--The Baltimore office of the Department of Motor Vehicles--state--hired eight Negro clerical workers, the first, in late 1955 ~~xxxxxxx~~ and early 1956. (Urban League) Employment

BALTIMORE--The first (9 NEGRO FIREMEN APT. 1952, BY JAN 1955 THEREWERE 78 And ~~21 Negro firemen xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ joined the Baltimor e ~~Fire Department in May, 1954;~~ there are approximately 125 now--completely integrated. (Urban League)

BALTIMORE--Two Negro police--one man, one woman--were promoted to sergeants in the past 6 months (April, 1956, Urban League) Employment

BALTIMORE--~~xxxxxxxxxx~~Park Police assigned Negroes as motorcycle policemen in April 1956--before Negroes served only as foot patrolmen (Urban League) Employment

BALTIMORE--Friendship Airport Police, separate entity, hired its first Negro policeman in 1955 (Urban League) Employment

BALTIMORE--Walbrook Methodist Church admitted its first Negro members in 1956 (Little, Baltimore Urban League) Religion

BALTIMORE--National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL) voted to admit Negro workers to local 181 within past two years. Some of the Negroes who joined had been affiliated with an independent union or unaffiliated. (Edward Johns, Baltimore, ~~Axx~~ Secty. AFL council) Labor

-ADD

BALTIMORE--After the schools began integrating, a biracial Coordinating Council for Civic Unity was formed and began meeting to iron out problems as they arose in the de-segregation process. The group had representatives from a wide variety of organizations--PTAs, Cio,AFL, Catholic Interracial Council, representatives of the teachers' union, Jewish organizations, ADA, churches, etc. Dr. Willis Ford, executive director of the Council of Churches in the U.S.A. spearheaded the group. The group began its meetings December, 1954. Voluntary Service

BALTIMORE--On May 20, 1954, the W.T. Grant Company changed its eating-counter policies to offer service to Negroes on an integrated basis. (Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland, Jan. 1955, henceforth referred to as "Report.") Accommodations

BALTIMORE--Schulte United (variety story), McCrory opened their lunch counters facilities ~~towards end of~~ 1954 on non-discriminatory basis. (Earlier, late 1953 Woolworth and Kresges had opened to Negroes) (Report, Jan. 1956) Accommodations

BALTIMORE--In 1955 the cafeteria services of the Hecht Company (a department store) in the Northwood Shopping Area opened to Negroes and also during 1955 the Read's Drug Stores ended discrimination in its soda fountains and lunch counters. (Report, 1956) Accommodations

MARYLAND--Eight Negro Toll Takers were appointed to the Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay Bridges in April, 1955. Report said this "accomplished by the splendid work of the Baltimore Urban Leage in cooperation with Gov. Theodore McKeldin and Charles O'Donnell, Chief Administrator of toll facilities in Maryland." Employment

MARYLAND--Maryland Division of the Automobile Association of America registration opened to Negro applicants, 1955. (Report, 1956) Voluntary Service

ATLANTA--Georgia Motor Club of the Automobile Association of America opened to Negroes in 1955 (Ruth Alexander, SRC) Voluntary Service

MARYLAND--Fifteen Negro mentally disturbed children transferred in 1955 to Rosewood Training School (formerly white) from Crownsville State Hospital. (Report, 1956)

BALTIMORE--Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro signed into law a Fair Employment Practices ordinance, April 18, 1956. (MP has copy of ordinance) Employment

BALTIMORE--The Housing Authority of Baltimore abolished segregation at its 13 low-rent housing projects, June, 1954. By April, 1956, two or three others had been completed and were ready for occupancy; of the total, Negroes actually had moved into, along with whites, about half the projects (Templeton, Urban League). Housing

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND--The Board of Regents, June 25, 1954, voted to admit, beginning Sept. 1954 qualified Negro residents of Maryland to all levels of work at the University. (Report of a Study on Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools, The Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations) (Some Negroes admitted ~~xxxxx~~some ~~xx~~ graduate schools, etc. several yrs previously)

TENNESSEE--WASHINGTON--Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) appointed (Feb. 1956) Frank Reeves of Washington, as special assistant to his general chairman of his campaign committee for the presidential nomination. Reeves is a Negro attorney of Washington. (Evening Star, Washington, Feb. 1, 1956) Politics

-ADD

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA--The G eneral Board of Evangelism of the Methodist church, in January, 1956, ordered an end to administration of its program on a racially segregated basis and voted to discontinue its department of Negro work. (AP, Jan. 12, 1956)

Religion

ADD

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS--Libraries thrown open to Negroes March 22, 1956, when the city council declared void the city ordinance calling for race segregation. (See Previous on opening of golf courses, tennis courts and Municipal Auditorium). (N.Y. Herald Tribune Service, April 28)

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND--Anne Arundel County Board of Education adopted May 2, 1956, a program of gradual integration of the schools. First three grades to be open to children of all races in September, 1956; one or more grades a year to the non-segregated list until desegregation of the entire school system is complete. Board's vote unanimous and provided that pupils in the first three grades will have the choice of attending the school nearest their home or the one in which they now enrolled. (AP-May 2, 1956)

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND--The Howard County Board of Education on May 2, 1956, acted to end segregation of white and Negro children in public schools, grades one through five beginning the 1956 fall term. The board also established the policy of attendance in the public school of the individual's choice "subject to the availability of facilities and the approval of the Board of Education." (AP-May 2, 1956)

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA--Negro players added to roster of St. Petersburg baseball club beginning with 1954 season. Ralph Miller Jr., general business manager of the club (a member of the Florida State league) commented, "We have played Negro players the past two seasons. They are whole-heartedly accepted in this league. Regardless of color, the best player gets the job." (Letter from Miller--May, 1956)

SANDERSVILLE, GEORGIA--The Sandersville Wacos, member of the Georgia State League, added Negroes to its roster late in the 1954 season; three other baseball teams in the league added Negroes earlier in the season. (New South-May, 1955)

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA--Three Negroes joined Columbus baseball team, a member of the South Atlantic League, in 1956 for the first time and attendance reported to have increased gradually. (Gabriel Alexander, SRC)

OKLAHOMA FINDINGS

OKLAHOMA -- Racial barriers on the basketball court eliminated in January, 1956, by the Mid-State Athletic Conference, which became the first to integrate by accepting Oklahoma City Douglass High School (Negro) as a member. (Sou. School News, Feb., 1956)

During May, 1956, boards of education officially lowered the race barrier -- at the high school level -- in Pawhuska Osage County; Nowata and Lenapah, Nowata County; Eufaula, McIntosh County; Crescent, Logan County; and Wetumka, Hughes County. (Sou. School News, April, 1956).

Most of the downtown theaters began admitting Negroes without discrimination after May, 1954 (F.D. Moon, Principal Douglas High School, Oklahoma City).

Late 1955 or early 1956 segregation signs removed from city hall restrooms and city buildings were opened to all races. On Febraary 8, 1956, city councilmen went on record in support of city manager's policy of putting gradual

ST. LOUIS--In the past two years restaurants or cafeterias in a number of dime stores and chain drug stores began serving Negroes on non-segregated basis. (Bill Wyant--1956)

MISSOURI--Some reserve units in Missouri integrated within past year and a half. (Wynat)

KANSAS CITY, MO.; Since September, 1954, Negroes, usually as conventionm guests, have been accepted in downtown Kansas City hotels. (Source: research, Kansas City; Patricia Gumrukcu)

KANSAS CITY, MO.: In January, 1956 Kresge's (dime stores) desegreated eating facilities in downtown areas; Grant's followed suit in April, 1956. The Pickwick Hotel Restaurant opened to all since Maryh 1955.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: In December 1955 the theater managers of the major downtown theaters quietly discafded their "white only" policy. (Gumrukcu)

KANSAS CITY, MOX: May 1955 the Park Board decided to open to all races all of the park swimming pools, junior pools and wading pools. In April 1956 the Park decided to eliminate the last vestige of segregation at Swope Park and this summer children's camps will be open on a desegregated basis. (Gumrukcu)

KANSAS CITY, MO.: Summer of 1954 the Kansas City Junior College (municipal) was desegregated. In the fall of 1954, Manual High School absorbed the vocational students and staff (Negro) of R.T. Coles school.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: Mr. Edwin Pratt, Community Organization Secretary of the Kansas City branch of the Urban League, said figures from a survey made of the school situation in January 1956 showed:

1. All elementary schools have been integrated (35) with from .1% to 99.5% varying Negro-white enrollment.

2. All Junior high schools (3) have been integrated with from 15% to 99.2% varying Negro-white enrollment.

3. All high schools (8) have been integrated from 2 .2% to 99.8% varying Negro-white enrollment.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: Pratt also found: that with the school desegregation in the fall of 1955, 51 Negro reserve teachers were not absorbed into the school system as full-time teachers (Reserve teachers are those ready to serve either full or part-time, but are utilized mainly as substitute teachers). During the 1955-56 school year, six of the 51 reserves were hired full-time. Also, three schools--Yeager, Greenwood and Manual were reported to have integrated faculties, and no Negro contract, or full time teacher, lost his job at the integration period (this Mrs. Gumrukcu obtained from a Robert Ward, whose state concurred in by NAACP).

KANSAS CITY, MO.: in the nine months preceding May 1, 1956, the following stores have employed Negroes or, upgraded:

Macy's Department store--clerk typist, inventory control clerk.

Jones Department Store--inventory control clerk; upgraded a male porter to chief supply officer.

Berkson's store--upgraded two Negro girls to cashiers.

Adler's store--office personnel, clerk typists; one Negro women began administrative, special contact work.

Mindlin's store--switchboard operator.

Peck's of Kansas City--two clerk-typists.

Hurst Diamond Shop--bookeeper, teller, assistant credit manager. (John Dorsey, Jr., Director of Industrial Relations of the Urban League, to Mrs. Gumrukcu) Such facilities as cafeteria and restroom facilities of the above stores are not segregated, nor are store picnics, parties.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: In December 1955 the first Negro stenographer was employed by Trans-World Airlines in Kansas city. In February she was upgraded to receptionist.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: Bethany Hospital, fall 1955, accepted a Negro

staff physician and St. Margaret's Hospital, in the past two years, has accepted Negro staff physicians.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: As of January 1955, Negro visiting nurses have been assigned to any client, regardless of race, on Sunday and holiday assignments; the same is true with white visiting nurses. (Gumrukcu)

KANSAS CITY, MO.: On May 22, 1955, Queen of the World, a Catholic hospital, was opened to the public on a completely integrated basis. Sister Mary Mercy, administrator of the 90-bed hospital, which, because the need of facilities for Negroes, has averaged about 85 per cent Negro patients. The Jackson County Medical Society active in promoting a first-rate staff for hospital and about 30 of the staff of 140 are Negro doctors. Fund drive to establish the hospital, was supported through the Community Chest, the Kansas City Associations of Trusts and Foundations and the William Volker Foundation, a private philanthropy.

Kansas City, Mo.: By the spring of 1955 fear of Negroes buying homes in formerly all white areas caused the Rev. Earl T. Sturgees, Presbyterian, whose home and pastorate were in an area of tension, to urge his congregation to practice brotherhood and not to be frightened by "unscrupulous" real estate men (who, in some instances, were buying homes from white residents, telling them Negroes were moving into the area, and then selling them at a considerably higher price to Negroes). In the weeks following his sermon, 150 signs were sold at cost to residents in the area, reading, for example, "Not for Sale--Neither my home nor my moral convictions. I believe in my neighborhood and neighbors." Although the exact number of real estate transactions subsequently are not known, the Rev. sturgess feels the action brought about a reduction in tension.

KANSAS CITY, MO.; In a citywide election in March 1955, the first Negro in Missouri elected to a judgeship--Carl R. Johnson, elected to municipal judge.

KANSAS CITY, MO.; The Kansas City Bar Association in November, 1955, ~~lifted~~ opened membership to Negroes and four now are members.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: Sept. 1955 the released time religious program under the Council of Churches integrated. The program includes 39 public schools, 79 teachers and 142 classes which meet once a week. Both teachers and students integrated.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: ~~With integration of schools~~ April, 1956, a group of Y-Teens--a YWCA sponsored ~~group~~--presented fashion show at Macy's Department with both Negro and white girls participating and modeling clothing. (Gumrukcu)

KANSAS CITY, MO.: Minute Circle Friendly House (neighborhood center) organized a Red Feather Baseball League of nearly 30 teams on an integrated basis, summer of 1955, after a commercial league would not accept an integrated program. (Gumrukcu)

ADD

Presbyterian institution, which admitted its first Negro student in 1954. Hamlett, a faculty member at Knoxville College for Negroes, was hired as a temporary replacement for a Spanish instructor on sabatical leave for the semester. (Sou. School News, Feb. 1956)

MIAMI, FLORIDA--Carpenters District Council of Greater Miami, one of largest AFL unions in Florida, voted a change in early 1955 in the color line. It did not mean the union would accept Negroes as members. It abolished a "gentlemen's agreement" that Negro carpenters would work only on construction jobs in the Negro area and white carpentsrs in the white area. Offialals of the union said that craftsmen of both races would in the future work side by side on the same scaffolds (March 1955, Sou. School News)

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA--Negro and white ministers formed an interracial group to work for better race relations under the auspices of the Fort Myers Ministerial association. (Sou. School News-March, 1955)

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA--April, 1955, a Negro youth, Chester Hedgepeth of Maggie Walker high school, was selected to act as city manager of Richmond on Student Government Day, May, 1955. He was chosen by a Student City Council consisting of seven white and two Negro students from the city's high schools. (Sou. School News, May, 1955)

MIAMI, FLORIDA--The Dade County Council on Community Relations began, in 1955, to hold neighborhood forums at which white and Negro leaders discussed issued raised by integration. An educational program. (Sou. School News, May 1955)

-ADD (F.I.'s research)

OKLAHOMA CITY--Most of the downtown theaters began admitting Negroes without discrimination after May, 1954 (F.D. Moon, principal Douglas High School, Oklahoma City).

~~OKLAHOMA CITY~~

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS--School board voted April 10, 1956, to initiate integration in the schools with a mixed class for auto mechanics students in the fall of 1956. (Arkansas Gazette)

BALTIMORE--Catholic elementary schools desegregated in the fall of 1954. (Southern School News, Jan. 1955)

MARYLAND--The Maryland StateTeachers Association accepted Negroes in 1954 (Sou. School News, ~~August~~ Sept 1954, 1954) There was no Southern School News until Sept 1954.

WEST VIRGINIA--Final merger of West Virginia Education Association (white) and West Virginia State Teacher's Association (Negro) in October, 1954. Committees had been appointed as early as 1948 to plan merger. (Southern School News, Nov. 1954)

MISSISSIPPI--Dr. O.G. Smith, Negro physician, received a scientific membership in Clarksdale and Six Counties Medical Society. This automatically (?) entitled him to membership in state and national medical associations. He is the first Negro to become a member of the Mississippi Association (Jackson Clarion-Ledger, April, 1956).

CAMDEN, DELAWARE--A privately owned rental project (FHA insured) containing 36 units has been constructed since May, 1954. Approximately 10 to 15 per cent of tenants are non-white. It is near Dover, Del. Air Base. (Source: William Stansbury, FHA, Philadelphia, 4/18/56)

RAYNE, LOUISIANA--Clark Village has 76 units and was intended originally for Negroes. However, by the spring of 1956, 13 units were occupied by Negroes and the remainder by whites (Source: Charles C. Beckett, PHA,--letter, april 13, 1956)

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE--An open occupancy for public housing units was announced in December, 1953. By spring, 1956, three projects were integrated completely and one in the process of transition. (Beckett)

TAYLOR,TEXAS--A 70-unit public housing project, with separate areas for white and Negroes had been built. In March, 1956, two Negro families were living in the area initially set aside for whites. (Beckett--April 13, 1956 letter)

CRYSTAL CITY, Texas--A 32-unit low rent housing project originally plannted exclusively for white tenants, but by spring 1956 had four units occupied by Negroes (Beckett)

ST. LOUIS, MO.--On Dec. 28, 1955, the U.S. District Court ruled on a suit brought against the Housing authority, deciding that segregation was a violation of the Constitution and ordering the Housing Authority to cease such segregation. Immediately after, the Authority passed a resolution against further legal proceedings and set out to implement the Court's order. As of spring, 1956, however, only one project, Igoe is integrated, and that was opened to Negroes in July, 1955. Two other projects occupied exclusively by Negroes and two by whites (Beckett)

ADD

engineering firm a Negro draftsman in June, 1954; several architects and building contractors, Negro draftsmen from July 1954, to present; a surgical instrument manufacturer, machinists, March 1956; a shorthand school a Negro teacher for an all-white class, Jan. 1956; a national tire company, several salesmen (allowed to sell to everyone) several salesmen in three N.C. cities, in Jan. 1955; an auto dealer, body repair men in Jan. 1955; a food freezer sales outlet, Negro salesmen for the Negro community, Jan. 1956, and a bottler, auto and machinery maintenance mechanic in Feb. 1956.

NORTH CAROLINA--Also, several larger concerns have hired Negroes in new capacities within the past two years. For example: an electronics manufacturer, has hired both skilled male workers in June 1954 and women office workers Oct. 1954; a hospital a Negro histological technician in July 1954; a federal income tax division a Negro field tax collector in July, 1954, at the same time hiring a Negro male clerk and in Jan. 1956 a woman clerk; a manufacturer of industrial electrical equipment, machinists and tool & die makers in March 1956; two department stores, stock and sales personnel in Sept. 1955, and a textile manufacturer, a retail salesman Jan. 1956.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI--A carburetor manufacturer hired Negroes in a skilled capacity for the first time in past two years. (Livermore, Pres. Cmte. on govt. contracts)

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS--Little Rock office of the Employment Security Division abolished separate entrances for white and Negro applicants in April, 1956. (It the last ESD office in the state to make the change) (Little Rock Gazette 4/24/56)

VIRGINIA--The Virginia Transit Co., operating in Richmond and Norfolk, declared an end to segregation on its buses, in the wake of the Supreme Court action on the S.C. bus case--April, 1956; the Fairfield Transit Co. and the Petersburg-Hopewell Bus. Co followed suit; Virginia Trailways said it had not been segregating passengers since January, 1956; Charlottesville-Albermarle Bus Co. spokesman said their line had dropped segregation some time ago. (Washington Post and Times Herald, April 29, 1956)

NORTH CAROLINA--The Duke Power Co. said it complying with the Supreme Court bus decision, but did not expect any great change in its bus operations at Durham and Greensboro. (AP, April 25, 1956)

ADD

BALTIMORE--Housing Authority on June 25, 1954, said race no longer would be considered in selecting tenants. By April, 1956, four low rent projects have been integrated, seven are all Negro and seven all white (Beckett).

BEAUMONT, TEXAS--Thirty-two Negroes promoted in 1956 at Magnolia Petroleum Company from labor department to "process mechanical division." (Source: NAACP Newsletter, april 12, 1956)

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY--Mrs. Frances Parrish became executive supervisor for Division of Recreation after May, 1954, supervising both white and Negro persons. (Source: C.H. Parrish, April 1956)

~~ARKANSAS~~ ROGERS, ARKANSAS--Disciples of Christ in state convention elected the Rev. B.H. Armstrong of Scott to Board of Managers of Arkansas Christian Missionary Society. He is the first Negro to be elected to the Board. (Arkansas Gazette, April 21, 1956)

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA--In December, 1954, the St. Petersburg Ministers Association admitted Negro clergymen to full membership. (Source: Sou. School News, Jan. 1955)

NEW ORLEANS--Gilbert Porterfield, New Orleans Negro, was added to the staff of Rep. F.E. Hebert (D-La) to assist in matters concerning Negroes on congressional level--late 1954. (Sou. School News, Jan. 1955)

LOUISIANA--Sept. 1954, Louisiana had its first white-Negro football game. Xavier of New Orleans, Negro college, played and defeated an all-white team from Keesler Air Force Base. (Sou. School News, Nov. 1954)

NASHVILLE, TENN.--Oct. 1954, first known game between a white and a Negro college football team in Tenn. Fis (Negro) played Taylor Univ. of Upland, Ind. in Nashville. Fisk had played white basketball teams previously. (Sou. School News. Nov. 1954)

ALBERMARLE, VIRGINIA--League of Women Voters in Albermarle admitted first Negro member in the fall of 1954. Four other of the 11 League chapters in the state already had Negro members. (Source: Mrs. Carl Marcy, pres. Va. League--4/16/56)

NORTH CAROLINA--League of Women voters admitted Negroes in Charlotte, fall, 1954; in Durham fall, 1954, and in Raleigh, spring 1955. (Source: Mrs. H.H. Walter, state pres., 4/12/56)

OKLAHOMA CITY--Late 1955 or early 1956 segregation signs removed from city hall restrooms and city buildings were opened to all races. On Feb. 8, 1956, city councilmen went on record in support of city manager's policy of putting gradual end to segregation in all city buildings and on all city property, including parks.

TENNESSEE--A furniture manufacturer in Tennessee for the first time hired Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers in March, 1956 (Mayes Behrman, Am. Friends Service Cmte, Greensboro, N.C.)

NORTH CAROLINA--Several small firms in North Carolina have hired Negroes to positions not before open to them--since 1954. For example: a prosthetic laboratory hired a technician in July, 1954; a small civil

ADD

CHESTERTOWN, MD --The Board of Education announced April, 1956, that Kent County pupils may apply for admission to any school in the county desegregating process. School Superintendent Reade W. Corr said transfer requests"will be reviewed by the Board and handled in accordance with established policies, available facilities and administrative feasibility." The policy was recommended by an advisory committee made up of white and Negro members. About 30 per cent of the 3,000 school population is Negro. Similar desegregation policies adopted by Queen Annes, Wicomico and Talbot.

MEMPHIS URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

For Social Service Among Negroes • AFFILIATED: *National Urban League*
Memphis and Shelby County Community Chest • *Memphis Council of Social Agencies*
Phone 8-2088 • 546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

J. A. McDaniel, *Executive Secretary*

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Rev. Chas. F. Williams

May 2, 1956

Miss F. B. Irving, Field Secretary
Southern Regional Council
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

I regret very much that I have not been able to keep up with my correspondence in the past four or five months.

I am very sorry to inform you that since May 17, 1954, there have been no changes relative to Desegregation in Memphis and West Tennessee. You might be interested in knowing that the ministers of this City, White and Negro Alliances, have agreeded to hold two joint meetings yearly.

I trust that I shall have better news for you in the-not-too-distant-future.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. McDaniel
re

J. A. McDaniel

JAMc/v

Marjorie McCullough Memphis
Social Agencies

Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church

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740 RUSH STREET
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN 2-3707

A. DUDLEY WARD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MAY 2, 1956

MRS. FLORENCE B. IRVING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR MRS. IRVING:

I HAVE NOT THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE WHICH YOU HAVE ASKED FOR IN YOUR APRIL 23RD LETTER.

THERE HAVE BEEN GREAT ADVANCES IN CERTAIN SPOTS, BUT TO GIVE YOU SPECIFIC ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS WHICH YOU ASK, I AM AFRAID I AM AT A LOSS.

WITH VERY BEST REGARDS AND GOOD WISHES, I AM

SINCERELY YOURS,

A. Dudley Ward

A. DUDLEY WARD

ADW:NW

May 3, 1956

Mr. J. Phillip Waring
Executive Director
Jacksonville Urban League
610 W. Duval Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Waring:

Your report on integration in the Jacksonville area was very helpful, and we were glad to learn of the progress there. I'd be grateful if you could clarify one or two points.

Have the Negroes who are working at Jacksonville Naval Air Station been employed since May 1954 or does the integration since 1954 apply to use of facilities? Would it be possible to get the number, if not the names, of the large insurance companies who've employed Negro agents since May 1954? Has the integration of Negro ward leaders and local political representatives been within the Democratic Party, rather than the Republic Party? How many CIO unions have integrated since May 1954, and does this refer to membership, meetings, and use of union facilities?

Thank you very much for the information sent us.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

May 3, 1956

Professor O. D. Duncan
Department of Sociology
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Professor Duncan:

Some information on integration in Oklahoma has come to our attention since Mr. Fleming wrote you. If this is not covered in the report being sent the Council, would it be possible to find out if the following are accurate and if they occurred since May 1954.

OKLAHOMA CITY

Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Catholic Hospital and the Veterans Administration Hospital employ Negroes as medical technicians, research chemists, and nurses.

Negro patients are accepted and served without discrimination at the Catholic Hospital, Crippled Children's Hospital, Children's Convalescent Hospital and Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation.

Two Negroes are on staff of Nursing School of University Hospital.

There is no discrimination in cafeteria and restrooms of the state capitol.

There is no discrimination in seating and use of facilities of municipal auditorium.

Seating in intrastate transportation is unsegregated.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

May 3, 1956

Mr. J. Phillip Waring
Executive Director
Jacksonville Urban League
610 W. Duval Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Waring:

Your report on integration in the Jacksonville area was very helpful, and we were glad to learn of the progress there. I'd be grateful if you could clarify one or two points.

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Thank you very much for the information sent us.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 4, 1956

Miss Almita S. Robinson
American Friends Service Committee
Job Opportunities Project for Minorities
2600 Flora Street
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Miss Robinson:

Thank you for the additional information on placements since May 1954. Would it be possible to determine which of these are jobs Negroes have been placed in. The present listing seemingly includes Latin Americans as well as Negroes.

Sincerely,

Florence B Irving
Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

All of the jobs mentioned were filled by Negroes.
ASRobinson

May 4, 1956

Miss Almita S. Robinson
American Friends Service Committee
Job Opportunities Project for Minorities
2600 Flora Street
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Miss Robinson:

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Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

May 4, 1956

Mr. Perry A. Taylor
Executive Secretary
The Urban League of
Greater Little Rock
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of April 26th. We requested your help because we thought the Urban League might have had more information on integration than the Arkansas Council. In view of the full program of the Council, Mr. Fleming thinks we should not ask you or Mr. Mercer to conduct a survey at this time.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

The Urban League
OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

914 GAINES STREET LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS Phone FRanklin 2-6592

PERRY A. TAYLOR
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FRANK A. YOUNG, SR.

April 26, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

Your letter of March 29 requesting our assistance with your inventory of desegregation since May 17, 1954 came at my busiest time during the year, preparing for a career conference on April 13. That was one reason I am late answering it. Another reason was since I am on the executive committee of the Arkansas Council of Human Relations I knew Chris Mercer had sent to Mr. Harold Fleming, your assistant director for information, answers to the same questionnaire I received. Being cognizant of his answers I had nothing to add.

I might add that Negroes and whites have been mixing on public transportation for two days with no conflicts. Another thing which needs mentioning is that in September 1954 three Negro doctors were permitted to practice in local hospitals; and since that time four have been accepted as members in the Pulaski County Medical Society.

If the information you have on Arkansas is not adequate please let me or the Council On Human Relations know and we will try to conduct a survey on our own for more information. Should they?

Sincerely,

Perry A. Taylor

Perry A. Taylor

PAT/sw

May 4, 1956

Mr. Harold A. Odom
Racial Relations Officer
Fort Worth Regional Office
300 West Vickery Boulevard
Room 200
Fort Worth 4, Texas

Dear Mr. Odum:

Thank you for your letter of April 18th.

Mr. Beckett's report was very helpful.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

300 West Vickery Blvd., Room 2000
Fort Worth 4, Texas

April 18, 1956

In reply please refer to
FW:RR:V

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

The letter from Mr. Charles C. Beckett, Chief Aide to the Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Racial Relations, to you gives the information you requested in your letter to me dated April 4, 1956, about desegregation in Low-Rent Public Housing for Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Very truly yours,

Harold A. Odom

HAROLD A. ODOM
Racial Relations Officer
Fort Worth Regional Office

May 4, 1956

Mr. D. Eldred Rinehart, Chairman
Republican State Central Committee
of Maryland
1112 Fidelity Building
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Mr. Rinehart:

Thank you for your recent letter. While May 1954 is the starting date for our present survey, it is good to know that progress in Maryland was previously underway.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF MARYLAND

1112 FIDELITY BUILDING
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

D. ELDRED RINEHART, CHAIRMAN
STANLEY SCHERR, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. VAUGHN E. RICHARDSON, VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. BESSIE D. VANE, SECRETARY
CHARLES S. JACKSON, TREASURER
WM. REID, ASST. TREAS.

May 1, 1956

M's Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear M's Irving:

I am happy to reply to your letter of April 25th concerning the inventory you are taking with reference to desegregation.

Although I can understand why you have selected May, 1954, as the date with which to begin your survey, I find it difficult to reply with specific reference to this date. Negroes have actively participated in the Republican Party of Maryland for much longer than this two year period.

To my personal knowledge there are fourteen members of the State Central Committee who are Negroes including one statewide officer and four officers for the City of Baltimore. The present Committee was elected in June, 1954, but this was certainly not the first time it included Negro members.

In November, 1954, Senator Harry A. Cole and Delegate Emory R. Cole, both Republicans in Baltimore City, were the first Negores elected to the Maryland State Legislature.

On the appointive side, you are no doubt familiar with our Governor McKeldin's fine record in this field since his election in 1950 and his reelection in 1954. Thinking of the Federal picture I immediately recall that Senator Butler has placed a competent young Negro lawyer in the District Attorney's office and that our Deputy U. S. Marshal in Baltimore is a Negro.

You ask about Party gatherings since 1954. Again may I point out that Negroes have participated in and been responsible for various obligations in Party gatherings in Maryland since a much earlier date.

Hoping this information is of value to you in your research.

Sincerely yours,

D. Eldred Rinehart
Chairman

May 4, 1956

Mr. Ralph J. Andrews, Director
North Carolina Recreation Commission
Education Building Annex - Room 134
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Andrews:

Dr. A. E. Weatherford suggested that I write you for information on improvements in recreation in North Carolina.

The Southern Regional Council wishes to learn of new services and facilities that have been made available to Negroes since May 1954. We would appreciate it if you would tell us if there have been any positive changes in North Carolina in the field of recreation since that date. If there are facilities which have been opened to Negroes so that use is now biracial, please tell us of these.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

May 4, 1956

Mr. S. W. Miller
State and Finance Chairman
Republican Party of Mississippi
539 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you very much for the information on Negro participation in Mississippi's Republican Party.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

539 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi
April 30, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Madam:

Your letter of April 25th has been received and carefully noted.

It is a fact that things a e very tight in Mississippi and certainly it is the cellar state. Even though we are at the botton, there are some bright spots.

Politically, Negroes have not been elected to any office since the ruling of the Supreme Court in 1954, but the fact remains that the Negro heads the Black and Tan G.O.P. Party in Mississippi. Honorable Perry Howard is National Committeeman, S. W. Miller is State Chairman.

We are electing fifteen (15) delegates to the National Convention in San Francisci, California for August 20th. That delegation will be mixed half and half. These delegates come from all areas of Mississippi.

The spirit of Mississippi is to eliminate Negroes from politics and registration, first, by intimidation; second, by Indindoes, and third, by fright and fear.

I hope the body of this letter will give you the information you seek.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

S. W. Miller

S. W. Miller,
State and Finance Chairman
Republican Party of Mississippi

SWM:bag

SAME LETTER SENT TO: Maceo Smith, Dallas, Texas
Reuben A. Clay, Richmond, Virginia
William McKinney, St. Louis, Missouri

April 6, 1956

Mr. William T. Stansberry
Race Relations Advisor
Federal Housing Administration
Robinson Building
15th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Stansberry:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states from May 1954 to the present. Mr. A. L. Thompson suggested that we write you for information on FHA insured housing in Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Please tell us the developments and residential areas in which open occupancy has been initiated since May 1954. In which of these areas have the residents been predominantly of one race? Please indicate if the neighborhood was formerly composed of white residents and if there has been an accelerated movement of these persons from the area. To what extent does FHA encourage developers and financing agencies to establish open occupancy policies? If it is known, please give the approximate date each area became open to Negro residents.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and would greatly appreciate any information you could give us by that date.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

Same to: Clarence A. Laws, Field Secretary, NAACP
1821 Orleans Avenue, New Orleans, La.

~~Charles A. McLean, Field Secretary~~

Robert W. Saunders, Field Secretary
1404½ Central Avenue
Tampa, Florida

E. C. Washington, Jr., Field Secretary
1718 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas

April 6, 1956

Frank Smith, Field Secretary
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Southeastern Regional Secretary, NAACP
1630 Fourth Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution. In order that complete information may be obtained, we would appreciate your telling us of any desegregation that you know of within your area. We are fairly familiar with public school situation, but would welcome information on any of the other fields on the enclosed list.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and hope that we may hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 6, 1956

Director, Human Relations Institute
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware

Dear Sir:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly for mass distribution.

The Council would like to learn of all instances in which Negroes in Delaware may use or participate in services, employment, membership, or facilities closed to them before May 1954. We are fairly familiar with the situation in education. If the Institute has information on desegregation in the other fields on the enclosed list, we would appreciate your telling us of these cases. If it is known, please give the approximate date and any limitations of desegregation. Could you refer us to other human relations groups or persons who could also inform us of integration in Delaware.

We are trying to gather all the facts for our project by April 20th, and hope that we may hear from you by that date.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

April 6, 1956

Mr. Thomas Colgan
American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Colgan:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may evenutally be published jointly for mass distribution.

We've had difficulty finding a good source of information for Delaware in areas other than public education. Irene Osborne suggested that we ask you the names of persons or organizations who might tell us of desegregation in any of the fields on the enclosed list. We'd appreciate any help you can give us.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

May 7, 1956

Mr. Sam Barefield
Director of the Wesley Foundation
Mississippi Southern College
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Barefield:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheets are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report.

Please tell us if you are aware of any integrated activity among student groups in Mississippi that has been initiated since May 1954. We would like to use this information in a statistical summary, but would not identify any cases which you wish treated confidentially.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

May 7, 1956

Monsignor Felix Pitt
Chancery Office, Catholic Cathedral
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Monsignor Pitt:

The Southern Regional Council would like to have as complete a picture as possible of integration in Catholic schools since May 1954.

Could you tell us the Catholic elementary and secondary schools in Kentucky which Negro students have started attending since May 1954? We would also appreciate any information you could give us on integration in Catholic organizations, hospitals or other facilities.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

May 7, 1956

Mr. Sam Barefield
Director of the Wesley Foundation
Mississippi Southern College
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Barefield:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheets are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report.

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Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

May 8, 1956

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

Thank you for your recent letter. We would be happy to meet with you on May 15 at the time you find most convenient.

If it is agreeable with you, the Council office would be a suitable place for conferring. We are located in Room 432, Wesley Memorial Building, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. You may phone us at Lamar 1809 or Walnut 7963.

We shall look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

May 7, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving,
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Thank you for your letter of April 18 and April 30th. I am sorry for the delay in replying but I have just returned to my desk in the National Office and this is the first opportunity I have had to answer your letters.

I am most anxious to be of every assistance to you and to the Council on the project you have described. I am able to report several significant instances of desegregation in industrial employment in the South. I plan to be in Atlanta on the 15th of May, and if possible, I shall meet with you for the purpose of reporting on these developments. These include oil and chemical refineries in Texas and Louisiana, the ladies' garment manufacturing industries in Atlanta, etc. I hope this will be satisfactory.

Extreme time limitations do not permit me to send a detailed written report at this time. If you will be available for a meeting on the 15th may I request that you communicate with my office at your earliest convenience indicating time and place for our discussion.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill
Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
csae-1707-afl-cio

Get More Members in 1956!

Rec. May 10 195-
Source: ?

ACTIVITIES OF GROUPS
THAT ARE ACTUALLY DESEGREGATED OR INTEGRATED
IN THE KNOXVILLE AREA

May 8, 1956

Knoxville Academy of Medicine (1955)

Lawson McGhee Library - Branches: one staffed by Negroes
Central Library open and used by any citizen.

Tennessee Valley Authority in all its activities throughout the Valley.

Knox County Democratic Executive Committee.
(Knox County Democratic Primary Board, temporary)

Knoxville Council of Church Women: Board and membership

Ministerial Associations: 1950

Associated Evangelical Churches of Knoxville (formerly known as Council of Churches): 1951.. Negroes on board

Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church

Fire Department: 10 Negroes, all at #4, E. Clinch

Police Department: 1918 (Ernest E. Scruggs) 12 Negroes out of total 155

DPW: in 1930's, continuously since 1948 -- 6-8 out of total 31 professional staff

Youth Service: 1951

Children's Bureau: 1944 (Miss Jessie Glanton, MA, Atlanta U.)

Planning Commission

General Hospital Staff

Juvenile Court probation officers: 2 out of total 6

YMCA and YWCA: separate housing and staffs, integrated staff planning and some integrated use of main buildings

Teachers' inservice training programs

~~NAACP 1955~~

NCCJ: since formation, circa 1946..board and membership

League of Women Voters: 1951...always by national policy

AAUW: none, but open to all qualified college women

~~IVA~~

Fellowship House
Joint Committee

Individual Negroes on:
Assistant District Attorney

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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May 10, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Your letter of April 25 to Mr. Dewey Daniel, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has been handed to me for answer.

The Kentucky 1954 elections involved only Congressional races. There were no negro candidates for Congress in Kentucky.

In 1955 Kentucky elected its State Senators, members of its House of Representatives, its Governor, and in Louisville elected members of the Board of Aldermen. The Republican Party nominated one negro for the House of Representatives. This candidate was defeated. The Republican Party nominated one negro for the Board of Aldermen of the City of Louisville, but the Democrats defeated the entire Republican ticket.

In 1955 the Republican Party elected its new Party officials for the ensuing four years through conventions held at the county, district and state levels. There were many negro delegates to the county, district and state conventions. From Louisville and Jefferson County, which comprises the Third Congressional District, there were approximately 70 negro delegates and approximately 75 negro alternate delegates to both the Third District Convention and the State Convention. As the result of actions at these conventions, the Republican City and County Executive Committee for Louisville and Jefferson County now has two negro members, one of whom is Vice Chairman of the Committee, and another a member of the three man organization committee. The Republican State Central Committee has two negro

members - one from the Third Congressional District and one from the Eighth Congressional District, which is traditionally Republican.

The Republican Congressman from the Third District of Kentucky has a negro for one of his secretaries. I believe that this is the first time a Kentucky Congressman has had a negro secretary.

Except as stated, none of the nominations or elections to the committees are first. For many years the Republican Party has nominated and on many occasions elected a negro to the State Legislature. It has on more than one occasion nominated a negro for the Board of Aldermen of the City of Louisville. For years the State Central Committee has had one or more negro members, and this is likewise true of the Republican City and County Executive Committee of Jefferson County.

Trusting that this information will be helpful, I am

Very truly yours,

Thos. S. Dawson
Attorney for Republican
State Central Committee

TSD:n

cc: Mr. Dewey Daniel

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE COMMISSIONER

May 10, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

Your recent letter, addressed to Commissioner Norman P. Mason, has been referred to me for reply.

Our records do not indicate that there are any open-occupancy developments which have been initiated with FHA assistance in the 17 southern or border states since May 1954. As you have indicated in your letter, this agency is working closely with another group concerned with the same problem and our field offices are cooperating to supply such information as is available.

I think you will be interested to know that Commissioner Mason continues to give serious concern and positive leadership to encouraging builders and lenders to supply needed housing for all qualified buyers on an unrestricted basis.

Very truly yours,

George W. Snowden

George W. Snowden
Minority Group Housing Advisor

RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE

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May 11, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

In answer to your letter addressed to me, as well as the one addressed to Mr. Hedgespeth, I am enclosing copy of a statement which I prepared for Dr. Marion of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. I hope that this supplies the information you requested. If it does not, I shall be glad to supply any addition - and specific - information that we can get, if you will let me know.

The fact that Mr. Hedgespeth left our agency on January 31, and that up to now we have been unable to secure a replacement is the reason for the delay in getting this statement to you.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Hall

Wiley A. Hall,
Executive Secretary.

WAH/b
Encl.

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

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May 11, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Your letter of April 23 to Dr. J. Oscar Lee has been referred to me for reply.

It must be said that the data which we have gathered in our last research are dated around 1950 - 51. Since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, we have not undertaken a survey or sampling. We are not compiling a list classified in relation to this date, since the cases that have come to our attention and which have been examined in varying degrees, do not reveal any particular relationship to this date chronologically in their development of racial inclusiveness. This may not be a valid deduction. The press of time prohibits us from exploring the implied hypothesis any further at this time.

May I mention several cases of racially inclusive congregations which have occurred since the Supreme Court decision. There is the Episcopal Church in Williamsburg, Virginia - the minister of this church is the Reverend H. D. Craighill. Again, in Houston Texas the Reverend Paul Seastrand pastors the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church which has reported a number of Negro youth in their Sunday School. Also it is reported by the parish worker of this last mentioned church, that she lives in an integrated apartment house in Houston. The Reverend Jan Bengtson, 9 Kearsarge Street, Boston, Massachusetts, is the research worker of a project participated in by about six Lutheran denominations. One of these six is the United Lutheran Church in America which also was one of the denominations in the research which I mentioned above as dated 1950 - 51. From my unpublished thesis I would like to quote the following footnote reference to this denomination:

> A follow-up aspect of another study now in process which includes the United Lutheran Church in America, reveals some significant findings. Using the same criteria for inclusiveness as used in this study, it is reported that in 1954, 170 churches were racially inclusive as compared with 111 reported (1950) by this survey. Ninety-three of the 170 congregations reported American Negroes as members or in attendance.

 May 11, 1956

> Comparative figures of the two studies for the 18 Southern States and the District of Columbia are as follows: This study reveals that in 1950 there were in those states 7 racially inclusive ULC congregations. In 1954 the later study reports 22 racially inclusive ULC congregations within the same states. This represents more than 200% gain in this area. Four of the new instances of racially inclusive congregations came from as many new states. Each of these indicated that American Negroes were associated in the congregations.

You will see that this indicates a direction and possibly a continuation of the rate which seems to have developed sometime between 1941 and 1951.

The United Church Women of the state of West Virginia (about 1000 in number) met on May one and two in Parkersburg. The American Baptist and the National Baptist had their first joint meeting of its kind in West Virginia at this time. It is reported that they plan to continue.

We have a number of other cases of churches becoming racially inclusive reported to us during the last year and a half but because we are not sure of the actual date of their physical accomplishment of this phenomena, we will not burden you by listing this.

May I say in conclusion that we will be very much interested in learning of the design and methodology of your research and naturally eagerly await any light which such research may throw on the relationship (causal or otherwise) between this historic decision and this phenomena of inclusiveness in the Protestant churches. May I add one word with reference to the two churches that I have listed. I suggest that if you wish to publicize them you secure clearance from the minister of each church.

Cordially yours,

Alfred S. Kramer

Alfred S. Kramer
Associate Executive Director

ASK:ELW

North Carolina Recreation Commission

DIRECTOR
RALPH J. ANDREWS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JAMES S. STEVENS, JR.
RECREATION SPECIALIST
VIRGINIA GREGORY
RECREATION SPECIALIST
LONNIE POWELL

EDUCATION BUILDING—ROOM 134
TEL. 4-3611 EXT. 7431
Raleigh, N. C.

RECREATION CONSULTANTS
HAROLD D. MEYER
A. E. WEATHERFORD
THOMAS I. HINES

May 14, 1956

MEMORANDUM

To: Florence B. Irving

From: The North Carolina Recreation Commission

Subject: Recreation in North Carolina

There has been in inspiring development of recreation areas, facilities and programs in North Carolina over the past several years. Much of this has followed the modern national trend of the recreation field which is to set up the functional neighborhood as the logical and proper base for effective and successful operation of recreation program.

Since factors of economics, racial and social compatibility help to determine the boundaries of such functional neighborhoods they are stressed because experience has demonstrated that they are important determinants in the success of any recreation program. Since the purposes of recreation developments in North Carolina are for the recreation advantage of its people and have not been used to crusade either for or against anything else it has been considered foolish, and of disservice to our citizens who allocate money for recreation, to attempt to do anything which would lessen the per dollar return in recreation, to these citizens.

Out of this conscientious effort to render the greatest return in recreation service for every dollar which is spent for it has come, in the words of one of our States' leading Negro citizens, "one of the greatest of all State factors in the fine racial relationships which have been developed in North Carolina. Recreation in North Carolina, by tending to the business of recreation, has gained the respect, support and approval of all North Carolina people and has, thus, worked to the individual and group advantage thereby."

Negro citizens in North Carolina, who are served by municipal recreation departments are generally receiving greater benefits per capita of population and, certainly, per dollar of tax returns, than other citizens who receive municipal recreation services. It has become a professional field of work for Negro personnel whose people receive salaries on the same basis as white recreation workers. We have, right now, a single request in this office, for example, for six professionally trained Negro recreation workers who are to be hired at a single unit. Their starting pay will be, it is thought, in the neighborhood of $4100.

We do not, in the North Carolina Recreation Commission, keep records on all aspects of recreation in North Carolina. We, sometimes, wish we had greater facilities to do so for we often have need for such data. We do not keep, for example, summaries of areas, facilities, or program by races, by sex, by age or by rural or urban use. It has usually been adequate for us to know that they are for the recreation of North Carolina people. We are aware, however, of five golf courses in North Carolina on which all races, all ages, and both sexes play and that such use is not of recent development in all of these cases.

We know that planned recreation, in North Carolina, is close to the hearts of our people, that it has earned the support, respect and gratitude of all of the racial and other groups in this State. It has never become a political football nor has it successfully been invaded by groups whose basic purposes are other than recreation in nature. Negro people have many times helped to carry local bond and tax elections for they have seen planned recreation in operation and have experience upon which to base their confidence in it.

We will be happy to serve you further if that becomes possible.

Ralph J. Andrews

INTEGRATION SERVICE INCORPORATED
749 Walker Avenue
Memphis 6, Tennessee
May 15, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

H 2 LO
CR 2 Mhg 5/24/56

Dear Miss Irving:

Will you be kind enough to turn over the enclosed check to the proper person in your office. It is for materials sold at the May 5th Conference, here. All the other sale items on consignment were shipped to you last week by parcel post, accompanied by an explanatory post card. The reason that you get back the total of cash and printed matter that exceeds your total of consignment, is that Dr. Mitchel, when here, tossed in an additional handful of items. We appreciate both your contribution of materials and Dr. Mitchel's two fine speeches, on which I have heard very enthusiastic comments since the Conference.

Now for your letter of May 7.

On your paragraph 1, let me state three things. (1), The talk that I gave, together with the charts, is being mimeographed by LeMoyne College and Dr. Mitchel will receive a copy of it. (2), The study of integration and social agencies in Memphis, to which Dr. Mitchel referred, was made by the Community Council and myself between 1948 and 1951. If I correctly understand you, this will have no value for your present study. However, if you wish to see a copy of this, I shall be glad to lend you my final copy if you will promise to return it shortly and certainly. (3), To the best of my knowledge and belief, no one in Memphis has made any survey since May, 1954 of progress in integration locally. I shall be glad to present your questionaire to our Board in its June meeting and to jot down for you any facts of this nature, with which any of us are acquainted from our general familiarity with the community. I am afraid that this is all that we can do as obviously such a survey, covering a city of 400,000 people would require a large staff and resources and influential contacts.

With regard to the Crump Memorial Hospital, the situation is highly complex and I do not believe answering your questions, as they stand,

would ~~will~~ give you a true picture. This Hospital was set up by the City to meet certain specific needs of the Negro Community. In 1948, when the drive for this Hospital was launched by local groups, there were three large, accredited, private hospitals for white patients, each with a school of nursing; no accredited hospitals for Negro patients. The City had one of the largest medical centers in the nation, comprising the University of Tennessee Medical College, School of Nursing and research units; the City hospitals which were used as Teaching Hospitals by U. T.; state and federal hospitals; and specialised private hospitals. All of these were and are tied together in highly complex administrative "courtesy" arrangements. Thus, white physicians, medical students, nurses, student nurses, and patients, both indigent and pay, could and can draw upon these total resources. Negroes were related to the picture solely as indigent patients at ~~publicly charged and~~ public hospitals. There was no way for Negroes to benefit from this vast medical resource as private patients, nurses or student nurses, medical students, or physicians. The Crump Memorial Hospital and its affiliated City of Memphis Hospital School of Nursing were designed to meet these particular needs. It was built with city and federal funds. It is doubtful, therefore, whether it could legally enforce all-Negro use. However, it is a member of the City Hospital that takes care of both races. So, in practice and in policy, it is designed primarily, to benefit Negroes, and is a Negro unit, as to patients, just as some wards are Negro wards. The private patients who are given preference, now receive the benefit of all medical resources. Negro physicians, who qualify, may and do serve on the staff of this Hospital Unit. There are, of course, not nearly enough Negro physicians, nurses or hospital personnel with the necessary qualifications to staff the entire hospital, at this time. Therefore, this staff will be integrated for some time to come. To be on this staff, a physician must be a member of the American Medical Association; for this he must be a member of the Shelby County Medical Society; to make this possible the local society has opened its doors to qualified Negro doctors for professional, non-social membership. These Negro physicians now have access, on behalf of their patients, to the enormous, technical and consultative resources of the Medical Center. The School of Nursing (Certificate) opened with 25 Negro students in January, 1956; the Hospital opened for patients in March, 1956.

I think you may see why it is impossible for me to answer you in terms of a strict or arbitrary classification as to integration or segregation.

Your last question as to schools, parks, and playgrounds is quite easy to answer. The answer to the first part is no. The answer to the second is "the first".

If you have any further questions, I will do what I can to answer them but I hope this covers the main points.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret C. McCulloch
Margaret C. McCulloch, Exec. Sec.

May 22
MMP

At this point the student typing for me walked out announcing that as exams were coming she was through. — Such are the vicissitudes of shoestring operations. Sorry for the delay

May 7, 1956

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch, Executive Secretary
Integration Service, Inc.
749 Walker Avenue
Memphis 6, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. Dr. Mitchell told us that he talked with you recently and that you had made a study of integration in some agencies and services in Memphis. Please tell us about the integration that has occurred since May 1954. We want to learn of specific cases of integration and when they occurred. The fields on the enclosed list are being surveyed.

We would also appreciate more information on items that have appeared in Integration Service Bulletin.

1. When were Negro physicians and Negro nurses first used at the Crump Memorial Hospital? Are these nurses and physicians serving only Negro patients or both white and Negro patients? Was the Crump Hospital opened to Negro and white patients at the same time or have Negro patients been accepted more recently? Are there segregated or integrated areas for patients?

2. Was the Memphis City Committee on schools, parks and playground operative before May 1954? Have Negroes been members since its inception or were those referred to in the February Bulletin the first Negro appointees?

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

JACKSONVILLE URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

610 W. DUVAL ST. TEL. ELgin 6-4292

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~~L. W. Aarons~~
~~Executive Secretary~~

May 16, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

In answer to your letter may I state the following:

Negroes have been employed at the Jacksonville Air Base for the past fifteen years and the program of integration was introduced prior to the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

Integration of Negro Ward Leaders has been accomplished within the Democratic Party since 1954. The Republican Party has been totally integrated for many years.

Very important since my letter to you has been the official nomination in the Democratic Primary of May 8th, (tantamount to election in Florida) of young Negro attorney Ernest D. Jackson as a Justice of the Peace (judge). This will mark the first time a Negro has been selected to a public office in Jacksonville for forty years. He will serve in an integrated setting when he is seated in 1957.

Two large white insurance companies have employed Negro agents within the past six months.

It is our understanding that two CIO Unions have instituted integrated membership meetings.

A Red Feather Agency

Member of the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies
Affiliated with the National Urban League.

Add under "Health and Hospitals," in my questionnaire to you -- The Negro Professional Nurses Association is thoroughly integrated and hold integrated meetings with Negroes serving as officers.

I hope this information will be helpful to the survey.

Cordially yours,

J. Philip Waring

J. Philip Waring
Executive Director

JPW/jvm

May 18, 1956

Colonel Thomas S. Ivey
4th Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
1100 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Colonel Ivey:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the integration that has occurred in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both groups are surveying a number of fields in addition to the Military services.

If there has been integration in the Marine Corps Reserve in Delaware, would you tell us the specific Reserve units which Negroes have joined since May 1954. Please indicate the location and if this represents the first time Negroes have belonged to each of these units.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

May 18, 1956

Miss Muriel S. Outlaw
Secretary to Mr. Hill
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, New York

Dear Miss Outlaw:

Please tell Mr. Hill that we shall look forward to talking with him on May 29th or May 30th.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

May 12, 1956

VIA AIRMAIL

Miss Florence B. Irving,
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

An emergency development has interrupted Mr. Hill's schedule and, therefore, he will not be able to arrive in Atlanta until May 29th. We sincerely hope that this will not be beyond the deadline date for your project, however, as the Association and Mr. Hill would like to be of every possible assistance. I am sure you can understand that on occasion emergency developments force changes in traveling schedules.

Mr. Hill telephoned me this morning and asked that I inform you of the change in his plans and that he would be arriving in Atlanta the afternoon of May 29th.

Sincerely,

Muriel S. Outlaw

Muriel S. Outlaw
Secretary to Mr. Hill

csae-1707-afl-cio

May 18, 1956

Colonel Walter R. Lytz
8th Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
6th Floor Lowich Building
2026 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Colonel Lytz :

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the integration that has occurred in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both groups are surveying a number of fields in addition to the military services.

If there has been integration in the Marine Corps Reserve in your district, would you tell us the specific Reserve units which Negroes have joined since May 1954. Please indicate the location and if this represents the first time Negroes have belonged to each of these units.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

Republican national committee
1625 I Street, Northwest, Washington 6, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-6800
10

LEONARD W. HALL
CHAIRMAN

VAL J. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR OF MINORITIES

May 22, 1956

Miss Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Price:

Upon receipt of your letter of May 14, I requested Mr. Joseph Clark in the Post Office Department to supply the information you requested. — No reply as of June 26, 1956

I hope that by now he has complied. If not, please let me know and I will contact him again.

Sincerely,

Val J. Washington

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS
FOURTH MARINE CORPS RESERVE & RECRUITMENT DISTRICT
1100 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 46, PENNSYLVANIA

IN REPLY REFER TO

8:FAC:cck
A3-1/1
23 May 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My Dear Miss Irving,

In your letter of 18 May 1956 you asked if there were any Marine Corps Reserve Units in the State of Delaware which Negroes have joined since May 1954. You also inquired as to the location of the units and whether or not Negroes belonged to the units prior to that date.

Please be advised that the Sixteenth Rifle Company, USMCR, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Foot of Madison Street, Wilmington, Delaware, is the only Marine Corps Reserve Unit in the State of Delaware under this Headquarters. Fifteen (15) Negroes have joined this Company since May 1954. However this does not represent the first time a Negro has joined the unit, as integration existed prior to that date.

Sincerely,

T. S. IVEY
Colonel, U. S, Marine Corps
Director

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH MARINE CORPS RESERVE AND RECRUITMENT DISTRICT
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

21 May 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Miss Irving:

Your letter of 18 May 1956 requesting information concerning the progress of integration within the Marine Corps Reserve is acknowledged.

The Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve do not practice segregation. The requirements for enlistment are set forth in the Marine Corps Manual, paragraph 5419 and in brief are based only upon citizenship, age, and mental, moral and physical requirements.

Since there is no segregation practiced, no separate statistics are maintained on enlistees by race, and without an extensive survey of all personnel joined since May 1954 it would be impossible to furnish you the data requested in paragraph two of your letter.

I trust that the foregoing information satisfactorily serves your purpose.

Very truly yours.

J. R. Lanigan

J. R. LANIGAN
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Director

May 18, 1956

Colonel John R. Lanigan
5th Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
Building No. 4, Henderson Hall
Arlington 8, Virginia

Dear Colonel Lanigan:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the integration that has occurred in the seventeen Southern and border states since May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both groups are surveying a number of fields in addition to the military services.

If there has been integration in the Marine Corps Reserve in your district, would you tell us the specific Reserve units which Negroes have joined since May 1954. Please indicate the location and if this represents the first time Negroes have belonged to each of these units.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys

ARCHDIOCESE OF LOUISVILLE
Office of School Board
151 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

May 23, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

All of our Catholic hospitals have been desegregated for several years, also our League of Catholic Parent-Teacher Associations. In addition all Catholic colleges have been open to all races for the last four years. Our schools on the lower levels, elementary and secondary, take any student who applies, and is qualified.

This present school year, five elementary schools and one high school were desegregated.

where?

Very truly yours,

F N Pitt

Rt. Rev. Msgr. F. N. Pitt
Secretary

FNP:vh

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 9-5094

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JOSEPH MEYERHOFF
GEORGE J. MILLER, JR.
EDWARD J. MORRIS
MRS. LESLIE WILLIAM MOSES
ELKAN R. MYERS
HERBERT R. O'CONOR, JR.
DR. MILDRED OTENASEK
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE
SOLOMON ROGERS
RABBI SAMUEL ROSENBLATT
MRS. CHARLES R. ROUSE
JAMES W. ROUSE
RABBI ABRAHAM D. SHAW
LEONARD A. A. SIEMS
REV. BENNETT J. SIMS
WALTER SONDHEIM, JR.
DR. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS
DR. FURMAN L. TEMPLETON
MRS. ALFRED L. TUVIN
DR. PAUL C. WARREN
REV. THOMAS A. WHELAN
MABEL R. WINGATE

TREASURER
JOHN J. GHINGHER

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
ROSS CLINCHY

May 23, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Sometime ago you sent us a questionnaire on the desegregation that has taken place in this area.

I called the Urban League here in Baltimore to get some answers to your questions and they informed me that they had received the same questionnaire and were sending in the information to you. Since they have more up to date knowledge on this subject here in Baltimore than our office, I felt that it was better for them to reply.

I just wanted you to know that I had not disregarded your request.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Yoder

Florence Yoder
Program Director

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

Board of Church Extension

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

HOME MISSIONS · EVANGELISM · NEGRO WORK · RADIO AND TELEVISION · CHRISTIAN RELATIONS

PATRICK D. MILLER, Executive Secretary

MALCOLM P. CALHOUN
Secretary

Division of Christian Relations
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

Tr. 5-2708
Tr. 5-8921

May 28, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

I see that your deadline for help as requested in your letter is set for May 11. We regret the delay in answering your request but I have not been able to do better due to a series of workshops over the South. As a matter of information, however, I would say that in our border communities there are a number of cases such as Bible school, leadership school and such like, which are held on an interracial basis. I believe that as far as church membership is concerned that in all cases it is best not to give publicity to it. These cases are in border communities.

With all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

Malcolm P. Calhoun

MALCOLM P. CALHOUN

MPC/ept

FORWARD WITH CHRIST

THE TAMPA URBAN LEAGUE

For Social Service Among Negroes

1615 LAMAR AVENUE -- TAMPA, FLORIDA

ESTELLE JENKINS,
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SECRETARY

TELEPHONE 2-2319

ARTHUR D. ALLEN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 28, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

I regret not having answered as soon as requested but here's hoping that this information is still not too late to be of some use.

Mine is a one man agency and being in the midst of two big projects (Membership Drive and Vocational Career Conference), it was impossible for me to give your request the time it deserved before now.

Yours truly,

Arthur D. Allen

Arthur D. Allen
Executive Secretary

ADA/wh
Encl:

Interview with Mr. Herbert Hill - 5/29/62

[redacted]

[redacted]

Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union.

Traditional separate lines of progression for workers in oil and chemical industries in South. Major break through in elimination separate line in southern oil refining and chemical industries took place early in 1956 at Magnolia Pet. Co., Beaumont, Refinery, Beaumont, Tex. when 32 Negro workers for first time were promoted out of heretofore all Negro department Labor Dept. ~~into Mechanical Operating~~ Process Mechanical Division which had previously been all white.

Separate line of progression is device in many bargaining agreements limiting Negro employment into segregated Labor Dept., [redacted] deny Negro workers plant wide seniority and opportunities for in-plant training. Separate line is basis for improper job classifications, wage differentials because of race and color, and for a general pattern of segregation at work place. Result of filing of complaints before President's Committe on Gov. Contracts by NAACP and sustained work by Assn. [redacted] Labor Dept with Oil, Chemical Union — the first [redacted] unified single line of progression was negotiatied into union contract Feb., 1, 1956. Similar agreements entered into at Gulf and Shell Company Plants where smaller no. of Negroes have since been moved into previously all white mechanical processing division.

~~Intl. Union of~~

International officials of Oil Workers Union have agreed to NAACP request that hence forth the Intl. will no longer ratify agreements containing separate line of progression. Segregated all Negro Labor Dept. must be abolished. Action still pending against plants in which collective barganing agent are a number of unions affiliated with Metal Trade Dept of CIO and also independent unions. in La., Tex, Ark.

Atlanta - S.E. Regional Director of INt. Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL asked NAACP to come into Atlant. Negro women were in separate section from white workers. May, 1955 - NAACP Labor Sec. met with white and Negro labor union members in Atl. White and colored locals integrated. N. women were previously pressers, white women machine operators. As result of integration, some N. women promoted into operators jobs. Negroes elected to executive board of Local.

One union for all Atlanta Garment Market. Specifically, Ladies' dresses.

May 5, 1956

INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE May 17, 1954

St. Louis and State of Missouri

(Add to information submitted April 29, 1956)

X. MILITARY SERVICES.

There has been no integration thus far in the Missouri National Guard. Maj.Gen. A.D.Sheppard, the state adjutant general at Jefferson City, said the national guard in this state now had three Negro units. They are a battalion headquarters company and two truck companies of the 242nd Transportation Battalion, all of Kansas City. Strength of the battalion is about 300. General Sheppard said the guard had tried to organize a Negro unit in St. Louis, but had not been able to do so because of lack of garrison facilities.

Off the record and not for attribution, it was said that there had been no pressure for integration of the national guard in Missouri. There has been no pressure from Washington, the National Guard Bureau's policy being to set up strength and allocations and leave composition of force to states. Recruiting is up to local commanders of small units, and this makes for a tendency toward homogeneity of personnel.

XIV. RELIGION.

On Friday May 4, 1956, the first organized step toward promoting integration of church congregations in St. Louis was taken at a meeting at Antioch Baptist Church, St. Louis. The meeting, attended by representatives of various churches, was sponsored by the St. Louis Metropolitan Church Federation and the St. Louis Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The Rev. Ralph Abele, chairman of the Federation's racial and cultural commission, took occasion to say racial integration in protestant churches in St. Louis was on the increase and "the walls are breaking down." He said a majority of those at the meeting had agreed it was wise policy for Protestant churches to declare a policy of open door for all people "and say so in so many words."

XVI. SPORTS.

(The year 1955-56 was the first in which Negro schools have been admitted to the Public High School League of All Sports in St. Louis. Because of residential living patterns, there are still three high schools - Vashon, Sumner and Washington Technical - in the St. Louis public school system that have no white students. Prior to the current school year, teams from Negro high schools participated in the aforementioned sports league but only as "guests" who were eligible for special awards but were not contestants for championships etc in the sense that regular members were.)

(The current year also is the first in which Negroes have been accepted without question in integrated competition at high school

games and meets of various kinds over the state. This is a marked change. Even high school teams from the bootheel section of the state have Negro players on their teams. Sikeston High School had several Negro players on its team that competed in the 1956 Missouri High School Basketball Tournament.)

Each May there is a State Outdoor Meet at Columbia, Mo., under auspices of the Missouri High School Activities Assn. Jake Noel, state secretary of the quasi-official body, is considered by Negroes to have done a good job in ~~xxxxxxxx~~ striving for a situation that would permit them to participate. The work of the Rev. Patrick J. Malloy, a Catholic educator of St. Louis, also is cited. For the last five years or so Negroes have taken part in the Columbia meet in one way or another. Negroes first were admitted for baseball and track events. Then, not long before the Supreme Court decision of May 1954, high school members over the state voted to admit Negro teams for full participation. There was embarrassment, however, because Columbia had no hotel facilities for Negro players and the Negro teams had to be quartered in Negro shool gyms etc. At the May meet in 1954, Negroes were accommodated at Columbia hotels for the first time. The next year, 1955, Negroes were given dormitory and other facilities at the University of Missouri. They chose to stay on the campus rather than at hotels because it was more convenient.

Along with the integration of Negro high school athletes has come also the acceptance of Negro players on bands and other musical organizations at that level. (The above information comes from St. Louis sports writers and from Art Washington of St. Louis, coach and teacher at Sumner High School, who says things are coming along fine.)

XVIII. One of the major service organizations in St. Louis, dealing with matters of race relations and improvement of social conditions, has within the last year named Negroes to its board of directors. The organization, which has branches in other cities, did not want to be singled out by name.

XXXXXX. MISC.

Within the last year, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has discontinued the practice of identifying Negroes as such in news stories.

(NOTE: On page 5 of my previous report, under Section XIV (b) mention was made of Harris Teachers College choir with the implication that Harris Teachers College was a Negro institution. Actually the college is an integrated city-operated institution and its choir has a number of Negro singers.)

William K. Wyant Jr.

MISSOURI

EDUCATION

St. Louis	Municipal teacher colleges integrated	September 1954
	High schools integrated	January 1955
	Elementary schools integrated	September 1955
	Teacher integration has gradually accompanied student integration.	

More than 85% of the state's Negro children now attend integrated schools.
All state supported colleges were opened to Negroes on both graduate and undergraduate level by fall of 1954.

Springfield	Negro teachers have integrated classes.	(starting date ?)
Jackson	Negro students on football team.	(starting date ?)

St. Louis Association of Elementary Teachers of St. Louis, white, and Associations of Elementary Educators, Negro, voted to merge. (Did they?) May 1955

HOUSING

St. Louis	District Judge G. H. Moore ordered halting of racial segregation in four of St. Louis' public housing projects. A fifth project previously had a non-segregation policy. (We have complete details on this)	December 1955

RECREATION

Kansas City	Swope Swimming Pool opened on desegregated basis.	June 1954

Representation

Gov. Donnelly appointed the first Negro circuit judge in Missouri. March 1956.
He is Theodore McMillan and is to fill a vacancy on the St. Louis circuit bench.

Interview with Mr. Herbert Hill - 5/29/62

Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union.

Traditional separate lines of progression for workers in oil and chemical industries in South. Maor break through in elimination separate line in southern oil refining and schemical industries took plaed early in 1956 at Magnolia Pet. Co., Beaumont, Refinery, Beaumont, Tex. when 32 Negro workers for first time were promoted out of hergto all Negro department Labor Dept. into ~~Mechanical Operating~~ Process Mechanical Division which had previously been all white.

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One union for Atlanta Garment Market. Specifically, Ladies' dresses.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS' ADDRESSES

Colonel Albert Creal
1st Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
495 Summer Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Colonel Thomas S. Ivey
4th Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
1100 South Borad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Colonel John R. Lanigan
5th Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
Building No. 4, Henderson Hall
Arlington 8, Virginia

Colonel John F. Hough
6th Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
Room 541, Peachtree - Seventh Bldg.
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Colonel Walter R. Lytz
8th Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
6th Floor Lewich Building
2026 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Colonel Paul E. Wallace
9th Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
Room 703, U.S. Court House
225 South Clark Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

Major General Robert H. Pepper
12th Marine Corps Reserve and
Recruitment District
Building 3, Room 504
100 Harrison Street
San Francisco 6, California

(Note this list will change after June 1, 1956)

Voluntary agencies
#1

Y.W.C.A.- Tulsa, Okla.

The Christian Student Association Conference, which has used our camp several times, has been completely integrated for six or seven years. They used our camp for a summer conference about six years ago, and were integrated then. Their most recent use was for a week-end conference this year, and were, of course, integrated.

Our own Y-Teen Conference, which is now going on at our camp, is completely integrated, and has been for about six years. This is a state conference.

I don't know of any "firsts" to report, as we have been quietly working on integration for many years.

Note: This refers to Southern Camp of Christian Student Association.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTH MARINE CORPS RESERVE AND RECRUITMENT DISTRICT
2026 ST. CHARLES AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS 13, LA.

IN REPLY REFER TO
02:206:224
A4-2/3

4 JUN 1956

Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In response to your letter of 18 May 1956 requesting information concerning the integration of Negroes in the Marine Corps Reserve in this District I wish to advise that the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve do not practice segregation. The requirements for enlistment are set forth in the Marine Corps Manual, paragraph 5419 and in brief are based only upon citizenship, age, and mental, moral, and physical requirements.

Since there is no segregation practiced, no separate statistics are maintained on enlistees by race, and without an extensive survey of all personnel joined since May 1954, it would be impossible to furnish you the data requested in paragraph two of your letter.

Very truly yours,

W. R. LYTZ
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Director

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

June 12, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving,
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

I am sorry for the delay in my correspondence to you, however, I have just returned to my desk in the National Office and this is the first opportunity I have had to write you.

In addition to the material I have already given you I think you will be interested to know that on May 15 and 16, at meetings of the 1st and 2nd shifts respectively, of Local 4-500 of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, which is the collective bargaining agent at the Cit-Con Plant, Lake Charles, Louisiana, it was voted by a majority of white workers attending the meeting to end segregation within the plant, that is to eliminate the all-Negro Labor Department. Sometime during the course of this week the Company will be given a list of demands by the plant-wide bargaining committee requesting the elimination of the separate line of progression and the elimination of the hitherto all-Negro Labor Department. I believe this will be of value in the survey you are now conducting.

I am also inclosing a copy of my recent article in the NEW LEADER Magazine which I hope will be of some interest.

I was delighted to have had the opportunity to meet with you during my last visit to Atlanta and do hope you will call upon me for any assistance I can render in the future.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill (mso)

Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
Inclosure
csae-1707-afl-cio

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 12, 1956

Miss Florence B. Irving
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

I really did not ignore your letter of April 23. It came to our office on April 25. I simply did not have the information requested. It is so difficult for us to get authentic information among these movements. I am looking forward to making a survey among Southern Baptists on these matters as soon as we can work it out. In fact, I started work on such a survey some six months ago with the cooperation of our Education Commission, but we have not worked out anything that we felt would be dependable. If you have any suggestions to make on this matter they would be quite helpful to me.

I thought surely I had acknowledged your letter, but am now convinced that I did not. I ask your pardon. I assure you we shall be glad to share with you any information on this matter as soon as we can feel that what we get is authentic.

Best of wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM/jn

TULSA URBAN LEAGUE

FOR RACIAL ADJUSTMENT THROUGH INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Phone GI 7-9781 107½ N. Greenwood **Tulsa, Oklahoma**

Marion M. Taylor
Executive Director

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12 June 56

RECEIVED by SRC JUN 18 1956

Mr. W.E. Byerly
337 S.E. 46
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Byerly:

I must ask your pardon for the delay in answering your letter of May 30. Numerous activities were responsible.

With reference to your queries, I have attempted to answer them to the best of my knowledge within the brief time I have to answer.

one list

1. Spartan Cafeteria changed its policy in January, 1956. Services are the same for all, in any part of the building.

no list

2. The lunch counter at the Union Rail Road Station in Tulsa has not changed its policy forthrightly. Inter-state passengers, upon proving their status, may be grudgingly served. This kind of policy is in many ways a greater insult and disservice than the previous policy of total exclusion. We are quietly working on this problem.

3. The Union Bus Depot in Tulsa has not desegregated. More than a year ago, however, they set up a table in the regular eating room and designated it for colored. This is a new twist in the jim-crowing process. Very few Negroes accept the service. Mr Taylor must be referring only to eating facilities & even here Mr Harney, Terminal Mgr told me they are without discrimination

4. Mrs. W.D. Williams, who was appointed to the State Department of Welfare in 1938, is the first Negro to be so appointed. The office is integrated, but the field work is not integrated.

on list

5. Tulsa hired its first Negro Firemen on March 16, 1956.

but the complained they chose to exercise their rights by white when other places were available.

Member Tulsa Community Chest
Member Council of Social Agencies
Affiliate of National Urban League

6. Negro mail carriers were previously limited to the Negro section of Tulsa. However, during the past four years, they have been scheduled in all parts of the city.

7. Your question concerning the Christian Students Association Camp at Camp Parthenia is not known. This was answered by card from Y.W.C.A. I forward. They have been designated for several years W.E. Byerly

I hope these answers are not too late for use.

Sincerely,

Marion M. Taylor

Marion M. Taylor,
Executive Director

Dear Friends of the Southern Regional Council:

We must refrain from indulging in guess & hearsay but several people have indicated that there is a reaction to integration among the so-called elite & that the action at Faraday School is one evidence. There is conjecture & doubt about holding the 1960 Social Workers Conference here & they report hotels are reneging on accepting all recipients of race. Also & with the Biltmore denying the force of reaction the Biltmore Hotel has lead in accepting integration

Very sincerely,

William E Byerly.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

OF TENNESSEE

Twentieth Anniversary 1936 - 1956

6-13-56

Miss Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auduburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

Re your letter of April 10, the local leagues in Tennessee that are integrated are Oak Ridge, Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis. All of these leagues were integrated before May 1954.

Very truly yours,

Martha B. Browning

Mrs. R. K. Browning
President

36 copies

June, 1956

DESEGREGATING WHITE INSTITUTIONS

The following is a list of colleges and universities in the District of Columbia and the seventeen Southern and border states integrating their student bodies since 1935 when the University of Maryland admitted a Negro to its Law School. The majority of these did not open or reopen their doors to Negroes until 1948 or later: at least eighty-seven have integrated since May, 1954. Some still limit Negro students to graduate and/or professional schools while others accept all qualified applicants at any level. A few of the schools listed may not have enrolled Negro students: however, the State Board of Regents or comparable bodies have unequivocally established an open policy.

Not listed are colleges ordered by the Courts to admit Negroes, but still appearing recalcitrant: also, those schools announcing integration plans for Fall, 1956 or later are not on this list.

Institutions	Legal Control
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama	Roman Catholic
Arkansas A and M College, College Heights, Ark.	State
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Ark.	State
Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.	State
Henderson State Teachers College Arkadelphia, Arkansas	State
Southern State College, Magnolia, Arkansas	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.	State
University of Arkansas Graduate Center Little Rock, Arkansas	State
University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware	State
American University, District of Columbia	Methodist
Catholic University of America District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Columbian College of George Washington Univ. Junior and Senior Divisions	Private

Institutions	Legal Control
District of Columbia Teachers College (This name was assumed on July 1, 1955 upon the merger of Wilson Teachers College, formerly for white, and Minor Teachers College, formerly for Negroes. Both of these had integrated their individual student bodies in September, 1954).	Municipal
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
George Washington University District of Columbia	Private
Georgetown University, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Immaculata Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Trinity College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Barry College, Miami, Florida	Roman Catholic
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.	Presbyterian
Ashland Junior College, Ashland, Kentucky	Municipal
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea Kentucky	Private
College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky	Disciples of Christ
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky	Southern Baptist
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky	Private
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky	State
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky	Municipal

Institutions	Legal Control
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	S. Baptist
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.	Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	State
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky	Methodist
Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
West Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State
College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La.	Roman Catholic
John McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.	State
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	State
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
New Orleans (La.) Baptist Theological Sem.	S. Baptist
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
Southeastern Louisiana Institute, Hammond, La.	State
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.	State
Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore, Md.	City
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	Roman Catholic
Frostburg Teachers College, Frostburg, Md.	State
Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland	Private
John Hopkins University, Baltimore Maryland	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland	Private

Institutions	Legal Control
Towson Teachers College, Towson	State
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions	State
Westminister Theological Seminary, Westminister Md.	Methodist
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.	State
Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri	Disciples of Christ
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin, Missouri	District
Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri	Municipal
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Municipal
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau Mo.	State
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.	State
University of Kansas City, Missouri	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divs.	State
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves, Missouri	Roman Catholic
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N. C.	Private
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.	State
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N. C.	Roman Catholic
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.	State
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa, N. C.	Presbyterian
Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton, Okl.	State
Central State College, Edmond, Oklahoma	State

Institutions	Legal Control
Conners State Agricultural College, Warner, Okla.	State
East Central State College, Ada, Oklahoma	State
Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Wilburton	State
Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo	State
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee, Oklahoma	Municipal
Northeastern Oklahoma A and M , Miami, Oklahoma	State
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State
Northwestern State College, Alva, Oklahoma	State
Oklahoma A and M College, Stillwater	State
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee	Baptist
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore	State
Panhandle A and M College, Goodwell	State
Phillips University, Enid Graduates in 1951, regular undergraduates in 1955	Disciples of Christ
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic
Southeastern State College, Durant, Oklahoma	State
Southwestern State College, Weatherford	State
University of Oklahoma, Norman	State
American University of Memphis, Tennessee	Private
Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State
Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee	Presbyterian
Peabody College - Summer, 1954 Admitted 14 Negro principles to special program	

Institutions	Legal Control
Scarritt College for Christian Workers Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist
University of the South School of Theology Sewanee, Tennessee	Prot. Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee	State
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville	Private
Amarillo (Junior) College, Amarillo, Texas	Municipal
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary Austin, Texas	Presbyterian
Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth, Texas	Disciples of Christ
Del Mar (Junior) College, Corpus Christi, Texas	Municipal
Frank Phillips (Junior) College, Borger, Texas	District
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls, Texas	County
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring, Texas	County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore, Texas	District
Medical College of Texas, Galveston, Texas	State
McMurry College, Abilene, Texas	Southern Methodist
North Texas State College, Denton, Texas	State
Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Texas	District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas	County
Paris Junior College	Municipal
St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Texas	Municipal
San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal

Institutions	Legal Control
Southern Methodist University, Dallas Texas (School of Theology and Evening Law School)	Methodist
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth	Baptist
Texarkana College, Texarkana	Municipal
Texas Southmost College, Brownsville	Municipal
Texas Western, El Paso	State
University of Texas, Austin, Texas	State
Victoria (Junior) College, Victoria, Texas	Municipal
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas	South Baptist
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton, Texas	County
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia	Brethern
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions, Virginia	State
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	State
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia	Prot. Episcopal
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, Va.	State
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.	Presbyterian
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.	State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.	State
Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia	Private
Concord College, Athens, West Virginia	State
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins	Private
Fairmont State College, Fairmont	State
Glenville State College, Glenville, W. Va.	State
Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.	State

Institutions	Legal Control
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University, Keyser, West Virginia	State
Salem College, Salem, West Virginia	Seventh Day Baptist
Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown, W.Va.	State
West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W.Va.	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology Montgomery, W. Va.	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	Methodist

STATE ASSOCIATION SECRETARIES

July 18, 1955

ALABAMA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Frank L. Grove, 422 Dexter Ave., Montgomery 4
ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - J. Garrick Hardy, Alabama State College, Montgomery
ARIZONA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Lois Rogers, 3636 N. 15th Ave., Phoenix
ARKANSAS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Forrest Rozzell, 1500 W. rth St., Little Rock
ARKANSAS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Frank W. Smith, 923½ W. 9th St., Little Rock

CALIFORNIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Arthur F. Corey, 693 Sutter St., San Francisco 2
COLORADO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Craig P. Minear, 1605 Pennsylvania St., Denver 5
CONNECTICUT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Lyndon U. Pratt, 21 Oak Street, Hartford 6

DELAWARE STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Charles R. Harris, Room 6, Knight Bldg., Dover
FLORIDA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Ed Henderson, 220 Centennial Bldg., Tallahassee
FLORIDA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Gilbert L. Porter, 449 W. Georgia St., Tallahassee
GEORGIA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - J. Harold Saxon, 706 Walton Bldg., Atlanta 3
GEORGIA TEACHERS AND EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - L. H. Pitts, 201 Ashby St., N. W., Atlanta

IDAHO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - John M. Booth, 614 State Street, Boise
Illinois EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Irving F. Pearson, 100 E. Edwards St., Springfield
INDIANA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Robert H. Wyatt, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis 9
IOWA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Charles F. Martin, 415 Shops Bldg., Des Moines 9
KANSAS STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - C. O. Wright, 315 West 10th Street, Topeka
KENTUCKY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - J. M. Dodson, 1421 Heyburn Bldg., Louisville 2
KENTUCKY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Mrs. Anita W. Robinson, 1925 W. Madison St., Louisville

LOUISIANA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - N. B. Hackett, 418 Florida St., Baton Rouge 2
LOUISIANA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - (colored) - George Longe, 1625 Milton St., New Orleans
MAIN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Clyde Russell, 146 State Street, Augusta
MAYLAND STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Milson C. Raver, 5 East Read Street, Baltimore 2
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Hugh Nixon, 14 Beacon Street, Boston 8
MICHIGAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - A. J. Phillips, 935 N. Washington Ave., Lansing 2
MINNESOTA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Walter E. Englund, 2429 University Ave., St. Paul 4
MISSISSIPPI EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Floyd C. Barnes, P. O. Box 826, Jackson 106
MISSISSIPPI STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - L. S. Alexander, 1328 Lynch St., Jackson
MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Everett Keith, Teachers Building, Columbia
MONTANA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - D. D. Cooper, 422 N. Park Avenue, Helena

NEBRASKA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Donald F. Kline, 605 S. 14th St., Lincoln 8
NEVADA STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION - Chester V. Davis, 131 W. 2nd St., Reno
NEW HAMPSHIRE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Robert D. Bailey, 4 Park St., Concord
NEW JERSEY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Frederick L. Hipp, 180 West State St., Trenton
NEW MEXICO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - W. B. O'Donnell, P. O. Box 1499, Santa Fe
NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - G. Howard Goold, 152 Washington Ave., Albany 10
NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Mrs. Ethel Perkins Edwards, Box 350, Raleigh
NORTH CAROLINA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - W. L. Greene, 215 E. Hargett St., Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Paul Dalager, 322 - 8th St., Bismarck

OHIO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Walton B. Bliss, 213-215 E. Broad Street, Columbus 15
OKLAHOMA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Ferman Phillips, 323 E. Madison, Oklahoma City 2
OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO TEACHERS - F. D. Moon, 1314 N. E. 8th St., Oklahoma City
OREGON EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Cecil W. Posey, 1530 S. W. Taylor St., Portland 5

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION- Harvey E. Gayman, 400 N. 3rd St., Harrisburg
RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION - George E. Burke, 25 Park St., Providence 8

SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - P. M. Coble, 1510 Gervais St., Columbia 5
PALMETTO STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Walker E. Solomon, 1719 Taylor St., Columbia
SOUTH DAKOTA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - F. A. Strand, 218 S. Main Ave., Sioux Falls

TENNESSEE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Frank E. Bass, 321 - 7th Ave., North, Nashville 3
TENNESSEE EDUCATION CONGRESS O G. W. Brooks, Burt High School, Clarksville
TEXAS STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - Charles H. Tennyson, 316 W. 12th Street, Austin 1
TEACHERS STATE ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS - Leslie J. White, 1191 Navasota St., Austin

UTAH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Allan M. West, 312 East South Temple St., Salt Lake City, 11

VERMONT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Joseph A. Wiggin, 92 State St., Montpelier
VIRGINIA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Robert F. Williams, Gamble's Hill, 116 S. 3rd St. Richmond 19
VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION - J. Rupert Picott, Clay Street at 4th, Richmond

WASHINGTON EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Joe A. Chandler, 814 Second Ave., Seattle 4
West VIRGINIA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Phares E. Reeder, 1558 Quarrier St., Charleston 1
WISCONSIN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - H. C. Weinlick, 404 Insurance Bldg., Madison 3
WYOMING EDUCATION ASSOCIATION - Karl F. Winchell, 3118 Pioneer Ave., Cheyenne

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TEXAS STATE CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
2600 Flora Street
DALLAS 4, TEXAS

July 26, 1956

Mrs. Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Irving:

I have been out of the city engaged in my field program for some time and have just returned to the office from vacation last week. I regret very much that we were unable honor your request for information on desegregation in our area before your deadline of April 20.

If, however, you are still in need of such information, we shall be happy to compile and send it on to you.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin C. Washington Jr.
EDWIN C. WASHINGTON, JR.
Field Secretary

ECW:glw

10/1/56

The following persons requested copies of the desegregation report.

Mr. Mayes Behrman
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Miss Helen D. Bragdon
General Director
American Association of University Women
1634 Eye St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Some of the most inclusive information was received from the following persons. They would probably like copies. If you must eliminate some, perhaps Beckett and Stansbury would be less interesed in the report.

Miss Almita S. Robinson
American Friends Service Committee
2600 Flora Street
Dallas 4, Texas

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Mrs. Horton W. Smith, President
League of Women Voters of Texas
1007 West 24th Street
Austin 5, Texas

Mr. F. D. Moon, Principal
Douglas High School
900 N. Eastern
Oklahoma City 17, Oklahoma

Mr. J. Phillip Waring
Executive Director
Jacksonville Urban League
610 W. Duval Street
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Miss Velma T. McEwen
Executive Director
Fort Worth Urban League
P. O. Box 824
Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. Marion M. Taylor
Executive Director
Tulsa Urban League
107½ N. Greenwood
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Mrs. Ceronia D. Johnson
Executive Director
The Urban League, 215 N. Walnut St
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. T. H. McDowell, Director
National Conference of Christians and Jews
310 Commerce Exchange Building
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

Mr. Harry Alston, Director
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Charles C. Beckett
Office of Special Assistant to the
Commissioner
Public Housing Administration
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. William T. Stansbury
Racial Relations Officer
Federal Housing Administration
42 South 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

The following gave rather meager information, but they may be key people who should have the report.

Mr. Alfred S. Kramer
Associate Executive Director
National Council of Churches of Christ in USA
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Mr. Ross Clincky
Executive Director
President's Committee on Government
Employment Policy
Washington 25, D. C.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.--May, 1956, a Negro patrolman was promoted to sergeant; has authority to arrest anyone in his jurisdiction, regardless of race (Norfolk Jnl and Guide)

ST. LOUIS--For the first time in 1955-56, Negrom schools admitted to the Public High School League of All Sports. Because of residential patterns, there were still three high schools in the St. Louis public school system which have no white students. Prior to the current school year, teams from Negro high schools participated in the aforementioned sports league but only as guests who were eligible for special awards but were not contestants for championships, etc., in the sense that regular members were. (Bill Wyant report)

ST. LOUIS--The 1955-56 school year the fir t in which Negroes accepted without question in integrated competition at high school games and meetsof various kinds over the state. Even high school teams from the bootheel section of the state have Negro players on their teams. Sikeston High School had several Negro players on its team that competed in the 1956 Missouri High School Basketball Tournament.

COLUMBIA, MO.--Each May there is a State Outdoor Meet at Columbia under auspices of the Missouri High School Activities Assn. For the past five years or so Negroes have taken part in the meet, first for baseball and track events; later, for full participation. However, there were no hotel facilities for Negro players and they had to be quartered in Negro school gyms, etc. At the May 1954 meet, Negroes were accommodated at Columbia hotels for the first time; the next year, they were given dorm facilities at the U. of Mo. and they chose to stay there rather than in hotels becames it was more convenient. (Wyant)

ST. LOUIS--One of the city's major service organizations, dealing with matters of race relations and improvement of socisl conditions has in the past year named Negroes to its board of directors (Wyant)

PAGE (s) MISSING

(13/56

Correspondence mailed the various areas

DELAWARE

Mr. Walter Geldzahler, Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews

Mr. Thomas Colgan, AFSC, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Requested sources for Delaware)

Mr. William T. Stansberry, FHA, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Requested information on housing -- Delaware, Maryland, and D. C.

Governor J. C. Boggs, Dover,
(Requested information on appointments since May 1954)

Director, Human Relations Institute, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
(Request information on desegregation since May 1954)

Mrs. Grace L. Little, Memorial Hospital (Wilmington, Delaware
(Requested Information on Negroes in Nurse training).

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Charles C. Beckett, FHA
(Requested information on housing for Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Wash., D. C.)

Mr. Joseph A. Clarke, Staff Assistant to Assistant Post Master General
(Requested information on Negroes in Postal Service).

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Chairman of the Committee on Medical Education, NMA, Howard University.
(Requested information on desegregation in hospitals and and medical societies).

MARYLAND

Miss Florence Yoder, NCCJ, Baltimore (Requested general information)

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Baltimore
(Requested information on appointment of Negroes)

Urban League Secretary, Mr. Furman L. Templeton, (Baltimore)

Governor Theodore McKeldin, Annapolis, Maryland
(Requested information on appointments of Negroes and Maryland's National Guard).

WEST VIRGINIA

Governor William C. Marland, Charleston, W. Va.,
(Requested information on appointments and West Virginia's National Guard).

Reuben A. Clay, Richmond, FHA
(requested information on housing)

EMPLOYMENT

In an early 1956 report, the U. S. Census Bureau reported that Negroes were holding better jobs than they did at the end of World War II, but that employment was still one of the areas in which there was a tremendous lag behind white persons. Much of the employment differential has resulted from bias of employers and unions. However, many private businesses, government and unions have adopted non-discriminatory policies which, if enforced would improve the status of the Negro worker.

Two committees have been set up by the Federal government to promote fuller employment of minority groups. These are the Committee on Government Employment Policy, which was created by President Eisenhower in January 1955 to prevent racial, creed, or color bias in Government jobs. It supplanted a similar board, the Civil Service Commission Fair Employment Board. Up to Mid-April 1956 no report of this Committee's progress was available.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts was established in August 1953 to insure equality of employment of training, and of promotion in firms having contracts with the Federal government. The President also ordered in September 1954 that a non-discrimination clause be included in Government contracts. In its first two years of operation the committee received only 147 complaints of discrimination, seventy-two of which were disposed of in this period. While committee reports point to the great advancements made, a well-known syndicated writer and a Nation report recently labelled these advancements insignificant in view of the gains that should have been made.

From its inception the CIO admitted Negroes more freely to its unions than the AFL which often excluded Negroes or set up auxiliary locals. Among CIO unions one of the most democratic has been the Packinghouse Workers. This group requires the inclusion of a clause in contracts which forbids segregation

in plant facilities, as well as discrimination in hiring. In the recent AFL-CIO merger several strong Civil Rights resolutions designed to eliminate discrimination within and outside the unions were adopted. A Civil Rights Committee, with James Carey as chairman, was established and two Negroes were also appointed to the new organization's Executive Counci. The democratic stand of the AFL-CIO, its financial contributions to fight segregation, and President Meany's denunciation of discrimination have been objected to by some Southern unions, and several have threatened to withdraw from the organization. Reliable information on integration within the unions has been difficult to secure. However, the adoption of non-discriminatory policies and practices by some unions, some employers, and government is enlarging employment opportunities for the Negro worker.

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Statistics of Income
Supplement, Section 1,
No. of Individ. Income
Tax Returns for 1934,
classified . . . by
Income Classes.
US Treasury, Division of
Research + Statistics.

April 12, 1956

J. R. Larkins to
Florence B.
Irving

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Author US Congress. Jt. Comm. on Ec Report

Title Low Income Families + Economic Stability

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~~Public Draft~~
14 pp.
Desegregation
in Southern
States Since
May 17, 1954

1st page only

S.C.

CATEGORIES FOR INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

I ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

From Mr Seymour SRO offices

A Commercial (Hotels, theaters, etc.) - None

B Consumer Services (Drinking fountains, restrooms, department store dressing rooms, etc.) - None

C Public Facilities (Auditoriums, stadiums, rest rooms and cafeterias in public buildings, tax and welfare facilities, etc.) - None

II EDUCATION

A Higher Education -None

B Private and Parochial Schools -Catholic School, Rock Hill, S.C.

C Public Schools -None

D Teacher Associations - None

III EMPLOYMENT (Public and private employment and facilities affored by employer) - None

IV ENTERTAINMENT - None

V HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (Includes training programs for doctors and nurses, clinical and ambulance services) -- Dr. Wm. Bultman is on the staff of the Toumey Hospital in Sumter, S. C. - Dr. Bultman became a member of the staff before the May 17, 1954 decision.

VI HOUSING - None

VII JURY SERVICE - Negroes have been serving on juries before the May 17, 1954 decision.

VIII LABOR UNIONS - The officers of the union in Sumter, S. C. are bi-racial, before May 17, 1954 decision

IX LIBRARIES - Richland County, before May 17, 1954 decision

X MILITARY SERVICES (Include Reserves, National Guards, etc.) - Other than the regular armed services --None.

XI POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS -- The following ran for the school boards in S. C. Mr. Esau Jenkins of John's Island, Charleston County; Mr. J. H. Goudlock, of Rock Hill, S. C. These two were Negroes. Negroes have taken part in the following counties as delegates to the county conventions: Richland, Sumter, Charleston, Darlington, Florence, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Rock Hill, S. C.

XII PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS - S. C. Nurses Association on the state level, and in some district levels.

XIII RECREATION - None

XIV RELIGION - Provisional S. C. Council of Churches; Y.W.C.A., Aiken, S. C.; United Church Women; Christian Action Council of S. C., before May 17, 1954

XV REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE - None

#2 Categories, etc.

XVI SPORTS - The Columbia Gems, Professional Baseball Team

XVII TRANSPORTATION - Interstate bus and train waiting rooms

XVIII VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS - None

COMMUNITY CHEST, COUNCIL, OR FUND REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: _____ -- _____ Council, Chest or Fund.

_____ Location.

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) of Community Chest Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐.
When did Negroes first become members of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐.
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐.
When did Negroes first become members of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did Negro Board members begin attending luncheon and dinner meetings? _____.
Month Year

Do not attend ☐.

When were white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities opened for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? _____. Not open ☐. Open for bi-racial
Month Year
luncheon or dinner meetings _____. Not open ☐.
Month Year

Are non-commercial facilities available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities _____.
Date facility became available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners _____.
Month Year

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee? Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee ☐ or representative only ☐ attend regular meetings of Board? Neither ☐
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____
Month Year
Representative? _____.
Month Year

Is there full racial integration of the Fund Raising Campaign? Yes ☐ No ☐.
When was the Campaign racially integrated? _____.
Month Year

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Campaign? Yes ☐ No ☐
If only Negro residental quotas are separate, when were other divisions integrated?

_____.
Month Year

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐.

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

_____
Signature of Respondent

_____
Date

INFORMATION SOURCES FOR INVENTORY ON DESEGREGATION

General Sources: NAACP, Urban League, Press and Press Associations, Negro Newspaper Editors, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League, SRC Affiliates, Key Persons.

I. Accommodations
- Councils of Social Agencies
- Negro Citizens' Groups

II. Education
- SERS
- Presidents of Private Colleges
- National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.
- Father Sheen, Rock Hill, South Carolina
- Executive Secretaries of Negro Teachers Associations

III. Employment
- Urban League
- NAACP Labor Secretary
- American Friends Service Committee
- Presidents Committee on Government Employment Policy
- (Maxwell Abbell, chairman; Archibald Carey, vice-chairman)
- President's Committee on Government Contracts

IV. Entertainment
- Actors' Union

V. Health and Hospital
- Dr. J. T. Givens, Executive Secretary or Mr. S. C. Smith Administrative Secretary, National Medical Association
- Dr. Dent, President, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.
- American Nurses Association
- Dr. Matthew Walker, Professor of Surgery, Meharry Medical College
- Dr. Montague Cobb, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington
- (Presently or formerly chairman of NMA's committee on medical education which has been concerned with discrimination in hospitals, schools, medical societies, etc.)

VI. Housing
- A. Thompson, FHA race Relations Advisor, Atlanta
- H. Jackson, PHA, Atlanta
- Maceo Smith, Texas
- Regional Offices of FHA and PHA

- Dr. George Snowden, Minority Group Housing Advisor
- Federal Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

- American Friends Service Committee

VI. Housing
American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods ?
Joseph R. Ray, Director of Racial Relations Service
Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

VII. Jury
Negro attorneys and legal associations

VIII. Labor
State Directors
Paul Christopher
James Carey, chairman, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO
A. Phillip Randolph
George Weaver

IX. Libraries
American Library Association
Dr. V. Jones, School of Library Science, Atlanta University

X. Military Service
James C. Evans
A. Clayton Powell ?

XI Politics

XII. Professional Associations
National and State Executive Officers

XIII. Recreation
National Recreation Association, 8 W. 8th St., New York 11, N. Y.
Wm. H. Hay, Field Representative, P. O. Box 1094, Decatur, Ga.

Dr. Weatherford, N. C. State College, Durham, N. C.

National Recreation Congress, Denver, Colorado (Received report on integration in recreation in Oct., 1955 from C. R. Wood, Recreation Director, Durham, N. C.

State Departments of Recreation

XIV. Religion

Malcolm Calhoun, Presbyterian
A. C. Miller, Southern Baptist Convention ? Nashville, Tenn.
Dudley Ward, Methodist
Mrs. Tilly
National Council of Churches
National Council of Protestant Episcopal Church Martin Weston

XV. Representation

Johnson Publications and Negro Press

XVI Sports

XVII Transportation

Herman Long, Race Relations Department, Fisk Univ.
Fellowship of Reconciliation ?
2929 Broadway
New York 25, N. Y.

XVIII. Voluntary Agencies

Councils of Social Agencies
League of Women Voters
Whitney Young, A. U. School of Social Work
John R. Larkins, N. C. Dept of Welfare

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

The four Catholic colleges integrating since May 1954 are included under the listing on higher education. Nineteen colleges, the majority of the Catholic colleges in the areas surveyed, are known to have admitted Negroes before May, 1954. No other denomination has opened as many of its colleges. Of the Southern and border states having Catholic colleges, only one state's Catholic College has not yet admitted Negroes.

Catholic elementary and/or high school integration started in six states in the Fall of 1954 and was expanded in states previously integrating. In several instances, plans for integration were announced before the May, 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. States in which Negroes had attended Catholic elementary or high schools before 1954 include Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, and West Virginia. Only Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi Catholic schools have no publicly known integration below the college level.

MILITARY SERVICES

Armed Forces

An executive order of President Harry Truman on July 26, 1948 set forth a policy of equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services regardless of race, color, religion, or national orgin. A few Navy activities were integrated at the time of this policy statement, and by 1950 the Army, Air Force, and the Navy had adopted far-reaching policies on integration of personnel in jobs, training, accommodations,. Implementation of the policies had begun and was accelerated by the Korean conflict.

Some Congressmen and the American Civil Liberties Union recently pointed out the continuing presence of bias in the services. However, the report, "Integration in the Armed Services", (Department of Defense, January, 1955) said that its all-Negro units were terminated before the target date of June 30, 1954, and that integration had proceeded smoothly and with great advantage. This report was reaffirmed in a 1956 letter and conference with a high official of the Defense Department. In view of this, much of the integration that we are able to list since May, 1954 has occurred in military schools or adjuncts to the services.

Military Schools

All schools operated by the Department of Defense were integrated by the fall of 1953. In January, 1954, the Secretary of Defense ordered all local school authorities operating schools on military installations to desegregate these by September, 1955 or surrender the operation to the Department of Defense. The deadline for integration was extended for Fort Meade, Maryland and the Pine Bluff, Arkansas Arsenal, but the order was applicable to the seventeen other schools that were ~~segregated~~ on installations in Southern states.

Reserve Program

The Military Act, as amended in 1955, provided several ways for meeting military obligations. Young men must serve a minimum of six years in active and reserve programs. Some of the possible combinations permit one to secure all of one's service in the National Guard; to spend six months in active training and seven and one-half years in the ready reserve; to remain on active duty for six years. Reportedly, segregation is prevalent in many of these reserve programs and information was not available on many other reserve units. We are listing the known instances of integration in reserve programs.

National Guard Units

Missouri Most states in the area surveyed bar Negroes from the National Guard. Negroes served in Guards of West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware before May, 1954. The Governor of Maryland ordered the integration of the state's previously segregated Guard in November, 1955 and integration is presently underway.

Check on status of Negroes overseas

RELIGION

Segregation in church congregations continues to be widespread throughout the North and the South, according to a report of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (from a 1952 survey). At that time about 10% of the Negro Protestants were integrated with white persons in church associations or local churches. The majority of these were outside the South, though Unitarian churches in Atlanta, Richmond, and Charleston; a Baptist and several Presbyterian churches in Arkansas; and a Methodist church in Kentucky were reportedly among those having interracial membership. There has been no significant increase of Southern biracial congregations since May 1954, but some of the national church bodies have called for inclusive church memberships. Also, nearly every major denomination has commended (and urged adherence to) the Supreme Court's decision on segregated schools. At the same time some congregations have fired ministers who disapproved of segregation. Interchurch groups in some areas (e.g., the United Church Women, the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, ministerial associations) had inclusive memberships before May, 1954.

Most Southern theological seminaries (excepting Duke, Emory and a few others, not yet open) admitted Negroes before 1954. Of the Protestant colleges replying to a questionnaire, only three had Negro students before May, 1954. Those admitting Negroes since that time are listed under higher education.

The presence of the Negro in primarily white Catholic churches is more generally accepted than the Negro in the white Protestant church. Dr. Buell Gallagher, Protestant minister recently noted(NY TIMES, April 9, 1956) that one third of the Negro Catholics attended integrated masses, but there was no breakdown of those attending Southern churches.

Colleges

Dr. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina faculty reported to a group of Southern educators in December, 1955 that more than 125 formerly segregated ###### colleges had admitted Negroes since 1948. The list of institutions in the Southern Regional Council files antedate 1948, ############################# going back to the admission of a Negro in 1935 to the University of Maryland Law School. This followed a state court ruling ordering his admission in the absence of separate provisions within the state. Subsequent significant cases affecting higher education were Gaines v. Canada (Missouri), Sipuel v. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma, and Sweatt v. Painter. In the last case the United States Supreme Court ruled that a separate Texas law school for Negroes could not provide equal # education, and on the basis of this decision, the graduate and professional schools of most state universities were eventually opened to Negroes. In March, 1956 the Supreme Court affirmed a District Court ruling which in effect said that the May 1954 school decision was also applicable to undergraduate colleges (Frasier v. Board of Trustees of University of North Carolina).

Our list includes 163 formerly white colleges and universities in the Southern and border states that have desegregated since 1935, with most of the integration occurring since 1948 as Dr. Johnson reported. Those listed below are the 87 that have desegregated since May 1954; of these 66 are publicly supported. Most of these schools have admitted their first Negro students since May 1954. A few (e.g., some Oklahoma and Maryland colleges) have unequivocally adopted policies to admit Negroes though none has yet applied or entered. Some universities not listed have had their first Negro undergraduates since May 1954, but previously had one or more graduate or professional schools open.

DESEGREGATION IN LOUISIANA SINCE MAY 17, 1954

EDUCATION	Date of Desegregation
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette John McNeese State College, Lake Charles.	Dec 1954 / 109 in 1955-56
EMPLOYMENT	
New Orleans - Negro was appointed administrative assistant to general superintendent of personnel, Postal Transportation Service. Another Negro was promoted to job of general foreman in the office of the superintendent of the Postal Transportation Service.	March, 1956
JURY SERVICE	
New Orleans - Two Negro jurors appointed to New Orleans Parish Grand Jury	September, 1955
LABOR	
New Orleans - No segregation in CIO Hall	?
RELIGION	
Erath - Catechism classes desegregated	November, 1955
New Orleans - Negro visitor served communion in white Episcopal Church	Christmas, 1954 and Easter, 1955
REPRESENTATION	
New Orleans - Mrs. V. B. Hill, Negro, was elected to New Orleans Teachers Retirement Fund	January, 1955
SPORTS	
New Orleans - Two basketball teams with Negro players competed in Sugar Bowl tournament	December, 1955
University of Pittsburgh, with Negro player on team, played Georgia Tech in Sugar Bowl. Pittsburgh seating section was not segregated.	January, 1956

Missouri

EDUCATION

St. Louis	Municipal teacher colleges integrated	Sept., 1954
	High schools integrated	January, 1955
	Elementary schools integrated	Sept., 1955
	Teacher integration has gradually accompanied student integration.	

More than 85% of the state's Negro children now attend integrated schools.
All state supported colleges were opened to Negroes on both graduate and undergraduate level by fall of 1954.

Springfield	Negro teachers have integrated classes.	
Jackson	Negro students on football team.	
St. Louis	Association of Elementary Teachers of St. Louis, white, and Associations of Elementary Educators, Negro, voted to merge.	May, 1955

HOUSING

St. Louis	District Judge G. H. Moore ordered halting of racial segregation in four of St. Louis' public housing projects. A fifth project previously had a non-segregation policy.	December, 1955

RECREATION

Kansas City	Swope Swimming Pool opened on desegregated basis.	June, 1954

Representation

Gov. Donnelly appointed the first Negro circuit judge in Missouri March, 1956.
He is Theodore McMillan and is to fill a vacancy on the St. Louis circuit bench.

NO BARRIER AGAINST COLOR

BY

ARCHBISHOP JOHN IRELAND

"No more eloquent voice has ever been raised against racial prejudice in America than that of the late Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minnesota. His moving address delivered on January 1, 1891, on the occasion of the commemoration of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, might well be read with profit by all Americans no matter what their race, or color, or creed."

Elmer A. Carter, Commissioner
N. Y. State Com. Against Discrimination

"At the time, Archbishop Ireland's forthright exposition of the Church's teaching on the race question made a profound impression in this country. His sermon inspired some notable public manifestations, and gave impetus to the home mission work of the Catholic Church in America. But this great pronouncement would have achieved a far greater and a more lasting effect if the Church had had the Catholic interracial program it has today. Today these words take on added meaning and aptly apply to the present scene."

Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., Chaplain
Catholic Interracial Council

Catholic Interracial Council
20 VESEY STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

WE HOLD TODAY an anniversary, most glorious in its memories, which it behooves the whole people of America to commemorate and to honor. On the first day of January, in the year of grace, 1863, by proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln, the chains of slavery, in the eye of the law of the land, fell from the limbs of three millions or more men, brothers of citizens of America, and citizens of America as their brothers, and their legal emancipation logically and swiftly led to the total and practical blotting out of slavery on American soil.

Slavery was horrid. We cannot recall it without sorrow and shame. Well may the Head of the Catholic Church, Leo XII, say in a recent letter that "slavery is opposed to religion and to the dignity of man." I know its defenders taking refuge in the shadowy regions of the abstract describe slavery as a mere labor-contract, covering a whole life-time.

In the concrete, as practised and defended, slavery was the ownership of the human being, whose manhood was ignored, who was made to be the chattel. And how come it, I could ask in the name of justice, that the unborn child, whose father ever was a freeman, was shorn without his own fault or act, of the right to the free use of the powers of soul and body? Certain stages of civilization, it has been said, rendered slavery a social necessity. Certain stages of barbarism they should be called, and Americans should not have lowered themselves to barbarism.

Brotherhood of Men

SLAVERY is inhuman. It is unchristian. "There was scarcely anything," writes Leo XIII, "dearer to the Church from the beginning than to see the slavery, which oppressed so many human beings by its miserable yoke, removed and entirely destroyed."

The Christian religion emphasized the brotherhood of man, the value of the soul, charity to the weak and to the oppressed. Slavery was the denial of Christian principals and Christian virtues. It was the denial of the freedom of the Gospel, which found access to the soul of the slave, only as the master permitted or ordained. Let us on this emancipation day thank God for the blessings of Christianity. The spirit of

Christian freedom is today poured out upon the nations of the earth. The mighty social wave which is now lifting upward upon its crest the masses of the people in all lands, is but another manifestation of the same heavenly spirit.

Let us do our full duty. There is work for us. I have said, that slavery has been abolished in America; the trail of the serpent, however, yet marks the ground. We do not accord to our black brothers all the rights and privileges of freedom and of a common humanity. They are the victims of an unreasoning and unjustifiable ostracism. They may live, provided they live away from us, as a separate and inferior race, with whom close contact is pollution. It looks as if we had grudgingly granted to them emancipation, as if we fain still would be the masters, and hold them in servitude.

WHAT DO I claim for the black man? That which I claim for the white man, neither more nor less. I would blot out the color line. White men have their estrangements. They separate on lines of wealth, of intelligence, of culture, of ancestry . . . But let there be no barrier against mere color.

Why a barrier of this kind? Where can we find a reason for it? Not in color. Color is the merest accident in man, the result of climatic changes. The colors of the human skin are of many different kinds, the shadings of the so-called white race are not easily numbered. Why visit with the ire of our exclusive pride the black, even into its lightest shadings, scarcely discernible to the eye from the olive dark, a shading most admired in the white family of nations?

Not in race. Men are all of the same race, sprung from the one father and the one mother. Ethnology and Holy Writ give the same testimony. The subdivisions of race are but accidential deviations from the parent stock, which revert to the first model as easily with the same length of years as they diverted from it. The notion that God by special interposition marked off the subdivisions of the human family, and set upon each one an indelible seal of permanence is the dream of ignorance or bigotry.

THE OBJECTION is made that Negroes are of inferior intellectual parts to the whites. I reply,

that there are white men inferior on those lines to other white men, and still no wall of separation is built up by the latter against the former. Treat Negroes who are intellectually inferior to us, as we treat inferior whites, and I shall not complain. And as to a radical inferiority in the Negro as compared with his white brother, we can afford to deny it, in presence of his achievements in the short years which have elapsed since restitution was made to him of his freedom, and any inferiority which exists, we may attribute to his unfortunate condition of long centuries whether in America, or his native Africa.

Foolish Prejudice

WE ARE the victims of foolish prejudice, and the sooner we free ourselves from it, the sooner shall we grow into true manhood. Is it to our honor that we persecute men because of the social conditions of their fathers? It is not so long ago since the proudest peoples of Europe were immersed in barbarism. It is not to our honor that we punish men for the satisfaction of our own pride. Why, the fact that once the Negro was our slave should compel us to treat him with liberality extraordinary, to compensate him if possible for wrong done, and to obliterate in mutual forebearance and favor the sad memories of years gone by.

The Negro problem is upon us, and there is no other solution to it, peaceful and permanent, than to grant to our colored citizens practical and effective equality with white citizens. It is not possible to keep up a wall of separation between whites and blacks, and the attempt to do this is a declaration of continuous war. Simple common sense dictates the solution. The Negroes are among us to the number of eight millions; they will here remain: we must accept the situation and abide by the consequences, whatever pride or taste may dictate.

Equals Before the Law

I WOULD break down all barriers. Let the Negro be our equal before the law. There are states where the violation in the Negro of the most sacred personal right secured impunity before the law. In

many states the law forbids marriage between white and black—in this manner fomenting immorality and putting injury no less upon the white whom it pretends to elevate as upon the black for whose degradation it has no care.

Let the Negro be our equal in the enjoyment of all political rights of the citizen. The Constitution grants him those rights: let us be loyal to the Constitution. If the education of the Negro does not fit him to be a voter, and an office holder, let us for his sake and our own, hurry to enlighten him.

I would open to the Negro all industrial and professional avenues—the test for his advance being his ability, but never his color. I would in all public gatherings, and in all public resorts, in halls and hotels, treat the black man as I treat the white. I might shun the vulgar man, whatever his color, but the gentleman, whatever his color, I would not dare push away from me.

Precepts of the Gospel

Shall the homes of the whites be opened to the blacks, shall all meet in the parlor in perfect social equality? My answer is, that one's home is one's castle, the privileged place where each one follows out his own likes and his own tastes, and no one, white or black, rich or poor, can pass the door without an invitation from the owner, and no one can pass censure upon the owner's act.

I claim the right I grant to others—and my door is opened to men of all colors, and no one should blame me. Social equality is a matter of taste; the granting of it largely depends on our elevation above the prejudice, and the identification of minds and hearts with the precepts and the counsels of the Gospel.

The Interracial Review
A monthly journal of opinion
Devoted to combating the menace of racism
Published by the
Catholic Interracial Council of New York
20 Vesey Street New York 7, N.Y.
Subscription one dollar a year

The Catholic Interracial Center

Established by the Clergy Conference on Negro Welfare under the patronage of Blessed Martin de Porres, O.P., in order to promote . . .

- The Catholic Program of Interracial Justice through helping to educate the public in the Christian principles of

  the spiritual dignity of the human person and the universality of the Church; and

in APPLICATION of these principles to race relations; and thereby

to combat race prejudice; and to secure social justice for all.

Educating by means of

- THE INTERRACIAL REVIEW
- THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM
- A PERMANENT INTERRACIAL EXHIBIT of the racial situation here and in the United States and the Church's work for the Negro
- INTERRACIAL CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

•

Under the management of

THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL

of New York City

Reproduction of panel at Catholic Interracial Center

AREAS TO BE DESEGREGATED

ARKANSAS

Bearden
Van Buren - School boards are under court orders to present plans for integration before Fall 1956.

Little Rock - Start of integration is planned in September 1957 if a new high school is completed.

North Little Rock - Integration of senior high schools is planned in September 1957.

KENTUCKY

Adair County is under court order to desegregate elementary schools in Fall 1956. February 1956 Southern School News reports that nearly every school district will have started some desegregation by September 1956.

LOUISIANA

On February 15th, U. S. District Judge Wright ordered New Orleans to desegregate its public schools, but indicated that this need not mean mixing would come "overnight or even in a year or more."

TENNESSEE

Anderson County - In January 1956, Federal Judge Taylor ruled that segregation must end by Fall 1956 in Anderson County high schools.

State colleges are to be desegregated one year at a time beginning with graduate level this year.

TEXAS

Students are to be accepted without regard to race at all levels at University of Texas in September 1956.

"Apparent integration plans for 1956 integration in Houston and Galveston" *

VIRGINIA

Arlington - Arlington County School Board voted to begin desegregation in some elementary schools in Fall of 1956. Plans call for desegregation of junior high schools in September 1957 and senior high schools in September 1958.

Texas * Board of Ed. of Kerrville Independent School District adopted three step plan to integrate Negroes in white schools by 1958-59.
Sept 1956 - Negro students in grades one - six enter white schools.
Higher grades may take one course a day at white school if courses aren't offered at Negro schools.
Sept 1957 - Negroes in eighth & ninth grades will enter junior high
Sept 1958 - High schools will be integrated.

* Texas Observer - 2/15/56

Negroes on School Boards

Raleigh, N. C. F. J. Carnage, appointed in 1949 for 6 years. Reappointed at end of term.

Darlington, S. C. W. Perry Wandy appointed to District No 2 for 6 years. Feb, 1951

Roanoke, Va. - Second Negro appointed to school board in 1951, another elected in 1954.

Salisbury, N. C. Dr. W. J. Tent appointed to Board of Education - 1953

Birmingham - U. A. Dist. Judge Greom in Oct., 1954 ruled Central of Ga. must cease job discrimination aga nst Negro brakemen. Negroes denied seniority rights in bidding and training . Check with Fred.

Write Emory Jackson

Check on Negro police in Mobile. SERS says two hired in Feb. 1954, four more hired by Sept 18, 1955.

Montogerry has Negro police. Sept 1955 report.

Dr. G. W. W. Ish of Little Rock -was delegate ### from Pulaski County Medical Society to Arkansas State Medical Society May, 1955. Check on Negro member of Medical societies.

Ark. Do Negro doctors in Little Rock practice at St. Vincent and Baptist Hospital.

Wil. Del. Memorial Hospital. Nursing Superintenden, Mrs. Grace L. Little Dec. 1954 said hospital would accept qualified Negro students.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs in Sept 1955 appointed committee of five to work on program of Human relations in state of Delaware. Mrs. Dorothy Banton, supt. of Kruse School was member. (School for delinquent girls)

Oct 30, 1954. Rep. John M. Robinson , R. Ky., has Negro secretay, Mrs. L. E. Reynolds. for more than a year.

Rev. John S. Elsaesser of Covington Negro children to admitted to sch schools in Diocese of Covington. or write National Catholic Education Assn.

Southeastern La. College Hammond ?

Thomas - City

Md. Mayor D'Alesandro appointed Negro to Baltimore Redevelopment Commission

Md. Gov. McKelding National Guard.

Delaware - Negro member of Gen. Assembly - State Rep. Paul F. Livingston, Dem. - Check & write

CH - Youth Assembly - to attend SC assembly - Frankfurt, Ky
YMCA

Geo. Hudson

Governors 7:
Missouri
Oklahoma
West Virginia

Negro publishers
Louis Lautier —

Professional Associations

TO:

Mrs. E.M. Bottingheimer
State President
League of Women Voters of Kentucky
112 East Gray Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Harold Walters
State President
League of Women Voters of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Mrs. P.P. Manion, Jr.
State President
League of Women Voters of Oklahoma
116 West Fifth St.
Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. Harry Bainbridge
State President
League of Women Voters of Tennessee
103 Ulena Lane
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Mrs. L.K. Richards
State President
League of Women Voters of Texas
2509 Washington Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Carl Marcy
State President
League of Women Voters of Virginia
2600 South Hayes Street
Arlington, Virginia

1. Which locals, previously having only white members, have Negroes joined since May 1954? Indicate if all members have equal voting rights.

2. Name the locals chartered since May 1954 with both Negro and white members.

3. Which locals have elected their first Negro officers since May 1954?

4. Where have regular union meetings been integrated since May 1954? Comment on whether or not integration applies to (a) attendance only or to (b) participation in meeting, and to (c) seating at meetings.

5. If regular meetings are not integrated, are there integrated meetings for special events? What types of special events or meetings are integrated? When were integrated meetings for special events or meetings started?

6. If Negro and white locals are separately chartered, what Negro locals have started meeting at the main hall since May 1954? Also indicate if Negroes have started meeting at the main ~~meeting~~ hall since May 1954 in cases where Negro and white members of the same local meet separately.

7. What building facilities and services in the hall have become available to Negroes since May 1954. (e.g., restrooms, cafeterias, recreation rooms, equipment in offices, secretarial services, etc.)? Are there limitations in the use of these facilities or services or are they available on a fully desegregated basis?

8. What union activities, other than meetings, have been integrated since May 1954 (e.g., conferences, picnics, banquets, social gatherings, bowling teams,etc)?

9. Which locals have removed discriminatory clauses from charter or by-laws since May 1954?

10. Which locals have inserted non-discrimination clauses in charter or by-laws since May 1954?

11. Which locals have non-discrimination clauses in contracts with managements? In which cases have clauses been inserted since May 1954? To what does the non-discrimination clause apply? (a) hiring, (b) upgrading, (c) firing, (d) use of facilities, (c) other matters (specify)?

12. For what unions and in what localities have Negroes served as organizers since May 1954?

13. In what jobs (other than janitorial and menial) have locals, city centrals, and state federations employed Negroes since 1954? Please name jobs and the employing local, central or federations.

14. If there have been Negro members of the city centrals and state federations since May 1954, please name the centrals and state federations? Which cases represent the first time Negroes have been members? What locals were or are represented by the Negro members of centrals and state federations?

15. Please inform us of union integration of Negro and white persons in areas not covered by the above questions.

INFORMATION SOURCES FOR INVENTORY ON DESEGREGATION

General Sources: NAACP, Urban League, Press and Press Associations, Negro Newspaper Editors, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League, SRC Affiliates, Key Persons. Frances Williams, (Senator Lehman's Office)

I. Accommodations
   Councils of Social Agencies
   Negro Citizens' Groups

II.

II. Education
   SERS
   Presidents of Private Colleges FBL
   MP { National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.
   Father Sheen, Rock Hill, South Carolina
   Executive Secretaries of Negro Teachers Associations → W. L. Greene FBL
   MP Pitt, etc

III. Employment
   Urban League — FBL
   NAACP Labor Secretary — FBL
   American Friends Service Committee →
   Presidents Committee on Government Employment Policy → Fred will write a friend
   (Maxwell Abbell, chairman; Archibald Carey, vice-chairman)
   President's Committee on Government Contracts

IV. Entertainment
   Actors' Union — MP - query SBM

V. Health and Hospital
   FBL Dr. J. T. Givens, Norfolk, Executive Secretary or Mr. S. C. Smith Administrative Secretary, National Medical Association, Washington, D.C.
   Dr. Dent, President, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.
   American Nurses Association
   FBL { Dr. Matthew Walker, Professor of Surgery, Meharry Medical College
   Dr. Montague Cobb, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington
   (Presently or formerly chairman of NMA's committee on medical education which has been concerned with discrimination in hospitals, schools, medical societies, etc.)

VI. Housing
   { A. Thompson, FHA race Relations Advisor, Atlanta
   H. Jackson, PHA, Atlanta
   Maceo Smith, Texas
   Regional Offices of FHA and PHA

   Dr. George Snowden, Minority Group Housing Advisor
   Federal Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

   American Friends Service Committee

VI. Housing
American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods ?
Joseph R. Ray, Director of Racial Relations Service
Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

VII. Jury
Negro attorneys and legal associations

VIII. Labor
Paul Christopher
James Carey, chairman, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO
A. Phillip Randolph
George Weaver

IX. Libraries
American Library Association
Dr. V. Jones, School of Library Science, Atlanta University

X. Military Service
James C. Evans
A. Clayton Powell ?

XI Politics

XII. Professional Associations
National and State Executive Officers

XIII. Recreation Thomasville Golf Course
National Recreation Association, 8 W. 8th St., New York 11, N. Y.
Wm. H. Hay, Field Representative, P. O. Box 1094, Decatur, Ga.
Melrose 40619 A.G.
Dr. Weatherford, N. C. State College, Durham, N. C.

National Recreation Congress, Denver, Colorado (Received report on integration in recreation in Oct., 1955 from C. R. Wood, Recreation Director, Durham, N. C.

State Departments of Recreation

XIV. Religion

Malcolm Calhoun, Presbyterian
A. C. Miller, Southern Baptist Convention ? Nashville, Tenn.
Dudley Ward, Methodist
Mrs. Tilly
National Council of Churches
National Council of Protestant Episcopal Church ~~Martin Weston~~
New York Moore

XV. Representation

Johnson Publications and Negro Press

Harry Gross Mass-bo Pipes Wilson Gastonia - City treasurer

XVI Sports

XVII Transportation

Herman Long, Race Relations Department, Fisk Univ.
Fellowship of Reconciliation ?
2929 Broadway
New York 25, N. Y.

XVIII. Voluntary Agencies

Councils of Social Agencies
League of Women Voters
Whitney Young, A. U. School of Social Work
John R. Larkins, N. C. Dept of Welfare

4/3/56

Correspondence mailed the various areas

DELAWARE

Mr. Walter Geldzahler, Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews

Mr. Thomas Colgan, AFSC, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Requested sources for Delaware)

Mr. William T. Stansberry, FHA, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Requested information on housing -- Delaware, Maryland, and D. C.

Governor J. C. Boggs, Dover,
(Requested information on appointments since May 1954)

Director, Human Relations Institute, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
(Request information on desegregation since May 1954)

Mrs. Grace L. Little, Memorial Hospital (Wilmington, Delaware
(Requested Information on Negroes in Nurse training).

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Charles C. Beckett, FHA
(Requested information on housing for Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Wash., D. C.)

Mr. Joseph A. Clarke, Staff Assistant to Assistant Post Master General
(Requested information on Negroes in Postal Service).

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Chairman of the Committee on Medical Education, NMA, Howard University.
(Requested information on desegregation in hospitals and and medical societies).

MARYLAND

Miss Florence Yoder, NCCJ, Baltimore (Requested general information)

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Baltimore
(Requested information on appointment of Negroes)

~~Xxxxx~~ Urban League Secretary, Mr. Furman L. Templeton, (Baltimore)

Governor Theodore McKeldin, Annapolis, Maryland
(Requested information on appointments of Negroes and Maryland's National Guard).

WEST VIRGINIA

Governor William C. Marland, Charleston, W. Va.,
(Requested information on appointments and West Virginia's National Guard).

Reuben A. Clay, Richmond, FHA
(requested information on housing)

Professor of Surgery Dr Matthew Walker - McKerry Medical College

McCain - S. C.

Arkansas

Isa Teachers + Education

Education

Status of Teacher Association

State Dept of Education

1. Areas planning desegregation (other than Bearden, Van Buren, Little Rock, North Little Rock).
2. Status of integration of school children on military installations.
3. Position of Arkansas Education Association on desegregation and inclusive membership.
4. Status of integration in private educational institutions.

Guy Johnson updating list with his article manuscript

Employment

1. General position of Negroes in employment
   a. Ottenheimer and Rocket Garment Plants
   b. Other firms and industries
2. Status of Negro Police since 1954
3. Employment of Negro firemen

Harry Alston Urban League AFSC

of municipal employment - Harold De Witt Richmond League

Professional Associations

Associations having inclusive memberships (other than Jefferson County Medical Society.

Check Individual assn.

Public Facilities

AFA

1. Libraries - Those open to Negroes other than Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith. Dec 1955
2. Auditoriums, cafeterias and rest rooms in public buildings - Availability to Negroes or conditions under which Negroes use them.
3. Hotels, theaters, and other commercial facilities - Terms for Negro patronage.

Professional Community Services

State Groups for gen'l information } Greg Johnson private institutions

Hugh B Jackson — Housing PHA

A. L. Thompson — FHA

Geo. Snowden → Employment

Rose Robertson Advisor

De Witt Richmond Urban League

Recreation

Nrecreation conv

1. Municipal or county facilities - Availability to Negroes.
2. State park facilities (in addition to picnic areas) - Terms of use

State Dept of Conservation

National Parks — Dept of Interior
Natl Park Service

Religion

Oscar Lee

1. Positions of church bodies on desegregation
2. Religious conferences or assemblies and individual churches with inclusive membership.
   Parochial schools —
3. Interracial ministerial associations Church membership

Field Work

Sports - Membership in leagues etc
College & schools

Transportation Field Work

1. Changes in patterns of seating in intra-city and intra-state travel.
2. Extent of desegregation in waiting rooms, rest rooms in stations, eating facilities in stations.

NAACP

White House Conference on Education — Grace Hamilton

Representation (elected or appointed) other than Alexander
Political parties also →

Negro State Natural Res.

Hamilton

Health and Housing
Public Housing
Intercultural training programs

Fed. Employment & Building

Voluntary agencies
Community Chest Council
Girl Scouts

PUBLIC HOUSING

The Public Housing Administration did not orignally restrict occupancy of any low rent public housing projects but did indicate that "community housing patterns and trends" should be observed in housing of families. Consequently, many northern cities have had integrated projects for a number of years, while most Southern and border stats had separate projects or (in a few cases) separate sections on the same site available for Negro and white tenants.

In a 1949 amendment of the Housing Act, the statement of racial policy said in part, " Programs for the development of low-rent housing, in order to be eligible for PHA assistance, must reflect equitable provision for eligible families of all races determined on the approximate volume and urgency of their respective needs for such housing." It further stated that housing for all races was to be of essentially the same quality. Specific decisions to integrate projects, however, have been made by local housing authorities, sometimes resulting from state or municipal laws or court decisions. The most recent Federal court decisions on public housing have been rendered in the cases of Detroit Housing Commission, et al. v. Walter Arthur Lewis, et al (Michigan, 1955); San Francisco Housing Authority vs. Banks (1954) and Davis vs. St. Louis Housing Authority (Dec., 1955). In the Detroit case the U. S. District Court ordered the Detroit Housing Commission to open all units to all tenants without regard to race or color. A similar decision was rendered by a Federal District Court in the St. Louis case. The San Francisco case was an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court from the California State Court of Appeals' ruling that the San Francisco Housing Authority must admit applicants without discrimination. The Supreme Court refused to review the appeal and the state ruling stood.

The areas listed below comprise the Southern and border states initiating integrated public housing since May 1954. Integration in Wilmington, Delaware has continued to proceed since that time, but a policy ending racial discrimination was adopted by the Wilmington Housing Authority on December 10, 1953.

PRIVATE HOUSING

Racially mixed neighborhoods, privately financed, have decreased rather than increased over the years in Southern states. This has been true despite the Supreme Court ban on court enforcement of restrictive covenants. In Shelley v. Kraemer,(case originating in Missouri) in May, 1948 the Supreme Court said that no state or federal court could enforce restrictive covenants: in 1953 in Barrows v. Jackson (California case) it prohibited the awarding of damages if a restrictive covenant had been violated. Factors contributing to the decrease of interracial neighborhoods have been #### slum clearance projects and the encroachment of business on old residential areas where white and Negro# families had lived side by side, on alternate streets or opposite sides of the street since pre-Civil War days. In moving from the old areas, persons usually #### seek and find racially homogenous developments. Some #### movement of Negroes into areas occupied by whites is a major exception, but the influx of Negroes usually accelerates the sale of homes by white residents.

Early policy of the Federal Housing Administration encouraged segregated housing;one of the first underwriting manuals contained the statement, " it is necessary that properties shall continue to be occupied by the same social and racial classes" In 1949 the FHA announced it would not insure m#ortgages if a restrictive covenant for the property had been drawn up after February 15, 1950. Since that time some open-occupancy housing developments have been insured, and the agency does have an open occupancy policy for repossessed or recaptured housing. However, financing agencies and contractors whose loans are insured are not required to make housing available on a non-discriminatory basis, and segregated housing has generally persisted.

Among the few privately financed housing develpments initiating open occupancy residency ## in the Southern and border states since May 1954 are those listed below.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Up until the U. S. Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, seventeen states and the District of Columbia had laws requiring public school segregation. In addition, Arizona, Wyoming, Kansas and New Mexico permitted local communities to decided whether Negro and white children should be separated in the classroom. These states cite Plessy vs Ferguson as justification for the separation of students. In this case U. S. Supreme Court held in 1896 that states might provide separate facilities, provided they were equal. In its decision of May 17, 1954, the court overturned the Plessy decision, declaring that segregation in the public schools was a deprivation of the rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. The 1954 decree resulted from a consideration of five cases: Brown v. Board of Education (Kansas), Briggs v. Elliott (South Carolina), Davis v. County School Board (Virginia), Gebhart v. Belton (Delaware) and Bolling v. Sharpe (D. C.).

On May 31, 1955 the U. S. Supreme Court, in implementing its 1954 decision, said that local official and local federal courts were to effectuate the elimination of segregated schools "as soon as practicable" and "with all deliberate speed."

GREENTOPS UNION LABEL
MADE IN U.S.A.

INTEGRATION STATUS OF SPORTS IN THE SOUTH AND BORDER STATES PRIOR TO MAY 17, 1954.

Baseball, the chief professional sport in the South, was well on its way to integration prior to the Supreme Court school decision. In fact, the Southern Association was the only notable exception to the trend toward integration when the season opened in 1954. Even an attempt was made to integrate one team in the Southern Association prior to the Supreme Court decision. Nate Peeples, a Negro, was signed by the Atlanta Crackers at the opening of the 1954 season, just prior to the Court decision. Peeples played with Atlanta against its parent club, the Milwaukee Braves, in exhibition games in Atlanta; and he participated in the season opener in Mobile, Alabama. Peeples was transferred to Jacksonville, Florida, prior to any regular season game in Atlanta. Practically every league operating in the South when the Court decision was announced had at least one team with Negroes.

GREENTOPS UNION LABEL

RECREATION

A 1953 SRC survey of state parks in nine Southern states revealed only ten state parks available for Negroes. At that time Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas had no state recreational facilities for Negroes. Reports were not included for Alabama, North Carolina (two for Negroes), Arkansas(not especially for Negroes), Oklahoma and the border states. Challenges to the exclusion of Negroes from state parks reached Federal Courts in at least two cases. Virginia was involved in Tate v. Department of Conservation and Development, and the U. S. Court of Appeals (April, 1956) confirmed a District Court ruling that Negroes could not be barred from public parks of the state whether operated by the state or a lessee. In the case of Lonesome v. Maxwell (Commissioners of Forests and Parks of Maryland) the Circuit Court of Appeals decided that racial segregation could no longer be sustained in state recreational activities, and the Supreme Court affirmed this decision in November, 1955. The integration of state park facilities since May 1954 is listed below; some states have intimated that action will be taken at the opening of the 1956 park season.

Many public golf courses had been opened on a limited basis to Negroes prior to May 1954 and cities in some border areas had also desegregated swimming pools (these included Kansas City, St. Louis). The U. S. Supreme Court had previously remanded or refused to review several cases involving segregation on golf courses or in swimming pools, but its November 1955 decision required the elimination of racial segregation on public golf courses (Holmes v. Atlanta) and in public swimming facilities (Baltimore v. Dawson and Lonesome v. Maxwell). The following is a list of golf courses and park facilities known to have integrated since May, 1954.

Interstate Transportation

Segregated practices in transportation have taken many forms. Special train cars and sections of buses are set aside: waiting rooms, rest rooms, and lunch rooms for air travelers, as well as for train and bus riders, may be segregated. At one time there was almost complete denial of Pullman and dining car service to Negroes travelling in Southern states. Officers of the law said these practices were justified by the Plessy v. Ferguson decision in which the separate, but equal principle was firmly established.

A fairly large number of cases have challenged segregation practices in transportation since 1940. Several of the more significant ones are listed.

Mitchell v. United States - The United States Supreme Court ruled in 1940 that Pullman accommodations should be provided for Negroes on the same basis as for white persons. The relative small demand by Negroes made it inexpedient to provide separate first class accommodations, though there was some initial resistance and discrimination in berth assignment.

Morgan v. Virginia - In 1946 the United States Supreme Court ruled that the segregation of interstate passengers was invalid, constituting an unnecessary burden on interstate travel in motor buses. Thereafter some Negro interstate passengers were seated throughout trains and buses, though segregated travel continued to be widespread.

Henderson v. United States - The United States Supreme Court held that Southern Railroad Dining Car practices of curtaining off tables and restricting services to Negroes was unlawful discrimination. Subsequently the railroad adopted a pattern of seating Negroes with Negroes, starting from one end of diner, while whites were seated from the other end. In 1952 Henderson filed a new suit attacking this practice. The suit was withdrawn following the decision of the railroad to seat all dining car patrons in order of entrance to the diner.

Chance v. Lambeth - The Fourth United States Court of Appeals ruled in 1951 that segregated interstate travel imposed an unlawful burden on interstate commerce and was thus contrary to the Constitution's provision that Congress regulate interstate commerce.

The most far-reaching edict affecting segregated travel was the Interstate Commerce Commission order, effective January 10, 1956, requiring the elimination of segregated coaches and waiting rooms for interstate passengers. The ICC said such separation subjected Negro travellers to "undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage".

Intrastate Transportation

The major and latest development in intrastate transportation was the case of Fleming v. South Carolina Electric and Gas Company. The April 1956 refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review this case has resulted in conflicting interpretations.## One group of analysts claim that the Court was upholding a ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals that segregation on intrastate carriers was invalid. The other interpretation is that the Court refuses to review any case in which a district court has not rendered a final judgement and has merely approved the Circuit Court's remanding of the case to the District Court. The case is scheduled for retrial before Judge George Timmerman. The uncertainty surrounding this situation may cause changes in our list of desegregated intrastate carriers.

May 1956

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DESEGREGATING WHITE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Legal Control	Before May 1954	After May 1954
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.	Roman Catholic		Fall '54
Arkansas A and M. College, College Heights, Ark.	State	1950	
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Ark.	State		55-56
Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.	State	✓	
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.	State	✓	
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Ark.	State	✓	
Southern State College, Magnolia, Ark.	State	✓	
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.	State	Grad. 48, Under-grad →	'54 or 55
~~University~~ of Arkansas Graduate Center, Little Rock, Ark.	State	1950	
University of Delaware, Newark, Del.	State	✓	
Negro Dover State College, Dover, Del. — Is this the formerly Negro school.	State		
American University, District of Columbia	Methodist	✓	
Catholic University of America, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic	✓	
Columbian College of George Washington University Junior and Senior Divisions	Private		July 54
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic	✓	
George Washington University, District of Columbia	Private		July 54
Georgetown University, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic	✓	
Georgetown Visitation Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic	✓	

St Mary and Elizabeth School of Nursing
College of Bible

Institution	Legal Control	Before 54	After 54
Immaculata Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic	✓	
Trinity College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic	✓	
Negroes entered Sept 1954 Wilson Teachers College, District of Columbia (consolidated with Minor and name of both changed)	Municipal		✓
Merged + became) Whites entered Sept 1954 District of Columbia Teachers College - July 1, 1955 Barry Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.	Presbyterian	✓	
Roman Catholic Ashland Junior College - Ashland, Ky.	Municipal	—	— Sept 1955
Fla-1952 Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic	✓ 1950	
Reopened to Negroes in 1950. Had accepted them before Kentucky Day Law.			
Brescia College, Owensboro, Ky	Roman Catholic	1952	
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky Reopened. Had accepted Negroes before Ky. Day Law.	Private	1950	
College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky	Disciples of Christ	1951	
Georgetown, Georgetown	Southern Baptist	—	— Fall 55
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.	Presbyterian	✓	
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky Reopened to Negroes.	Roman Catholic	1952	
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky ~~Complete date~~ - 1953 ~~1955~~	Municipal	✓	
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville, Kentucky	Presbyterian		Fall 1954
St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing, Louisville, Kentucky			
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.	S. Baptist	✓	
St. Joseph Infirmary School of Nursing, Louisville, Ky.	Catholic	1952	
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic	1950	
39 University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky	Municipal	1950	
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	State	1949	
Villa Madonna College, Convington, Kentucky	Roman Catholic	1951	
West Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State		June 1953

Midway, Westminster, New Orleans Baptist Sem. Baltimore Jr.

Institution	Legal Control	Before 1954	1954 or later
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky	Methodist		1954
Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky	Private		
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky Part Time Negro student in Fall, 1954 - Oct '54 So Sch. News.	State		Summer 1955
College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, Louisiana	Roman Catholic	1953	
John McNeese State College, Lake Charles	~~State~~		Dec 1954
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	State	✓	
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic	✓	
New Orleans (La.) Baptist Theological Seminary	S. Baptist		
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic	1950	
Southeastern La. College, Hammond	State		1955
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.	State		July 1954
Baltimore Jr. College	Municipal		
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	Roman Catholic	1930's	
Goucher College	Private		
John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland	Private	✓	1955
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland In dormitory facilities	Roman Catholic	1943	
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic	✓	
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic	✓	
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic	✓	
St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland	Private	✓	
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions 1930's for law Fall of '54 admitted to all 3 levels	State	✓	
Towson Teachers College, Maryland	State		✓
Frostburg Teachers College, Maryland	State		✓
Westminster Theol. Seminary, Westminster, Md.			1955-56

Catholic Interracial Council housing survey 7/13/54 reports that all Catholic Colleges in Maryland had accepted Negroes prior to May 1954.

Joplin, St Joseph, U. of Kansas City, Mo.
Culver-Stockton, Black Mountain,

Institution	Legal Control	Before May 1954	1954 or Later
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri	State		Fall 1954
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri	Municipal		✓
Joplin Junior College, Joplin, Missouri	District		1954
Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri Northeast Missouri State College, Kirksville	Municipal State		✓
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph, Missouri	Roman Catholic municipal		Summer 1954
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau	State State		July '54 ✓
Same University of Kansas City, Missouri ~~Kansas City Junior College, Kansas City, Mo~~	Private ~~municipal~~		~~Summer 1954~~
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions All divisions opened Graduate 1950, all undergraduate 1954	State	1950	1954
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri ~~Loretto College, St Louis~~ - Father O'Connor reported ~~Reported in 1953 that this was integrated~~? How long?	Private Roman Catholic		
Webster College, Webster Groves, Missouri	Roman Catholic		✓
Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri	Disciples of Christ		1955-56
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina News Herald 9/13/54	Roman Catholic		1954
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, North Carolina	Private	?	
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina	State		✓
Gaston Technical Institute, Gastonia	State	1956	
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, North Carolina Diocese Catholic Interracial Council News Herald - 9/13/54	Roman Catholic		Sept 1954
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina Graduate 1951, undergraduate 1955	State		✓
Woman's College, Greensboro	State	1956	
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa, North Carolina	Presbyterian	1952	
Oklahoma A and M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma	State		✓
Oklahoma Baptist Univ - Shawnee, Okla	Baptist		Nov 1955

Phillips, U. of Tulsa, A.U. of Memphis;

Institution	Legal Control	Before May 1954	1954 or Later
Check — opened earlier to Negro undergraduates unable to get desired courses at Langston Univ. (1954?)			
Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma — Res. letter - May 52 - graduates in 1951, regular undergraduate enrollment, 1955	Disciples of Christ or Christian?	✓	
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma — Graduates, —, undergraduates 1955?	State	✓	
University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma — See Oct 1954 So. Sch News — 1955 for grads, 1955 for undergrad	Private	✓	
In June, 1955 the state regents for higher education voted to open 17 former white state owned colleges to Negroes-- Southern School News -- October, 1955			
Oklahoma City U.	Municipal		July 55
~~Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, S. C.~~ — President reported in letter of — to SRC that no Negro student had ever attended.	United Lutheran		
Check — American University of Memphis, Tennessee — Austin Peay — Graduate school	Private		Winter 1956
Check President's letter. — ~~Bethel College Seminary, McKenzie~~, Tennessee	Cumberland Presbyterian		
East Tenn State, Johnson City,	State		Winter 1956
Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee	Presbyterian		1954
Peabody College - Summer, 1954 - admitted 14 Negro principals to special program			
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist	✓	
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville, Tennessee	Private		1954
University of the South School of Theology, Sewanee, Tenn. — Negro summer school in 1953. First regular enrollment, Fall 1954	Prot. Episcopal		Fall 1954
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee	State	✓ 1952	
Amarillo (Junior) College, Amarillo, Texas	Municipal	1951	
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Texas	Presbyterian	✓	
Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth, Texas	Disciples of Christ		
Del Mar (Junior) College, Corpus Christi, Texas	Municipal	1953	
Frank Phillips (Junior) College, Borger, Texas	District		Fall 1954

Check — Get all offs. by mail — Colleges

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Paris, St Edwards, ~~[illegible]~~, Texarkana

Institution	Legal Control	Before May 1954	1954 or Later
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls, Texas	County		✓
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring, Texas	County	✓	
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic	✓	
Kilgore Junior College. Courts ordered acceptance of Negroes in July 1955.			
Medical College of Texas, Galveston, Texas (part of univ.)	State	✓	
McMurry College, Abilene, Texas	Southern Methodist	— — —	✓
North Texas State College, Denton, Texas	State	— — —	✓
Have conflicting dates: August, 1954 and Dec. 1955			
Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Texas	District	— — —	Fall '54
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic	✓	
Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas	County	— — —	1954
Paris Junior College.	Municipal		
St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas	Roman Catholic	1952	
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic	✓	
San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Texas	Municipal	1953 ✓	
San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal		
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas (School of Theology)	Methodist	Jan 1950	
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas		✓	
University of Texas, Austin, Texas	State	✓	
? 1950 or 1951 → N.Y. Times Date			
Victoria (Junior) College, Victoria, Texas	Municipal		✓ Fall 54
Definitely before 1954. See So. School News, Nov. 1954			
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas	South Baptist	✓	
Conflicting Dates. New South, Aug 1951 lists Wayland as June 1951 other date is Fall, 1954.			
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton, Texas	County		Fall 54
Texas Southmost College, Brownsville	Municipal		1955 ✓
San Antonio College, San Antonio, Texas	Municipal		June 55
Texas Western, El Paso (Fall '55)	State		✓
Check Texarkana College	Municipal		
Mar. 1956 - No negroes have applied since recent court order.			

Mr. L. W. Stephens first negro student enrolled in Sam Houston Bulletin for Feb 1956. McMurry

Bethany, Concord and all W. Va State Colleges
Salem,

Institution	Legal Control	Before May 1954	1954 or Later
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia	Brethern		Fall 1954
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions, Virginia Law School, Before May 1954	State	✓	
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia	State	✓	
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia	Prot. Episcopal	1951	
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, Virginia	State	✓	
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia	Presbyterian	✓	
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia School of Engineering, undergrads - Fall 54?	State	✓	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia	State	✓	
~~Alderson-Broaddus College, Philippi, W. Va.~~	~~Baptist~~	~~1933 or earlier~~	
Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia ✓	Private		
Concord College, Athens, West Virginia ✓	State		1954-55
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va	Private		1954
Fairmont State College, Fairmont, West Virginia ✓	State		1954
~~Glenville State College - open to Negroes - W. Va.~~ ~~No application through summer, 1955~~ Per. reports Negroes were admitted in 1948, S. Sch. News differs one 55-56		1948	
Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va. Feb 1951 for graduates, July 1954 for undergraduates	State	✓	July 54
~~Elkins College~~	~~Private~~		
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University Keyser, West Virginia ✓	State		1954-55
Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia ✓	State		1954
Salem Colleg, Salem ✓	Seventh Day Baptist		

So. School News June 1955 states that W. Va State Colleges were operated by Negroes by State Board of Education in Spring of 1955 at latest date.

May 1956 Pres. reported first full time enrollment in 1953. Negroes had been in extension & night classes for many years.

West Va State Schools, Wesleyan

Institution	Legal Control	Before May 1954	1954 or Later
West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va.	State		1954
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery, W.Va.	State		1954/55
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	State	1938	
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va.	Methodist	1949	

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DESEGREGATION NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama	American Missionary Association and Private		
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas	Methodist		
Howard University, District of Columbia	Federal Government and private		
Minor Teachers College, District of Columbia (Consolidated with Wilson and name changed)	Muncipal		
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Private		1951
Morehouse College - Atlanta, Ga.	Private -		1955
Spelman College - Atlanta, Ga	Private -		1955
Clark College - Atlanta, Ga - reaffirmed policy	Methodist -		
no charter restriction Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky	State		Last 1954
Xavier, New Orleans, La 1954 for full time students (1950 summer session)	See NAACP Rep May 1958		
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland	State		
Gammon Theological Seminary - never any restrictions - freewill applications for 56 57			
Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland	State		
St Augustine Seminary — Mississippi	Roman Catholic		
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri	State		54 or 55
Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina	Methodist		
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian		
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina	Baptist		

Institution	Legal Control	Before After
Bible Training Institute, Goldsboro, N. C. (Voted to integrate-October-1954-No record of Admissions)		
American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tennessee	Baptist	
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee	Private	
Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina	Baptist	
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia	Private	
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.	Prot. Episcopal	
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia	Baptist	
Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.	State	Fall 54
West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.	State	Fall 54
St. Phillips College, San Antonio, Texas	Municipal	Summer '55

Saturday

Dear Harold:

I'm sending along a list of things picked up this week. After you glance at it, would you give it to Florence, please, to add to the previous list I made in Nashville?

As you can see, I'm still just adding by bits and pieces. Here, as elsewhere, there seems to be no central spot for collecting the sort of information we need. And, Washington, as you well know, is an extremely difficult place to see people. The man at the post office department I've wanted to see, for example, has been on the Hill every day this week, while a committee considered changes in postal rates. When I did catch him on his lunch hour, he said he was a month behind on his own work but promised to try to dig up the information I want sometime next week.

I spent about an hour and a half with Evans at Defense and talked to him twice on the phone. Caught Val Washington at GOP headquarters, just as he was leaving for the first of three days of meetings with Republican committeeman at the Sheraton Carlton. Have seen people at NAACP, Anti-Defamation League, Ben Siegel at the Fund for the Republic office, Livermore, and made innumerable phone calls. And, sad to report, I'm not sure that the three days of tearing around Washington added much to our list. The policy may be set here but by and large I haven't been able to find much checking at the source to see if it's carried out.

The Baltimore picture is much brighter and I feel that the phone calls and a long day spent there produced a great deal of information. Perhaps I should go back for another day, at least, but I'll talk to you about that on the phone next week and you can tell me whether you think any more time should be spent there.

I feel like I may be hurrying everything too much, but the May 1 deadline is so close. I'm trying to counter-check everything questionable as I go along, but to nail everything down absolutely (my old AP training) would mean a question right to the source on each item, and I'm sure there isn't THAT much time. Also, I have a long list of people who might be helpful, but with so little time, I've tried to concentrate on individuals and groups that might have information on several fronts.

Incidental information: Val Washington told me he had stayed at the Muehleback Hotel in Kansas City, which before had been closed to Negroes. He wasn't sure, however, that an exception wasn't made for him, because of his connections. Could the man doing the Missouri check--if you've found one--check that? Or, would Odom be able to find out? Also, Liver more told me of a carburetor manufacturing company in Kansas City which had hired Negroes for the first time in the past year or so. He was so vague, though, refusing to identify the plant, etc., that I thought we'd have to try for more specific information. He also mentioned a chemical company, again refusing to go into details, in St. Louis which had begun upgrading Negro employees (not Monsanto). Incidentally, I had my only mild clash in talking to Livermore, which I will fill you in on.

I've made no headway so far as juries are concerned. The NAACP suggested I try to contact Arthur B. Caldwell, Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department. I did but had no luck getting in touch with

him and couldn't leave my telephone number because I haven't been any one place long enough to receive calls. Do you think a letter to him might be worth a try? Or, if you think I should try again to talk to him, just let me know when I phone you next week. Also, what do you think of asking Florence to write to Dean Scoville Richardson, Chairman, U.S. Parole Board, HOLC Bldg., 1st and D N.W., Washington? Richardson, a Negro, has made some significant changes in the p arole and prison set-up, according to Washington. What they are, I haven't had a chance to find out. (Justice Department address is DOJ, Constitution Aven. between 9th and ~~195~~ 10th N.W)

Leaving Monday morning for Charleston, W.Va.; will stay at the Daniel Boone Hotel there if a reservation is available.

Enclosing an extra copy of the Loth release in the NY Times and an article containing a quote from Don Shoemaker with which no one could quarrel, I'm sure. A couple of other clips for the files, too.

Margaret

Hope all continues smooth on the home front and that Jane and the baby are fine.

Tuesday

Dear Florence:

I'M sending you, in a separate envelope, a list of state Republican chairmen, etc., which I picked up today at the GOP National Committee. No one there seems to have any sort of breakdown that would help us, as to Negroes newly elected in our two-year period. It was suggested that the best possible way to get the information needed was to write directly to the state chairmen in the 17 states in which we are interested. So-----if you're not completely bogged down by letter writing----Perhaps we will pick up something that way, although, in some cases, with officials named only every four years, the 1956 state and county conventions may not have been held yet.

Also, I checked NAACP here today, with little result because their files are all in the New York office. If you haven't heard from that office yet, it was suggested that a direct appeal to Miss Julia Baxter, NAACP, Director of Research, 20 West 40th St., New York, should produce results. Maybe a general request along the lines of the general category list which you drew up would bring us some new material.

Third thing I wanted to ask is in regard to Public Housing Administration. When I talked yesterday to Miss Lucia Pitts there she said that either she or Philip Sadler already had mailed to you a reply to your request. However, if you find that dates are omitted or if there is something else you think I should ask them, how about airmailing me? She said I could see their letter to you, but because of my rush, I decided to skip it unless you think a further check is necessary.

Veterans Administration here insists that both facilities and staffs were integrated before our date, although admitting reluctantly that Negroes may have been added only recently to certain VA hospitals. They maintain that if such is the case, they don't have the records. So, to check on the instances in the Georgia VA hospitals of which you had heard, it seems we'll have to ask directly the hospitals involved.

(Regarding the GOP check, I just recalled that Val Washington there seemed to recall that Negroes recently might have been appointed county chairmen in S.C., Tenn. and Ga.)

I'm gathering bits and pieces and making some progress, I think, but will fill you in when I get back next week.

Incidentally, it's cold up here! The furnace has been ticking away ever since I got here.

Margaret

Saturday

Dear Florence:

Having written to Harold today, I'll try not to repeat the same information to you and perhaps you could exchange my letters.

Your letter, which arrived today, sounded encouraging, as if you're really going full speed and getting in some good replies.

Now, to take up your points: First: Dr. Snowden of FHA. He may not reply, since I talked to him early in the week and perhaps he thinks that covers the situation. Nothing there. He said that FHA has made no loans for integrated housing projects in the South or border states. He said he had heard of one such in Pampa Texas--the one you already had turned up--but knew that FHA funds were not involved and so had no information on it.

Second: the Maryland National Guard. As you will see on the list I've sent Harold, actual integration is underway.

Third: I did see Jerry Askwith, who did the District research for David Loth. She wound up her part last week-end. I'm afraid we weren't mutually helpful, because she of course had been concerned only with getting information on the District and so had concentrated on that exclusively, as we have on the other states, ignoring D.C. She seems to have gotten a very comprehensive picture of things here, but hadn't seen Loth to talk to him directly about the other 31 states. I gathered they still have everything on cards and haven't yet stopped to add up just how much they do have.

Unions: Benjamin Siegel, consultant to the Fund for theRepublic, and a former employee of the Textile union, suggested that we might get some helpful information from:

Boyd Payton
Southern Director ~~xxxxx~~
Textile Workers Union of America
110 West 6th Street
Charlotte, N.C.

So, could you perhaps send him the list of questions you sent me with your letter?

Another matter, which I thought you might be able to check with Mr. Parrish: Siegel told me that this summer the Kentucky State AFL will hold a two-week summer institute at the University of Louisville and that dormitories there for the first time will be integrated. This doesn't sound right to me, as I'd thought they already were integrated. Do you know?

(And the Texas union reply doesn't have)

One other thing to check if you have time: Siegel, again, told me that he understood an integrated labor school will be held for the first time this summer in Texas, but he had no further information and suggested we write to:

Mr. H.S. Brown
Education Director
Texas State Federation of Labor
412 Littlefield Building
Austin, Texas

I talked for some time this week to the secretary of the Baltimore AFL Council but he did not h ave anything very specific to give me, beyond the two items on the list sent Harold. Most of the questions I asked regarding unions and changes weren't very helpful, because in almost every case the change had taken place before our 1954 date (as, for example, the addition of Negroes to the cab companies and bus companies staffs). However , he seemed like a very nice person, interested in this sort of survey, so I wonder if you could send him a note, saying I'd written that I'd talked to him, but had not inquired specifically about the various phases of integration listed in the questionnaire (which is excellent, incidentally--wish I'd thought to ask him all these things). The AFL and CIO there are in the process of merging so you might ask him if he could pass along the questionnaire to his CIO counterpart (with whom he's in close touch these days) and emphasize, too, we're interested in all of Maryland, not only Baltimore. His name and address:

Mr. Edward Johns
Secretary
Baltimore AFL Council
1216 East Baltimore Street (Room 32)
Baltimore, MD.

I have the names of the CIO and AFL heads in Delaware and will check them and while I don't have names for W.Va. will get them and try directly there, too.

Will try to see Mrs. Little in Wilmington and also see if I can find out about Gov. McKeldin's appointment to the State and County Bds. of Education.

Only other thing: Found a clip in Washington Post last July saying the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia had voted to open the doors to students of all races at Union Theological Seminary, Hampden-Sydney College and Mary Baldwin. Find the first one on your list of colleges, but not the two latter and have been unable to find any subsequent clips on whether they have opened to Negroes. Mary Baldwin is at Fredericksburg, Va. I believe; don't know about the other one.

I hope to see you late next week and hope I won't have to dig through stacks of cards, clippings and paper to find you. As for me, I shoulda' bought a bigger brief case to carry all the pamphlets.

See you soon,
Margaret